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BY

B. LEWIS RICE, C. I. E., M. R. A. S.,

Late Director of Public Instruction in Mysore and Coorg: Fellow of the University of Madras,

Director of Archæological Researches in Mysore.

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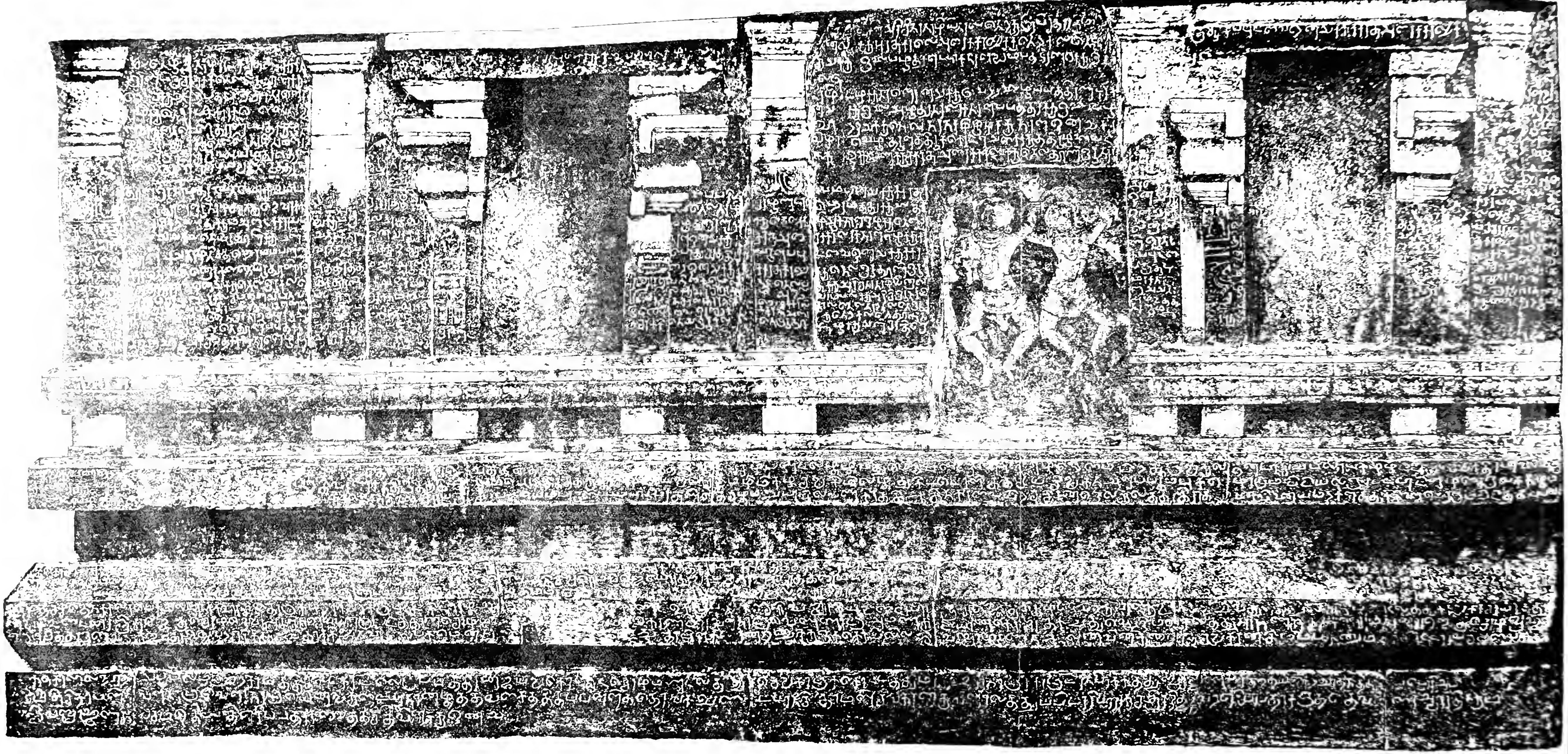
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VOL. X.

Comprising the following Taluqs:

Taluq		
Kôlâr	No. of Inscriptions	256
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INSCRIPTIONS ON KOLĀRAMMA TEPMPLE (KL 112,109)

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PREFACE.

The many changes that have passed over this District — now so widely known for its gold mines — are reflected in the variety of its epigraphic records, and the different languages in which they are inscribed. The Tamil inscriptions have been translated by my Assistant, Mr. R. Narasimhachar, M. A., who is well acquainted with that language. There are also many in Telugu, in addition to those in Kannaḍa and Sanskrit, which of course form the bulk.

The history of the Mahâvali or Bâṇa kings, who were first brought to light by my discoveries here, is made pretty clear, especially for the 8th and 9th centuries. There are important contributions to our knowledge of the Gaṅgas in the Noṇamaṅgala, Hosûr and Narsâpura plates, as well as in several of the stone inscriptions. For the Chalukyas and Pallavas the Vokkalêri plates are an exceptionally valuable record, which, besides supplying much new information about the early Chalukyas, opened the eyes of scholars to the significance of the Pallavas, till then scarcely known even in name. The continuation of the Pallava power in the Noḷambas is well illustrated, and the prominence of Vîra-Mahêndra, who was the son of a Gaṅga princess, and had for his queen a Kadamba princess.

The Gaṅga Pallavas and Vaidumbas are new families, and the part played by Âvani is of interest. Also the inscriptions relating to Nandi and Nandidroog. The Chôḷa inscriptions are varied and numerous. They show the great regard which the Chôḷas paid to the local goddess Piḍâriyâr, now called Kôlâramma. The extensive conquests of the Chôḷas, embracing the whole of Southern India, with parts of Burma and the islands in the Indian Ocean, are grandiloquently described. It was from Mysore that the data for the chronology of these kings was first obtained. Under the Hoysaḷas we have a series of records of Râmanâtha, who, on the partition of his father's dominions, received the Tamil districts and Kôlâr.

The Nripatuṅga-kula is new, and testifies to the intimacy that existed between the Râshṭrakûṭas under Amôghavarsha and the Gaṅgas. The prominent position which Muḷbâgal held as the seat of the viceroys of Vijayanagar is

brought out by the inscriptions of that empire. There are also several interesting Mahratta memorials of the time of Šivâji and other members of his family, Kôlâr being part of the *jâgîr* of his father Shâhji.

Information going back to an early period is obtained regarding the Bêtmaṅgala tank on the Pâlâr, now taken up for the water-supply of the Kôlâr gold fields. The name is a contraction of Vijayâdityamaṅgala, so named after the Mahâvali or Bâṇa king who probably constructed it. From **Bp 4** we find that it breached and was restored by a Vaidumba king in the 10th century under orders of the Pallava Noḷamba king. **Bp 9** shows that it had again breached and was restored in the 12th century by a victorious general of the Hoysaḷa kings. The tank breached again recently, in 1903. More than one inscription shows that the water-suply was a matter of concern to former rulers. An interesting case is that recorded in **Gd 6** (which has somehow escaped notice in the Introduction). When the prince Bukka-Râya was governor of Penugoṇḍa in 1388, he ordered the hydraulic engineer to bring the Henne river (the northern Pennâr) to the city. Accordingly a channel was made from Kallûḍi to the Siravera tank, 10 miles to the north. How the water was carried beyond that does not appear. An amusing account is given of the accomplishments of the engineer, who was master of ten sciences.

Bangalore, Xmas, 1904.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

INTRODUCTION

The present volume contains the very varied inscriptions of the east of the Mysore State, a part of the country where the Kannaḍa, Tamil and Telugu languages meet, and which was also once subject to Tamil sway under the Chôḷa kings. Accordingly, out of the total of 1347 inscriptions in the District, 422 are in Tamil, while 211 are in Telugu. But the oldest are in Kannaḍa. This was the original language. Tamil came in with the Chôḷas in the 11th century, and Telugu with Vijayanagar kings after the 15th. The period covered by the inscriptions is from the 4th to the 18th century. Such as can be assigned to specific dynasties and dates may be arranged as follows:—

Mahâvaḷis	26	A. D. 338	to	961
Gaṅgas	70	360	„	1336
Kadambas	4	390	„	890
Chaḷukyas	2	640	„	757
Pallavas	77	733	„	1049
Kâḍuveṭṭi	11	780	„	1297
Gaṅga Pallavas	2	880	„	900
Vaidumbas	6	900	„	1100
Âvani	6	920	„	1007
Râshṭrakûṭas	1	950		
Chôḷas	143	900	„	1408
Hoysaḷas	85	1135	„	1343
Nṛipatuṅga-kula	3	1270	„	1378
Vijayanagar	204	1336	„	1665
Âvati	11	1428	„	1792
Sugaṭûr	29	1451	„	1669
Râyadurga	1	1527		
Gummanâyakanpâḷya	17	1573	„	1769
Mahrattas	15	1637	„	1775
Ballâpur	1	1646		
Bijâpur	2	1703	„	1712
Mughals	2	1730	„	1736
Tâḍigoḷ	15	1704	„	1767
Kottapâḷya	4	1735	„	1775
Râlapâḍi	1	1765		
Iṭikedurga	1	1770		
Halakûr	2	1793	„	1798
Mysore	2	1786	„	1798

Under the foregoing heads the inscriptions are here reviewed, as far as possible, in chronological order, drawing attention to such matters as are entitled to notice. In order to save space, the following abbreviations have been adopted for the names of taluqs:—*Kl* = Kôlâr; *Mb* = Mulbâgal; *Bp* = Bowringpet; *Mr* = Mâlûr; *Sd* = Sidlaghaṭṭa; *CB* = Chik-Ballâpur; *Gd* = Gôri-bidnûr; *Bg* = Bâgepalli; *Ct* = Chintâmaṇi; *Sp* = Srînivâspur.

Mahâvalis.

These rulers occupied the country east from the Pâlâr river and north into the Madras districts from a very early period. According to one inscription (*Ind. Ant.* XIII, 6), their territory lay to the west of the Ândhra or Telugu country, and **Mb 157** describes it as a Seven-and-a-half Lakh country, containing twelve thousand villages, in the Ândhra-maṇḍala. It seems to have been known as the Vaḍugavaḷi 12000 (*So. Ind. Ins.* Vol. III, Part I. 90)[1]. They claim descent from Mahâvali or Mahâ Bali (Bali the Great) and his son Bâṇa, whence they are also called Bâṇas. They may have been connected with Mahâbalipur, known as the Seven Pagodas, on the coast south of Madras. They had a black flag and a bull crest (**Mb 126**).

Bali was a Daitya or Dânava king, who by the power of his penance defeated Indra, humbled the gods, and dominated the three worlds. The gods having appealed to Vishṇu for help, he assumed the Vâmana or Dwarf incarnation, and appearing before Bali as a Brahman dwarf, begged for only three paces of ground. This being granted, he assumed his godlike dimensions, and with two strides having covered heaven and earth, there being no place for the third, placed his foot on Bali's head and forced him down to Pâtâla[2] or the lower regions, which on account of certain virtues were left in his possession[3].

Bâṇa was Bali's eldest son, a giant with a thousand arms. He propitiated Śiva, who agreed to live in his capital[4], and Bâṇa appointed him as guardian of the gates, or doorkeeper, as the inscriptions put it[5]. Bâṇa's daughter

[1] *Vaḍugavaḷi* is translated by Dr. Hultzsch—'the Telugu road'—to correspond with the Sanskṛit *Ândrât pathaḥ* of the Udayêndiram plates (*Ep. Ind.* III, 76).

[2] The sage Nârada (says the *Vishṇu Purâṇa*, Bk. II. ch. v.), after his return from the lower regions to the skies, declared amongst the celestials that Pâtâla was much more delightful than Indra's heaven.

[3] For the whole story see Muir's *Original Sanskrit Texts*, Vol. IV, p. 130 *ff*. The germ of the legend is found in the Ṛig-vêda, where Vishṇu is represented as taking three steps over heaven, earth and the lower regions—typifying perhaps the rising, culmination, and setting of the sun.

[4] According to the *Vishṇu Purâṇa* (Bk. V, ch. xxxiii), this was Śônitapura, said to be Dêvikôṭa, near the mouth of the Coleroon, on the Madras coast.

[5] The expression referring to this, which occurs in all the inscriptions, was originally translated by me—'the Mahâvali-kula, made doorkeepers by Paramêśvara, worshipped by all the three worlds, chief lord of gods and demons'. But though it may be so translated, and Dr. Hultzsch

Ushâ became enamoured of a prince she saw in a dream, and on being shown a number of portraits identified him with Kṛishṇa's grandson Aniruddha. To allay her passion her female friend Chitralêkhâ contrived to introduce him clandestinely into her apartments. When discovered, he was seized and imprisoned by Bâṇa, and a war ensued. Kṛishṇa came in person to besiege the capital. Śiva guarded the gates and fought for Bâṇa, who worshipped him with his thousand hands. But Kṛishṇa found means to overthrow Śiva, and having taken the city, cut off Bâṇa's thousand hands, except two, with which he obliged him to do homage.

This line of kings first came to notice with my discovery of the two Gûlgânpode inscriptions (**Sp 5** and **6**), originally published by me in 1881 (*Ind. Ant.* X, 36)[1]. They are engraved on large and massive stones, in deep-cut characters, as if the work of giant hands. They were well preserved through being completely buried in the ground when I excavated them, only an inch or two of the upper edge of the stones appearing above the surface.

The information regarding these kings was considerably added to by the Udayêndiram plates, published in 1884 by the Rev. T. Foulkes (*Ind. Ant.* XIII, 6)[2]. In these plates we have the following genealogy. Beginning with Bali, the regent of the Asuras, whose son was Bâṇa, in his line (it says) was born Bâṇâdhirâja. After he and many other Bâṇa kings had passed away, there was born in the family Jaya-Nandivarmmâ, whose son was Vijayâditya, whose son was Malla-Dêva surnamed Jagadêkamalla, whose son was Bâṇa-Vidyâdhara, whose son was Prabhumêru-Dêva, whose son was Vikramâditya, whose son was Vijayâditya, also named Pugaḻvippavar-gaṇḍa, whose son was Vijayabâhu Vikramâditya, the friend of Kṛishṇa Râja.

Though these inscriptions are not dated, the latter allusion affords a clue to their period, as there is little doubt that it refers to the Râshṭrakûṭa king who ruled from about 884 to 913. Going back eight generations, this would

has done the same (*So. Ind. Ins.* Vol. III, Part I), it seems that the tradition, as brought to my notice by my Assistant Mr. R. Narasimhachar, M. A., is quite the other way, and that Paramêśvara or Śiva was made his doorkeeper by Bâṇa, the son of Mahâbali. The original authority for this has not been found, but is said to be in the Skânda-Purâṇa. The Matsya-Purâṇa and the Harivaṁśa state that Śiva was pleased with Bâṇa's penance, and agreed to live in his capital for his protection. But that the matter is one of general popular knowledge may be gathered from an allusion in Kanaka-Dâsa's *Môhana-taraṅgiṇi* (16th century), where Bâṇa says—

vilasitavâgi kang-esedirpa ramyâchala-vâsava tiraskarisi |
alasade bandu piriyadall enna bâgila kâd iru kêḷu Dêva ||

Also in a song in a MS. collection in my possession, composed about 150 years ago,—

puliya charmavan uṭṭa Purabarage |
olidu Bâṇana bâgila kâydage ||

[1] In the fac-similes there published, the upper border of one of the stones has been embellished with a small liṅga. But there is no such emblem in the original, as I have satisfied myself by personal examination.

[2] Published again by Dr. Kielhorn in 1894 (*Ep. Ind.* III, 74).

place Jaya-Nandivarmmâ in the 7th century. But there are allusions to the Bâṇas in other inscriptions which refer to a much earlier period. Thus, in the Mallóhaḷḷi plates, published by me in 1876 (*Ind. Ant.* V, 136), Koṅgaṇi-varmmâ, the progenitor of the Gaṅga line, who probably belongs to the end of the 2nd century, is said to have been a wild fire in consuming the stubble of the forest Bâṇa; and the plates of Hastimalla (*Salem Manual*, Vol. II, App. 369) state that the Gaṅga king Koṅgaṇi was consecrated to conquer the Bâṇa-maṇḍala. In the Tâlgunda inscription (Vol. VII, **Sk 176**), Mayûra-šarmmâ, the progenitor of the Kadamba line, whose period is not far removed from the above, is said, when he betook himself as an outlaw to the forests of Šrîparvata, to have levied tribute from the great Bâṇa and other kings. In the Haidarâbâd plates, obtained by Sir Walter Elliot [1], the Chaḷukya king Vikramâditya (655—680) is said to have conquered Râjamalla of the Mahâ-malla-kula, that is, the kings of Mâmallaipura, the common name for Mahâ-balipura,—in other words, the Mahâvalis. In the Dêvarhaḷḷi plates of 776 (Vol. IV, **Ng 85**) [2] the Nirggunda Yuvarâja Duṇḍu is said to have confounded the Bâṇa-kula.

Among the Mahâvali inscriptions in the present volume the earliest is the Muḍiyanûr plates of 338 (**Mb 157**), first published by me in 1886 (*Ind. Ant.* XV, 172). It is all in Sanskrit, and begins with praise of Šiva whose throne is on the lofty peak of the mountain called Nandi, no doubt a reference to Nandidroog, considered as a personification of Nandi, the bull of Šiva. An object of the mercy of Šiva was Mahâbali, lord of the Dânavas, the munificence of whose gifts was the sole cause of Vishṇu starting to take the three strides and manifesting desire with his hands and feet extended. A promoter of Mahâbali's race, Nandivarmma obtained the crown and the throne, gaining the blessings of Brahmans, and possessed of mighty elephant and other forces which secured him against conquest by the most powerful kings. He was succeeded by his son Vijayâditya-Dêva. Then followed his son, who is said to have roused up the Bâṇa-vaṁša, and among other praises is compared, in compassion for all living things in the three worlds, with Bôdhi-sattva,—a very uncommon and ancient looking allusion. His name was Vadhûvallabha-Malladêva-Nandivarmma. Being in the town of Âvanya (Âvani) in the Šaka year 261, the 23rd of his own reign, he granted to 25 Brahmans, of whom four are named, the Muḍiyanûr village in the Hodali-vishaya. The grant was engraved by the carpenter Nandivarmmâchâryya, by order of Vadhûvallabha-Malla; and the king himself repeats at the end in the first

[1] Published by Dr. Fleet in *Ind. Ant.* VI, 75. But his translation disguises the reference as indicated by Sir Walter (see *Seven Pagodas*, 127).

[2] Originally published by me in 1873 (*Ind. Ant.* II, 156).

person, naming himself Vadhûvallabha, that he grants the Chûḍa-grâma (Sanskrit for Muḍiyanûr) in perpetuity. The decree was carried out by the *sarvvapradhâna* Vaivasvata-daṇḍâdhipa. At the end are apparently the words *vyâdhan Mullegam;* what they indicate is not clear [1].

The village which is the subject of the grant still bears the same name, and the boundary villages can easily be identified, one of them, Kaṇṭakadvâra, being a Sanskrit translation of Muḷubâgil (thorn gate). Of the Brahman donees that are named, three are described as of the *sâmânya-charaṇa.* Of this I am unable to obtain an explanation. But there is a sect of Drâviḍa Brahmans called Bṛihachcharaṇa. The story is that Agastya had been engaged for the performance of a great sacrifice by a Pâṇḍya king, who sent invitations to Brahmans in distant places to attend. Those who came early were called *bṛihat-charaṇa* or fast walkers. Those who came late may therefore have been called *sâmânya-charaṇa* or ordinary walkers.

This inscription would, from its date, be of special interest, if this could be relied on. The date has been examined by Dr. Kielhorn (*Ind. Ant.* XXIV, 10), who says it is irregular (*Ep. Ind.* VII, App. 112), and by Dr. Fleet (*Ind. Ant.* XVII, 239), who finds the week day does not agree. But exactitude in the date cannot be insisted on as a criterion of genuineness, as there has often been a tendency to do. For even Dr. Fleet admits (*ibid.* XXXII, 223),— a conclusion at which I had myself arrived long ago,— that "neither does a date which is incorrect in respect of its details prove that a record is spurious, nor does a correctly recorded date prove that the record in which it is put forward is genuine, or that the matter recited in connection with it is authentic." Turning to the plates now under review for any other indication of their period,— it is curious that the outer side of the first plate, which as regards the present inscription is meant to be blank, bears traces of what was evidently a Gaṅga inscription, and it can be made out that it contained the usual phrases in their copper plate grants, down to Harivarmmâ. This was the third king of the line, who ruled in the 3rd century. There are two grants of his time, belonging to 247 and 266 [2]. The Bâṇa inscription here is not therefore discredited by the date of Harivarmmâ. And at Âvani, where this grant was made, is the only place in which a Gaṅga stone inscription has been found containing phrases similar to those employed in their copper grants. It is only a fragment without beginning or end (**Mb 263**), and is on the basement of one of the group of Râma temples which have evidently been rebuilt in later times, and inscribed stones used in reconstruction without regard to the contents. But so far as this one goes it ends with Vishṇugôpa's

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[1] If we may read *Vyâdhanam ulleyam*, they might possibly mean Vyâdhana's writing.

[2] *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 212; *Ep. Carn.* Vol. III, Nanjangud 122.

son. This we know was Taḍaṅgâla Mâdhava, and there is a grant of his giving the date 357.[1] Here, too, there is a near coincidence in the time, and some connection may exist with the effaced Gaṅga grant on the first plate.

So far there seems nothing to be said against the plates on the score of the date. The kings mentioned in it are Nandivarmmâ, his son Vijayâditya, and his son Vadhûvallabha-Malladêva-Nandivarmmâ, the donor of the grant. These names correspond pretty nearly with the first three in the Udayêndiram plates. But Nandivarmmâ is there called Jaya-Nandivarmmâ, and as regards Malladêva there is nothing common to the two except their name. He is there said to be surnamed Jagadêkamalla, but there is no sign of such a title here, while on the other hand several very distinctive ones are here assigned to him, which have nothing corresponding in the other. There seems therefore some ground for the conjecture that the succession of kings here may be older than the one in the Udayêndiram plates, which expressly state that many Bâṇa kings had passed away before the appearance of Jaya-Nandivarmmâ.

The remaining Mahâvali or Bâṇa inscriptions here are not dated, except two at the end of the list in the 10th century. But there are allusions contained in them which afford a clue to the period of some, and they all belong to the 8th and 9th centuries. In **Mb 261,** when Mahâvali Bâṇarasa was ruling, the cows of a certain place having been carried off by the orders of Pṛithuvipati, some man recovered them and died. Pṛithuvipati was the Gaṅga king who preceded Šrîpurusha. The date of this inscription would therefore be about 715. In **Bp 13** we have the Gaṅga prince Mâdhava Muttarasa, who was governing various districts, one of which was Âvanya (Âvani), marching against Mahâvali Bâṇarasa. Muttarasa was the name of Šrîpurusha, and this may indicate him before he came to the throne. We may therefore say about 725 for the date.[2] **Kl 235, Bp 48** and **86** show a Mahâvali Bâṇarasa ruling the Gaṅga 6000 province[3], and from the last it appears that he was contemporary with Šrîpurusha. We may therefore assign him to about 750, and he would represent either the first Vijayâditya or his son Malladêva Jagadêkamalla of the genealogy above given.

Then comes **Mb 92,** of the 2nd year of Bâṇa-Vidyâdhara, who, according to the genealogy, was the great-grandfather of the second Vijayâditya, or Bijeyitta, for whom we have in **Mb 229** the date 909. He may therefore be put in about 780[4]. That he follows the Bâṇarasa last above mentioned

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[1] *Ep. Carn.* Vol. VII, Shikarpur 52; *Ind. Ant.* VII, 172.

[2] On the other hand **Sp 40** shews Bijayittayya rising up against Mâdâ-Mattarasa's son, which would be in about 900. But the names may not be the same.

[3] Šrîpurusha's son Duggamâra Ereyappa was ruling it at one time (**Sp 57**).

[4] Bâṇa Vidyâdhara's queen was Kundavvai, daughter of Pratipati Araiyar (conjectured to be the Gaṅga king Pṛithuvipati), son of Šivamahârâja-Perumânaḍi (? Šivamâra). See *So. Ind. Ins.* Vol. III, Part I, 98.

may be gathered from a man named Attâṇi being the donor in both **Bp 48** and in this [1]. **Sp 5** and **6** are of the time of a Mahâvali Bâṇarasa who is described in the latter as Vikramâditya Jayamêru, and as having received from kings the name Bâṇa-Vijyâdhara, no doubt meant for Vidyâdhara, though in **Sp 5** we also have the form Vijyâdhara, evidently taken from the king's name. He may be identified with the same king as in **Mb 92**. Bâṇa-Vidyâdhara's son, in the genealogy, is Prabhumêru, and here we have, in both, Prabhumêru evidently in command of his father's army. **Ct 107** may be actually of Prabhumêru's reign, as Pôteva has assumed that name, of course after the king's. In **Sp 6** there is a reference to Kâḍuvaṭṭi, which we know from previously published inscriptions was a common designation for a Pallava king.

The grant here for the man who sacrificed his life was made on the birth of his posthumous son, whose mother also had a share in it. In **Sp 5** the grant is called a *bâl-galchu,* literally a sword washing. Either the grant was made with washing of the fallen man's sword, or more probably the grant was considered as a purification of his sword from the stain of slaughter. This term has been met with in many instances (see **Kl 79, 200,** and **Mb 225**). But the common term in inscriptions for grants of land for warriors who fell in battle is *kalnâḍ* or *kalnâṭu* (as in **Mb 244** and **Bp 13**). In the north-west of Mysore, however, the word *śivane* seems to be used to denote them.

In **Mb 265** a Bâṇarasa appears ruling Kuvalâḷa and Koṅgu, and at the same time Pompala ruling Vegûr. Now in **Kl 79,** in the reign of the Gaṅga king Nîtimârgga, Noḷambâdhirâja was ruling the Gaṅga 6000, and by his order Pompala fought with Bâṇarasa and lost his life. He is called lord of Beṅga, and said to be of the Veṅga family. These names may no doubt be identified with the Vegûr above. This Nîtimârgga must have been the grandson of Vijayâditya, and the victor at Râjâṟâmaḍu (**Kl 90**). We must conclude then that Kuvalâḷa (Kolar) was not in the Gaṅga 6000, and that Bâṇa, having been driven out of that province, had retired to the east and south. As we have 870 for the date of Nîtimârgga's successor (**Nj 75**), this Bâṇa may be placed in about 850. He is no doubt also the one in **Kl 200** who was at war with Mahârâja, and the one in **Mb 228** from whom Permmânaḍi (that is, the Gaṅga king) captured the Mahârâjara-nâḍ. This is called the Mârâjavâḍi Seven Thousand in **Ct 30,** with its capital at Vallûr. The province was chiefly in the Kaḍapa District, and Vallûr was either the one in the north-east of Pavugada taluq or the one near Kaḍapa.

Mb 86 mentions a Vikramâditya, who may or may not have been a Bâṇa. The succeeding Bâṇa inscriptions contain nothing of importance until we come

[1] There is an Attâṇi mentioned in **Kl 229** in Śrîpurusha's time. Also in **Kl 232**.

to **Mb 243** and **244.** The first part of each of these is followed by a grant made by Bijayitta-Bâṇarasa, who must have made them immediately after succeeding the king (his father) in the first part, who is thus identified with Vikramâditya. Bijayitta is of course Vijayâditya. He appears also in **Sp 40,** but **Mb 229** is the most important, as it gives us a fixed date, 909, for his reign. With the help of this the approximate date of the preceding inscriptions becomes manifest.

The last of the inscriptions of this line of kings is **Mb 126,** dating in 961, in which we find Sambayya of the Mahâbali-kula ruling Bidirûr under Iṟiva-Noḷamba. He is described as the lord of Paṟuma-pura, having a black flag and the bull crest.

The Bâṇas seem to have lost their independence at the end of the 9th century, when the Chôḷa king Vîra-Nârâyaṇa is said to have suddenly uprooted the Bâṇas. But they by no means disappear from history. For in the person of Hastimalla the line was restored by the Gaṅga king Kêsarî or Prithuvipati[1] who was the son of Mârasiṁha and grandson of Prithuvipati. The Bâṇa kingdom is mentioned along with others in southern India of the 12th century in Vaidyanâtha's *Pratâpa-Rudrîya.* Trivikrama-dêva, the author of the Prâkṛit grammar *Trivikrama-vṛitti* of probably the 15th century, claims to be a descendant of the Bâṇa family[2]. Moreover, inscriptions at Śrîvilliputtûr in the Tinnivelly District show that two kings named Sundara Tol and Muttarasa Tirumala, who obtained possession of the Pâṇḍya throne in 1453 and 1476, call themselves Mahâvali Vâṇâdhirâja[3].

Gaṅgas.

The earliest Gaṅga inscription is the fragment **(Mb 263)**, already referred to, on a temple at Âvani. It has no beginning nor end, and is evidently part of one, the remainder of which has been destroyed in the rebuilding of the temple in after times. It is the only stone inscription that has been found containing the phrases almost uniformly employed in their copper plates. It presents the usual succession of kings from Koṅgaṇivarmmâ to Vishṇugôpa, and breaks off in going on to his son. This we know was Taḍaṅgâla Mâdhava, for whom in the Tâgarti plates (Vol. VII, **Sk 52**) we have apparently the date 357. **Mr 73** is a copper plate grant of the 13th year of his reign, found in the buried ruins of the Jain basti discovered at Noṇamaṅgala in 1897[4].

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[1] See Appendix to *Salem Manual,* above referred to, and *So. Ind. Ins.* II, 379.

[2] *Ind. Ant.* XIII, 13. [3] *ibid.* XV, 173.

[4] The ryots of Noṇamaṅgala, when ploughing near their village, came upon traces of a wall, and the spot being excavated, there was laid bare the base of a Jain temple. The walls were composed of very large sized bricks, which were only about 1½ inch in thickness. Near the doorway on the east, stuck in a crevice of the wall, were found the plates **Mr 73.** In the north

The king's name appears in the form Mâdhavavarmmâ, and all the introductory part corresponds with what is usual in the Gaṅga plates, except that the second king is also called Mâdhavavarmmâ. The grant consisted of the Kumârapura village and land under the big tank given for the Arhad temple of Perbboḷal in the Mudukottûr-vishaya, and was made on the advice of the âchâryya Vîra-dêva. **Mr 72** is another set of plates found in the same place at the same time. They record a grant by Mâdhavavarmmâ's son Koṅgaṇivarmmâ (Avinîta) in the 1st year of his reign, ? 425, to two Arhad temples, made on the advice of his preceptor Vijayakîrtti. To the temple at Uranûr, established by Chandranandi and other Jains, was given the Vennelkarani village in the Korikunda-vishaya. To Êvâni-aḍigal's temple at Pêrûr was given one-fourth of the *karshâpana* realised from the outside customs duties. These are stated (in Rapson's *Indian Coins*) to be copper coins belonging to the earliest native coinage.

We have next to notice the very singular inscription **CB 29.** It is engraved in fine characters on a large boulder on a low hill called Gôpinâtha-guṭṭa, at the north-east base of Nandidroog. The boulder is over a sort of cave temple dedicated to Gôpâlasvâmi. The inscription begins with the words generally employed at the opening of the Gaṅga copper-plate grants, and the characters are those of the Gaṅga period. These are the reasons for placing it here, though it contains no date, nor any reference to the Gaṅgas. After invoking Vṛishabha, the first Tîrthaṅkara, it says that "*this* chaitya-bhavana of the adorable Arhata",—which indicates a Jain temple in the spot where the Gôpâla temple now is,—was established by Râma, the son of Daśaratha, in the Dvâpara-yuga of the Kali-avasarppini. At a later period it was rebuilt anew by Kunti-Dêvî, the mother of the Pâṇḍavas. Then follows a panegyric of "the best of mountains", an ornament to the Earth-goddess, purified by the presence of a Jinêndra-chaitya, a supreme *tîrtha* (or sacred bathing place), having caves suited for the abode of great ṛishis intent upon penance. Apparently it is said to have the name Śrîkunda or a name beginning with Śrîkunda, for the inscription abruptly stops here without any apparent reason, there being plenty of room on the boulder for continuing it. The above description can in no wise apply to the little hill on which the inscription is, and must refer to Nandidroog, to which it is altogether suitable (except that there is no Jain temple there now), and which is the finest hill in this part of

wall, near the side of the shrine, was a small chamber or cupboard, partly projecting from the wall. In this were found the plates **Mr 72,** together with a number of other articles. These were a metal elephant, eight (or an octave) of conch-shells pierced for use as musical instruments, five metal Jain images of different sizes, and pieces of other metal articles, such as, bells, lamp-stands, dish, finial and plinth. On one of the conch-shells was inscribed, in Haḷa-Kannaḍa characters, the word *pelmuḍi,* which might be to distinguish it as having a large volute; or it might be a name either of the instrument, or of its place in the octave, or of the performer on it.

the Mysore State. It seems probable that the Gôpâlanâtha-guṭṭa was formerly connected with Nandidroog, from which it is now only separated by a road, and was considered a part of it. But Nandidroog never, so far as the records go, had the name Šrîkunda. On the contrary, from the earliest times it was named after Nandi (see **Mb 157**), and Vṛishabha (at the beginning here) has the same meaning. But during the Jaina ascendency of the Gaṅgas it was called Nandagiri, as they invariably have the title "lord of Nandagiri". It seems not unlikely that a fresh statement was about to begin where the inscription breaks off, relating to some line of gurus of the *śrî-Kunda*kundânvaya, and that the name Šrîkunda is not meant to apply to the mountain. The reference to Râma, the son of Dašaratha, as founder of the temple reminds one of the Chikka-Hanasoge basadis (Vol. IV, **Yd 26**), which are also said to have been established by him, endowed by the Gaṅgas, and rebuilt by the Chaṅgâḷvas.

There are some 19 inscriptions of the time of Šrîpurusha, all on stone, except one, the Hosûr plates (**Gd 47**). Four are dated, **Kl 78** in his 26th year, **Kl 6** in his 28th year, **Gd 47** in Šaka 684, **Mb 80** in his 42nd year. The earliest is probably **Bp 13,** where he appears as the praiseworthy and honourable Mâdhava Muttarasa, ruling the Eḷenagar-nâḍ Seventy, the Âvanya-nâḍ Thirty, and the Ponkunda Twelve. This was probably before he came to the throne, or about 725. The next five are of no special importance. Then comes **Mr 96,** in which he appears under the full name Pṛithivi-Koṅgaṇi Muttarasa Šrîpurusha. **Mr 74** is imperfect, and gives only Koṅgaṇi. But **Kl 78** is of the 26th year of Koṅguṇi Muttarasa, 751. **Kl 6** is of Koṅguṇi Šrîpurusha's 28th year, 753. In this, Šivamâra (his son and successor) appears as governor of Kadambûr. In **Kl 8** and **11** Lôkâditya or Lôkâditya-Eḷa-arasa is ruling Kadambûr. He may have been another son, or else the king of the Eḷenagar-nâḍ above mentioned. **Kl 7** shows us Lôkâditya's son Mallaḍi.

We next come to **Gd 47,** the Hosûr plates, originally published by me in 1878[1]. They are dated when the Šaka year 684 had expired. Dr. Kielhorn's calculation (*Ind. Ant.* XXIV, 11) makes it the 13th of April 762, but then the week day does not agree. . To make this correspond we may take the 24th of April 761. On neither day was there an eclipse of the moon, as stated in the plates. But there seems no reason to question the genuineness of the record. The genealogy and description of the Gaṅga kings are the same as in many others already published, such as the Jâvali and Dêvarhaḷḷi plates of the same reign[2]. Šrîpurusha, the first so named, Pṛithuvi-Koṅgaṇi-mahâ-râja, recognising that all the living world was as unstable as a bubble, when

[1] In the *Madras Journal of Science and Literature* for 1878.

[2] Vol. VI, **Mg 36**; Vol. IV, **Ng 85.**

residing in Mânyapura (Manne in Nelamangala taluq), made a grant to a Brâhman named Mâdhavaśarmmâ, a resident of Tôḻur, the son of Mâraśarmmâ. He was given a certain extent of land for cultivation in each of the four villages named Eḻam-Gûḍalûr, Maṟiyâchi-Gûḍalûr, Paṟuvi and Śrîpura. The witnesses are the existing officials of the Ninety-six Thousand *vishaya,* that is, Gangavâḍi. The plates were engraved by Viśvakarmma, the usual designation of the court engraver. The situation of these villages is not given, but in the Dêvarhaḷḷi plates Śrîpura is mentioned as the place where the Jina temple was built for which the grant was made. The only Gûḍalûr of any importance known to me is the one to the west of the Nîlagiris. There is a Kûḍalûr mentioned in Mysore No. 25 (Vol. III), in the time of Śrîpurusha.

With **Mb 80,** which is dated in the 42nd year of the Śrî-râjya, 767, we come to several inscriptions in which Śrîpurusha's son Duggamâra Eṟeyappa was a governor under his father. In **Sp 65** he was ruling Kovaḷâḷa-nâḍ. In **Mb 80** he was ruling the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍ Three-Hundred and the Ganga Six Thousand, while his queen (*mahâdêvi*) is also said to be ruling Âgaḷi. In **Mb 255** he was ruling the same districts, and the army was sent against Kampili. This is on the Tungabhadrâ, north of Bellary. In **Sp 57,** besides the above two districts, he was also ruling the ..taya-nâḍ, Paune-nâḍ, Beḷattûr-nâḍ, Vimala ..., the Pulvaki-nâḍ Thousand, the Bepôḍu Thousand, and the Mu...nâḍ Sixty.

Kl 231 brings us to the reign of Śivamâra. **Gd 54** specifies a year for him corresponding with 815. We then come to the reign of Nîtimârgga in **Kl 79.** The Pallava king Noḷambâdhirâja was under him ruling the Ganga Six Thousand. This is the inscription, already noticed above, which relates to Pompalla's death in a battle with Bâṇarasa. **Mb 228** informs us that Permmânaḍigaḷ, that is the Ganga king, had captured Bâṇarasa's Mahârâjara-nâḍ.

We next pass on to the reign of his son, Râjamalla Satyavâkya, in **Kl 90,** the Narsâpura plates. They are dated in the Śaka year 824, the 5th day of the bright fortnight of Phâlguna, the *nakshatra* being Rôhiṇî. Unfortunately one plate is missing, but they so closely resemble the Manne plates[1] in that part that the missing portion can be supplied from them. Down to Śivamâra the information is similar to that contained in other Ganga copper plate grants already published, as above referred to. Of him it is said that he pulled down his enemy Vallabha (the Râshṭrakûṭa king) with the band of his sword. Brought into this world, mingled with troubles like matted pairs of top-knots, he was a supporter of the fine arts, beloved by the learned, esteemed as a poet, and skilled in poetry. He acquired great fame by a victory at

[1] To appear in the Bangalore District volume.

Mudugundûr (Maṇḍya taluq) over the army of Vallabha, which was commanded by Râshṭrakûṭa, Châḷukya, Haihaya, and other brave leaders. His brother was Vijayâditya, whose son was Râjamalla, surnamed Satyavâkya. His son was Nîtimârgga, who gained a great victory at Râjârâmaḍu (to the north of the Kôlâr District). His son was Râjamalla, who from his ability even as a boy, had obtained the rank of Yuvarâja. When he had come to the throne, and was ruling with the title of Satyavâkya-Permmânaḍigaḷ, he made a grant for a Jain basadi at Kaṇṇamaṅgala, erected by Mêgante-Nandâka Gâdeya for Kamuṅgare-kanti, the female disciple of Uttanindipuri Maṇḍala-bhaṭâra. He also made a grant for another basadi erected by Šrîvarmmayya. Another man also gave some land. The events of the period from Šivamâra to this Râjamalla, which are here briefly passed over, are very fully narrated in the Gaṭṭavâḍipura plates (Vol. XII, **Nj 269**) which are less than two years later in date.

Gd 4 contains a record of the death of the Gaṅga prince Aṇṇi, son of Piḷduvipati (a form of Pṛithuvipati), who had joined the Pallava king Bîra-Noḷamba in fighting against the Šântara king, and lost his life in the battle. **Bp 47** is of the time of Mârasiṅgha-Dêva, and **Mb 84** mentions his death in 974. In **Sp. 59** we have Rakkasa-Gaṅga Râchamalla ruling, and under him Puḷiga governing the Noḷambavâḍi Thirty-two Thousand. If the inscription indicates that this province extended so far as the Šrînivâspûr taluq, the situation hitherto assigned to it must be considerably stretched out to the east.

Here ends the original main line of the Gaṅgas. The inscriptions that follow belong to a later line of rulers, two centuries after, descended from them, who were under the Hoysalas, though except in two instances (**Kl 95, Sd 36**) their supremacy is not acknowledged. We know that Kolâr fell into the hands of the Chôḷas when they overthrew the Gaṅga power in 1004. But the Chôḷas in their turn were driven out of Mysore in 1116 by the Hoysalas, the general who assisted in the capture of Talakâḍ being a Gaṅga-Râja of the Gaṅga family. The Hoysaḷas in course of time entrusted Gaṅga princes with authority in various provinces. The present inscriptions do not name any country of which they were the rulers, but it was evidently in the Kôlâr District, as the records occur mostly in Kôlâr and Mulbâgal taluqs, with a few in Bowringpet and Sidlaghaṭṭa taluqs, and one in Chik-Ballâpur. They are all in Tamil, and the dates run from 1198 to 1336, which was the date of the foundation of the Vijayanagar empire. These Gaṅgas continue to bear Chôḷa titles, and we know that it was the invariable policy of the Chôḷas to impose their name in some form on the countries and kings whom they subdued, but there is no sign that they held any office under the Chôḷas.

The first to be noticed here is Vîra-Gaṅga, *alias* Uttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅga, claiming to be of Gaṅga descent, and bearing the ancient Gaṅga titles of lord of Kuvalâḷa (Kôlâr), lord of Nandigiri (this being now the form instead of the former Nandagiri), Kâvêrî-vallabha, etc. We have for him dates from 1198. But as **Kl 121** is of the 46th year of his reign, the year Târaṇa, which is 1225, he must have begun to reign in 1179. Vîra-Gaṅga was the name assumed by the Hoysaḷa king Vishṇuvarddhana on his capture of the old Gaṅga kingdom from the Chôḷas. Uttama-Chôḷa was a designation of Râjêndra-Chôḷa, who first subdued the Gaṅga kingdom. So that the name of the prince now in question was a combination of those of the two kings who played the most important part in acquiring the original Gaṅga sovereignty. In **Kl 131** we have a distinguished merchant prince named Vikrama-Gaṅga, who from **Kl 129** appears as the servant of Vîra-Gaṅga Uttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅga. He claims to be lord of the Toṇḍa-vaḷanâḍ (the Madras country below the Ghats to the east of the Kôlâr District), and to be the possessor of troops of victorious elephants. He is also said to be the first chief merchant who settled people in the great city of Kuvalâḷa or Kôlâr. This points to some important development in the trade of the place at about this date. He had the god Subrahmaṇya set up at ? Indaḷûr, and placed his endowments for it under the protection of the Mâhêšvaras or Šaiva priesthood, and the Five Hundred. These are the five hundred svâmis of Ayyâvaḷe[1], who are frequently mentioned in inscriptions as the heads of the Vîra-Banañju or merchant class. His son, in **Kl 129**, seems to utter a formidable threat, but it is somewhat obscure. In 1216 Vîra Gaṅga Uttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅga set up two gods Gaṅgîšvara and Jalakaṇṭêšvara, the former on the Muchukunda hill and the latter at its foot (**Kl 120, 130**). The hill is described as near Kuvaḷâla in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍ of Gaṅga-maṇḍalam, and was one of the range of Kôlâr hills called the Šatašṛiṅga or hundred peaks. The remainder of his grants are for the first of these temples. The Šella-Gaṅga Uttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅga of **Mb 212** may be the same person, as the date is apparently 1222.

In **Kl 171** and **243** of about 1270 we have Šelva-Gaṅga, who has the title Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdirâja. The former praises the Chôḷas, saying that they would not change even if the moon and the sun changed their course. Râja-Nârâyaṇa was a title of Kulôttuṅga-Chôḷa I. At the same period we have in **Kl 244** Padumišeyan Uttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅga, and in **Kl 242** Gaṅga-Perumâḷ, son of Padima-dêva Uttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅga. In **Sd 110** of 1278 appears Gaṅga-Perumâḷ's son Kûttâḍun-dêva or Kariya-Gôpâla, with the title Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdirâja and others, who claims to have gained wealth and victory in all regions. In **Kl 49** of 1279 is Kariya-Gaṅga-Perumâḷ, son of Šelva-

[1] Aihole in the Kalâdgi district.

Gaṅga, who must be the same person, and Šelva-Gaṅga identical with Gaṅga-Perumâḷ.

With **Kl 69** we come to a number of inscriptions of about 1280 of Veṭṭummârabâṇa[1] Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅga. In **Kl 110** he remits all taxes on the temple endowments of the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍ. **Mb 218** calls him the son of Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅga, and **Bp 55** the son of Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅga Vîra-Gaṅga. **Kl 48** and **47**, of 1280 and 1281, give us Vâsudêva Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdirâja, the son of Gaṅga-Perumâḷ. In 1283 we have (**Kl 46** and **50**) a Gaṅga-Perumâḷ Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdirâja. In 1284 a Vîra-Gaṅga Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅga again appears **(Kl 137),** and with him is associated Gaṅga-Perumâḷ as a signatory. In **Kl 143** of the same period Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅga Gaṅga-Perumâḷ is said to be ruling the earth, and Kuvaḷâla-nâḍ is said to be the Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, which was the name given to it by the Chôḷas. In **Mb 16** Gaṅga-Perumâḷ is described as the son of Âdi-Šôḻa, and a grant is made to Nuḷambappa, son of Nuḷambâdirâya of Âvanya-nâḍ. In **Kl 55** of 1285 we have again Gaṅga-Perumâḷ Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdirâja. He makes a grant to the sons of the *râja-guru* Višvêšvara-Šiva-uḍaiyâr, a disciple of Šurami-dêva *alias* Prasanna-Šivaṭṭaiyâr, who was descended from Lakshâdhyâya-mudaliyâr, *guru* to the Chôḷa and Pâṇḍya kings. Vâsudêva Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdirâja appears again in **Kl 45** in 1286.

In the same year, the 32nd of Poysaḷa Râmanâtha-Dêva, we have...nna-Gaṅga-Perumâḷ, son of Šavâsi-Nâyan, making a grant for the gods at Veḷḷiyûr (now Bellûr), which was an agrahâra called the Vishṇuvarddhana-chaturvêdi-maṅgalam. In **Ct 117** Gaṅga-Perumâḷ Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdirâya makes a grant to his guru Šakala-Šiva-paṇḍita in 1289. In **Bp 54,** of about 1300, a Gaṅga-Perumâḷ Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅga again appears making a grant. Also a Perumâḷ Vikrama-Gaṅga-vêḷân. **Sd 36** of ? 1312 is of the reign of the Poysaḷa king vîra-Ballâḷa, and shows an Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅga leading an expedition. In **Kl 77** of ? 1321 Vikrama-Gaṅga, son of Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅga, continues some grants made in the time of his grandfather (not named), and of lands set apart for a god in the time of Gaṅga-Perumâḷ. In **CB 18** of ? 1333 we have a new name, — Kumâra-Chikka-Dêva. Also in **Kl 38** and **Mr 14** we have in ? 1298 and 1336 Râjarâja Karkâṭaka-mahârâja *alias* Veṭṭaiyir-Šokkar, and Karkaṭa-mârâya *alias* Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅgan Virundar. In **Mr 15** Karkaṭaka-râya is a signatory and calls himself Šembondiyâr.

Chalukyas.

Of these rulers there are only two inscriptions, but they are early ones, of much importance and interest. The first is **Gd 48,** of about 640, plates

[1] The name means — cutter-through of the arrows of Mâra (the god of love). A mistake has been made in printing Bâṇa with a capital B. There is no connection whatever with the Bâṇas.

at Hosur, originally published by me in 1879[1]. It begins with the mention of Polikêši, surnamed Raṇa-Vikrama, who was purified by the final ablutions after the horse-sacrifice, and was a glory to the Chalukya race, who (as in other inscriptions) are said to be of the Mânavya-gôtra, sons of Hârîtî, nourished by the group of Mothers, and worshippers of the feet of Svâmi Mahâsêna[2]. After him[3] was Satyâšraya, the conqueror of Harshavarddhana. On the application of his beloved daughter, in her own language called Amberâ, when he was in Saṅgama-tîrtha, he granted to 31 Brâhmans the village of Periyâḷa in the Koṇikal-vishaya. This is evidently the present Kuṇigal, but I cannot trace the village. Of this daughter of Satyâšraya we have no other information, and it is not clear what language is meant as that of her name. It may be Kannaḍa. The names of the Brahman donees are not given, but they are clubbed together under their respective gôtras.

The second inscription is **Kl 63,** known as the Vokkalêri plates, originally published by me in 1879[4]. It is dated in the Šaka year 679 expired (2nd September 757, as calculated by Dr. Kielhorn), the 11th of the reign of Kîrtti-varmma-Satyâšraya. The publication of this grant may be said to have opened the eyes of scholars to the significance of the Pallavas, whose name even was at that time scarcely known, while it added much to our knowledge of the Chalukyas[5]. In addition to the statements above given connected with their origin; the Chalukyas are here said to have obtained from Nârâyaṇa (Vishṇu) the Boar crest, at sight of which all kings were brought into subjection in a moment. First is mentioned Polekêši. His son was Kîrtti-varmmâ, who overcame the Vanavâsi (that is, the Kadamba) and other kings. His son was Satyâšraya, who defeated Harshavarddhana, the warlike lord of all the north, and thus acquired the title of Paramêšvara. His son was Vikramâditya-Satyâšraya, who, mounted on his single thorough-bred charger called Chitrakaṇṭha, destroyed all whom he wished to conquer. Having secured the royal fortune of his father, which had been obscured by a triumvirate of kings[6], he subdued the Pâṇḍya, Chôḷa, Kêraḷa, Kaḷabhra[7] and

[1] *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 96; IX, 304.

[2] The mothers are the Seven Mothers (identified with the Pleiades) who nourished Kârtti-kêya or Svâmi Mahâsêna, the son of Šiva.

[3] Not his immediate successor, but he was the second Polikêši or Pulikêsi.

[4] *Ind. Ant.* VIII, 23. They were produced by a resident of Vokkalêri as I was riding away from the village, who said he had bought them for 4 annas from a ryot who turned them up when ploughing. But nothing would induce the owner to part with them. He, however, freely lent them to me, and I think Dr. Fleet had an electrotype of them made in England which was given to the India Museum. They were again published in 1899 by Dr. Kielhorn (*Ep. Ind.* V, 200).

[5] Some necessary rectifications in part of the translation were made by Dr. Hultzsch (*So. Ind Ins.* I, 146).

[6] The Chôla, Pâṇḍya and Kêrala kings (see Dr. Fleet's *Kan. Dyn.* 362, note 6).

[7] Perhaps the Kalabhurya or Kalachurya kings.

other kings, and forced the (Pallava) king of Kâñchî, who had never bowed to another, to kiss his feet with his crown.

His son Vinayâditya-Satyâśraya had again to put a stop to the overgrown power of Trairâjya, the (Pallava) king of Kâñchî, and levied tribute from the rulers of Kavêra, Pârasika, Siṁhaḷa and other islands. By churning all the kings of the north he gained the *pâli-dhvaja*[1] and all other signs of supreme power. His son Vijayâditya-Satyâśraya early mastered the science of weapons, uprooted enemies still left in the south which his grandfather had conquered, and carried on war in front of his father who desired to conquer the north. While gaining for his father the emblems of the Gaṅgâ and Yamunâ, and the *pâli-dhvaja,* together with the insignia of the (drums) *ḍhakka* and *mahâśabda,* rubies, elephants and other spoils, he was assailed by enemies whom he had put to flight and somehow through fate was made captive. But without the assistance of any other he made his escape, and assuming the government, averted the danger of anarchy.

His son Vikramâditya-Satyâśraya, on coming to the throne, resolved to completely uproot the Pallavas, the obscurers of the splendour of the former kings of his line, and their natural enemies[2]. He therefore reached with great speed the Tuṇḍâka province (Toṇḍa-maṇḍala), and in a battle with the Pallava king Nandipôtavarmmâ, fighting in the van he put him to flight, and captured his ill-sounding trumpet, his special drum called "roar of the sea", his flag of Śiva's club, mighty elephants and clusters of rubies which by their own brilliant rays were able to dispel the darkness. He then entered Kâñchî (the capital) in triumph, and instead of destroying it, made liberal gifts of gold to the Brâhmans, the destitute, and the Râjasiṁhêśvara and other temples which Narasiṁhapôtavarmma had erected of stone. Proceeding on, he consumed with his glory the Pâṇḍya, Chôḷa, Kêraḷa, Kaḷabhra and other kings, and set up a pillar of victory on the shore of the southern ocean, called Ghûrṇṇamânârṇṇa (the rolling ocean), which is graphically described.

His son Kîrttivarmma-Satyâśraya, on being made Yuvarâja, implored his father to let him finally subdue the king of Kâñchî, the enemy of their family. On obtaining permission, he marched forth and broke the power of Pallava, who, unable to stand against him, took refuge in a hill-fort. The prince carried away his elephants, rubies, and treasures of gold and delivered them

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[1] A special arrangement of flags, indicating supremacy. See Pâṭhak's explanation, *Ind. Ant.* XIV, 104.

[2] The name Pallavas indicates Pârthivas or Parthians. If my conjecture that Chalukyas represent Seleukians be correct, this would account for their natural enmity. Dr. Hoernle says — "Despite the attempted Sanskrit derivation of the genealogists, I would suggest that the name (Chalukya) is not a Sanskritic word at all, but of foreign (Gûrjara or Hunic) origin," — and adds,— "Might it be connected with the Turki root *châp,* gallop, *châpâul,* a plundering raid, a charge of cavalry?" (*J. R. A. S.* for 1905, p. 12).

to his father. Thus in due time he succeeded to the throne and gained the rank of Sârvvabhauma or universal emperor. In the 11th year of his reign, as before stated, while encamped at Bhaṇḍâra-Gaviṭṭage[1] on the north bank of the Bhîmarathi,—on the application of Dôsi-Râja,—he made to a Brâhman named Mâdhavaśarmmâ a grant of three villages in the Pânuṅgal-vishaya[2]. The śâsana was written by the great minister for peace and war, Anivârita-Dhanañjaya puṇya-vallabha.

It is evident that this inscription (like the one at Tâlgunda) is of more than ordinary historical value, and throws great light on events in the south, not previously known, from the 6th to the 8th century. Its acquisition in the casual manner above related was a piece of special good fortune. The statements of the Chalukya triumphs related in it are partly borne out by other evidence, for Dr. Hultzsch has found[3] a proof that Vikramâditya really entered Kâñchî and visited the Râjasiṁhêśvara temple, in a much obliterated Kannaḍa inscription in the Kailâsanâtha temple there, engraved on a pillar in front of the Râjasiṁhêśvara shrine.

Pallavas.

The earliest Pallava mentioned is Nandipôtavarmmâ, who was so heavily defeated by the Chalukya king Vikramâditya II at the beginning of his reign, or in about 733, as related in the Vekkalêri plates **(Kl 63).** There is a Pallava-mârâja in **Bg 77,** but no clue by which to identify him.

Numerous inscriptions occur of the Noḷambas, who claim to be Pallavas and continued the succession when the original main line of the Pallavas came to an end. They gave their name to the Noṇambavâḍi or Noḷambavâḍi Thirty-two Thousand province[4], which corresponded with the Chitaldroog District and other parts north and east of it, even, as now appears, far into the Kôlâr District. Unfortunately only a few of their inscriptions are dated. But from the Hêmâvati pillar (**Si 28,** Vol XII) we have a genealogy of the kings to 943. The fixed dates obtained in the Chitaldroog, Tumkur, and Kôlâr volumes are—878 for Mahêndra, 897 and 920 for Ayyapa, 931 for Bîra-Noḷamba, 943 to 966 for Dilîpa or Iriva-Noḷamba, 975 for Naṇṇi-Noḷamba, and 974 and 1010 for Noḷambâdhirâja Chôrayya. In Chitaldroog we have farther a number of dates from 1022 to 1074 for a succession of Noḷamba-Pallava-Permmânaḍi[5] kings with various names, who were under the Chalukyas.

[1] Identified by Dr. Fleet with Bhandâr-Kawte in the Sholâpur District (see *Ep. Ind.* V, 201).

[2] Pânuṅgal is now Hângal in Dharwar. [3] *So. Ind. Ins.* I, 147.

[4] The earliest mention of Noḷambavâḍi or Noṇambavâḍi seems to be in 920 (**Jl 29,** Vol. XI). The existing Noṇabas are representatives of its former subjects.

[5] The title Permmânaḍi was taken away from the Pallavas by the Gaṅgas on Śrîpurusha's victory over Kâḍuveṭṭi in the 8th century. The Gaṅgas being now overthrown, the Pallavas resume the use of it.

It seems clear that when the Chôlas were overthrowing the Pallavas and Gaṅgas, and before they acquired possession of the Kôlâr District early in the 11th century, the Noḷambas had retired to the west, and appear without any overlord, ruling the Noḷambavâḍi Thirty-two Thousand in 920 (**Jl 29**). In 1022 their seat of government was at Kampili (**Mk 10**), which is on the Tuṅgabhadrâ, north-west of Bellary. But during this period the Râshṭrakûṭa power had come to an end, and the Chalukyas had regained the empire. We therefore find the Noḷambas from 1035 (**Dg 71**) ruling various provinces under them, until in 1072 they are again governing Noḷambavâḍi (**Si 9**). The Udayâditya who was ruling in 1035 (**Dg 71**) is here in 1049 said to be the binder of Chôḷa-mârâja (**Gd 57**), but in 1072 has Vira-Râjêndra as a title, which seems to be Chôḷa (**Si 9**).

Of the inscriptions of the Noḷamba kings here, the earliest are those of Noḷambâdiyarasa and Noḷambâdhirâja. This is not sufficiently distinctive, and though it is the name of the first Noḷamba king according to the list on the Hêmâvati pillar, yet it is a designation that may apply to almost any of the line. The principal hint as to his identity is contained in **Kl 79**, where he is under the Gaṅga king Nîtimârgga and ruling the Gaṅga Six Thousand. The approximate date of this is 850, and he was no doubt Pòlalchòra Noḷamba, the Noḷambâdhirâja who married Nîtimârgga's sister. For their son was Mahêndra, and here in **Sp 30** we have Noḷamba and Mayinda or Mahêndra, together with a Chôḷu-Permmânaḍi, all three ruling up to the Kiṟu-tore or little river as their boundary[1]. In **Mb 248** the Gaṅgas and Pallavas are said to have both opposed Pâṇḍya (of Uchchaṅgi).

The actual territory ruled by the Noḷambas is seldom specified, most of the inscriptions merely saying that they were ruling the kingdom, or the kingdom of the world. But **Kl 79** above shows Noḷambâdhirâja ruling the Gaṅga Six Thousand under the Gaṅgas, and in **Bp 64** Mahêndra (his son) is ruling the same province, though not acknowledging Gaṅga supremacy. It seems evident that he assumed independence in 878, for **Si 38** (Vol. XII) of that year says that he had uprooted and destroyed Chôṛa and other rivals (also in **Si 24**), and in token of his success made an offering of his palace to Mahâdêva, setting up the god Mahêndrêśvara. In support of this view we are told (**Nj 269**) that Bûtuga, the younger son of Nîtimârgga, defeated him in several battles. Eventually he was killed in war by Bûtuga's son Ereyappa, who thence has the title Mahêndrântaka. After continual fights which followed between the Gaṅgas and Noḷambas (see **Mi 71, 27, 39, Si 26**)[2], the Gaṅga king Mârasiṁha claims to have destroyed the Noḷambas (in about 970), and

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[1] What river is intended is not clear. Perddore or the big river is the Kṛishṇa, though sometimes it appears to indicate the Tuṅgabhadrâ, and in **Cg 2** and **4** seems to mean the Lakshmaṇatîrtha. The Kiṟu-dore is also mentioned in **Bg 62** as the Vaidumba boundary.

[2] The area of the wars was apparently between the Northern Pennâr and the Vêdâvati.

is therefore distinguished as Noḷambakulântaka. Meanwhile, Mahêndra's son Ayyapa appears in 920, as before stated, ruling the Noḷambavâḍi Thirty-two Thousand, with his own son Aṇṇayya as a governor under him (**Jl 29**). In about 925 Aṇṇayya Bîra-Noḷamba was himself on the throne (**Cl 6, 56**). When in 1072 the Noḷamba king was again ruling Noḷambavâḍi, as above stated, he is also said to be extending the Peñcheru[1] kingdom (**Si 9**).

To continue the notice of inscriptions in the present volume,—**CB 26** informs us that it was in the reign of Noḷambâdhirâja, or about 860, that a tower was erected to the temple at Nandi, which shows the antiquity of that building. In **Bp 64** we have Mahêndrâdhirâja ruling the Gaṅga Six Thousand. In **Mb 227** there appears a Mayindira-Vikrama, and in **Sd 39** a Mayinde Dharmmarâsi-Râja. These may be Mahêndra himself or subordinates with his name attached. In **Bp 41** Mahêndra-Noḷamba is ruling the kingdom of the world. **Si 38** of 878 (Vol. XII) has already informed us of his independence and how he tried to increase his territory by sowing dissensions among his neighbours. **Mb 38** relates to his death and supplies a number of details. His mother (the Gaṅga princess), on his death, had a pond made in his name. She seems to have survived both her son and her grandson, for it says that by the erection of temples to Šiva and Vishṇu she was promoting *dharmma,* and looking forward to the time when her younger son (properly great-grandson) should come to the kingdom. Mahêndra's wife was a Kadamba princess, named Dîvalabbarasi or Divâmbikâ. Her greatness was increased, it says, on the birth of a son Iṛiva-Noḷamba. But this must have been her grandson. For according to the Hêmâvati pillar Mahêndra's son was Naṇṇiga or Ayyapa, whose sons were Aṇṇiga (Bîra-Noḷamba) and Dilîpa or Iṛiva-Noḷamba, his wives according to **Si 39** being Nâgiyabbe and Heleyabbe. Moreover, at the beginning of the inscription it says that she established an agrahâra in her husband's name, while her son was acting worthily in the kingdom. On the death of Vîra-Mahêndra-Noḷambâdhirâja, who has the title Noḷamba-Nârâyaṇa, she, in addition to other works of charity, had a Noḷamba-Nârâyaṇêšvara temple made in Âvani, and presented it with a sin-destroying bell. Among the inscriptions of Ayyapa-Dêva's time, **Mr 52** mentions Eṛeyappa.

We next come to Aṇṇiga or Bîra-Noḷamba[2]. In **Sp 28** he is called [Pallav]âditya šrî-Aṇṇayya. **Gd 4** represents a Gaṅga prince, Pilduvipati's[3] son, as having joined Bîra-Noḷamba against the Šântara king, whom he slew and delivering Sântara's head and shield to his ruler (Noḷamba), died. **Sp 64** seems to attribute Šântara's death to a Baṭṭamarasa, whose son appears in **Sp 58**.

[1] Peñjeru or Heñjeru, now Hêmâvati, on the northern border of Sira taluq.

[2] Of this period, though no king is mentioned, are the two inscribed stones dated 904 and 943 (**Bp 1** and **2**) which are worshipped in a temple under the name of Gaṅgamma.

[3] That is Pṛithuvîpathi's.

The most numerous are the inscriptions of Dilîpayya or Iṛiva-Noḷamba, two of which, near the end of his reign, are dated, namely **Mb 126** in 961 and **Kl 245** in 966. In **Kl 198** he is also called Nolipayya, and under him Vikramâditya-Tiruvayya was ruling the Gaṅga Six Thousand. **Bp 4** shows that Tiruvayya was a Vaidumba, and in **Mb 198** we have his son Chandra-śêkhara. Tiruvayya repaired the breach in the Vijayâdityamaṅgala (or Bêt-maṅgala) tank, which must have been in about 950. And in order to ensure it against damage in the future he granted the *bittuvaṭṭa* (or permanent right of sowing) of the rice fields bounded by lines forming the common boundary of the Vijayâdityamaṅgalam village, Kaṇṇanûr and Manayûr, to the five hundred Brâhmans of Kayvâra, whose interest it thus became to see that no injury befell the tank. Bêtmaṅgala and Kayvâra must thus have both been included in the Gaṅga Six Thousand. Kayvâra is in Chintâmaṇi taluq, near the head-waters of the Pâlâr, by damming which the tank is formed[1]. In **Mb 51** Dilî-payya remitted for the god the twelve petty taxes of the Âvani temple, and set up an iron post. **Mb 93, 94,** and **264** show that Tribhuvanakarttar was the head of the Âvani religious establishment. **Mb 162** records the killing of a big tiger which had carried off a young cow. Having made a vow to kill it, Mandikal Kumbaladâna slew it in one watch, the tiger and his dog dying together. Several inscriptions mention Vikramâditya as the engraver, famed for his good qualities. **Kl 245** calls him a *kâsiga* (or stone-cutter) of Koyatûr (? Coimbatore). **Mb 108** gives his father's name as Bijayitâchâri. He also engraved **Mb 161, 162** and **163**.

Mb 126, dated 961, shows the Mahâvali king Sambayya ruling Bidirûr under Iṛiva-Noḷamba. The Bâṇas had therefore lost their independence. The last of Iṛiva's inscriptions is **Kl 245**, dated 966.

In 969 Nanni-Noḷamba, son of Dilîpa Iṛiva-Noḷamba, had come to the throne **(Mb 122)**. He may be the Noḷambâdhirâja Chôrayya mentioned in **Mb 84** in 974 and in **Ct 118** in 1010. Also the Noḷambâdhirâja of **CB 45** in 977. In **Sp 7** mahârâja-Noḷambarasa is styled the best of the many famous door-keepers (*pratihârar*). This seems to point to the supremacy over the Mahâvalis or Bâṇas, who, as we have seen above, had become subordinate to the Noḷambas. According to. . .he was killed in the rout of Âhavamalla's army at. . .) In 1000 and a few years after we find Noḷambas as generals under the Chôḷas (**Mb 208, Sp 14**).

Kâḍuveṭṭi.

Here may appropriately be added a few lines about Kâḍuveṭṭi, a name frequently used for the Pallavas or some branch of them, and which is repre-

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[1] This tank has now been taken up for the water supply of the Kolar Gold Fields.

sented in the modern Karveti-nagara in North Arcot District. The earliest mention of Kâḍuveṭṭi occurs so far back as about 480 in the Siragunda stone (**Cm 50**, Vol. VI). The Gaṅga king Śrîpurusha slew a Kâḍuveṭṭi in battle in about 750 (**Nr 35**), and Rakkasa-Gaṅga's granddaughter Chaṭṭala-Dêvî was married to a Kâḍuveṭṭi in about 1050 (**Nr 35**), whence she obtained the title of the Kâḍava-mahâdêvi. Kâḍava is used to designate the Pallavas to much later times.

In the present volume the first mention of Kâḍuveṭṭi is in **Sp 6**, of about 750. Then in about 850 there is mentioned in **Kl 79** a Pompalla who is said in **Mb 84** to be of Kâḍuveṭṭi descent. In **Sp 30** of about 880 a Kâḍuveṭṭi appears. In **Ct 143** is Râchâla Pompala in ? 956. **Mb 84** has already been referred to, where in 974 is a Nanna..., who is of the Pompala-kula and Kâḍuveṭṭi-vaṁśa. In **Ct 31** the death is recorded of Râjêndra-Chôḷa Pompala-mârâya in about 1050, on the occurrence of which his servant Chelva-gaṇḍa had his head cut off in order to die with him, in accordance with a custom mentioned in previous volumes. There is a reference to Kâḍuveṭṭi again, lord of Kâñchipura, in 1123 (**Ct 160**). And in **Ct 45** and **52** of 1297 we have a Mukkaṇa Kâḍuveṭṭi, who in the former is subordinate to the Hoysaḷa king Viśvanâtha, but in the latter, which is of about the same date, styles himself champion over the three worlds, sun among the Pallavas, glory of the Pallava race, and ornament of the Pallavas.

Kadambas.

The Gaṅga plates **Gd 47** and **Kl 90** mention Kṛishṇavarmmâ as the Kadamba king whose sister was married to Taḍaṅgâla Mâdhava, 4th century. Kṛishṇavarmmâ is described in the Bennûr plates (**Bl 245**) as the fifth king of the Kadamba line, while Mâdhava was the fifth of the Gaṅgas.

Mb 38 and **50** contain notices of the Kadamba princess Dîvaḷabbarasi or Dîvâmbikâ who was married to the Pallava king Vîra-Mahêndra Noḷamba-Nârâyaṇa. An account is given of the memorials she erected to him on his death, in about 890. These were an agrahâra, and in Âvani the temple of Noḷamba-Nârâyaṇêśvara, which she endowed, and presented with a sin-destroying bell.

Ganga Pallavas.

This is a conjectural name for certain kings who appear to have been Pallavas under the Gaṅgas. We have here **Mb 227** of the 24th year of the king Vijaya-Narasiṁhavikramavarma, written in old Tamil characters[1], and **Mb 211** of the 12th year of the king Vijaya-Îśvaravarma, written in Vaṭṭeluttu characters.[1] Both are *vîrakal,* and contain references to Bâṇarasa,

[1] Also published in *Ep. Ind.* VII, 22, 24, with one of the 17th year of Vijaya-Îśvaravarma at p. 23. One of the 18th year of Narasiṁhavarma appears in IV, 177.

while the former mentions also Mayindiramikkiramar or Mahêndra-vikrama. Their period is thus about 880 and 900. They are of special interest on account of the antique characters in which they are inscribed.

Vaidumbas.

Not much is known of these kings. They may have been connected with Tumba in North Arcot. The Chôḷa kings Parântaka and Vîra-Râjêndra subdued Vaidumba kings[1] in the 10th and 11th centuries, and the Kaḷiṅga Gaṅga king Kâmârnava VI had for his queen Vinaya-mahâdêvî, a Vaidumba princess, who became the mother of Vajrahasta V[2], crowned in 1038.

In the present volume we have in **Bg 62** a Vaidumba-mahârâja, described as Gaṇḍa-Trinêtra, ruling the kingdom of the world (that is, independent), with the Kiṟu-doṟe or little river as his boundary. This river I am unable to identify[3]. He made a grant for some one who died in battle with the Noḷambâṇi-mahârâja. In **Sp 85** we have Vaidumba-mahârâja, also ruling the kingdom of the world. In this case Pallava-mahârâja makes a grant for some one who fell in fight. The dates of these two inscriptions may be about 900. In **Bp 4** we have Vikramâditya Tiruvayya under Iṟiva-Noḷamba, and he repaired the breached tank at Vijayâdityamaṅgala or Bêtmaṅgala, as already noticed above. **Ct 49** gives us the fixed date 951 for Tiruvayya, and he makes a grant in association with Noḷamba. In **Mb 198** we have Tiruvayya's son Chandra-śêkhara, under Dilîpayya, who was the same as Iṟiva-Noḷamba.

In **Ct 9**, of about 1100, it is stated that the title Vaidumba-gâmuṇḍa was given by the lord of the Kalavâra-nâḍ to Virudakâran or Koṅgiraiyam, together with the grant of Mâdimaṅgalam in the Koygaikkuṟai-nâḍ of Mêlai-Mârâja-pâḍi[4]. Several generations of his successors are named.

Âvani.

The religious establishment at this place was of importance from a very early date (see above, under Mahâvalis). The head of it is generally described as ruling the kingdom of penance. Two of their inscriptions have fixed dates, 931 in **Mb 65** and 1007 in **Mb 91**. The earliest appears to be **Mb 67**, in which Mahêndra-bhaṭṭa is said to have made a temple for the Kali-yuga Rudra. This title belonged, according to **Mb 65**, to Tribhuvanakarttara-dêva, who, having ruled the Âvani *sthâna* for 40 years, during which he had erected 50 temples and constructed 2 big tanks, died in 931. In **Mb 93, 94** and **264**

[1] *So. Ind. Ins.* II, 379; III, 68. [2] *Ind. Ant.* XVIII, 164, 175.

[3] See above, p. 18.

[4] This means Upper Mahârâjavâḍi. For Mahârâjavâḍi see above, p. vii.

we have a Tribhuvanakartta ruling under (the Nolamba king) Dilîpayya. In **Mb 91** a Tribhuvanakarttara-bhaṭâra was ruling in 1007, with no overlord mentioned. Tribhuvanakartta seems to have been the standing designation of the high priest of the place.

Râshṭrakûṭa.

The only inscription to be placed under this head is **Mr 94**, in which some one is mentioned as Kannara's Java (or Yama).

Chôlas.

The Chôḷa inscriptions, as might be expected, are numerous. Some are in Kannaḍa, especially early ones, but the majority are in Tamil. A certain number contain Šaka dates, but as a rule the regnal year alone is given. It was the custom with the Chôḷas to have their inscriptions engraved, not on separate slabs of stone prepared for that purpose and set up at the site of the grant, but on the basement and walls of temples. These, for example the ones on the Kôlâramma temple at Kôlâr, are not continuous in one place, but inscribed wherever there was a vacant space. It is only by joining the connecting words that the continuation of the inscriptions can be determined, especially where there are many on the walls of one building, as at Kôlâr, intermingled with one another. This method adds greatly to the difficulties of decipherment, and of course increases the chances of error, as parts of different inscriptions may be similar. For the dates of the Chôḷa kings the calculations of Dr. Kielhorn are the authority, based upon inscriptions in the present series and others supplied to him from the Tamil country[1]. The first definite date was discovered in the Âtakur stone[2], Mandya taluq (**Md 41**), and others in Mysore District furnished additional clues (see Mysore volume, Part I). One difficulty in identifying the kings arose from their adopting as surnames what are ordinarily mere royal titles, such as, Râjarâja, Râjâdhirâja, Râjêndra and so forth. Another difficulty which arises in connection with Tamil inscriptions is the numerous aliases for the names of persons, not only of kings, but of men of all degrees.

It was in the middle of the 10th century that the Chôḷas first came into contact with Mysore, and in 1004 they captured Talakâḍ and brought to an end the Gaṅga sovereignty which had lasted for over eight centuries. This was followed by the conquest of the south and east of the State, up to a line

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[1] *Ep. Ind.* IV, V, VI and VII, ending with p. 169, and App. **M**, 113 *ff*. A connected pedigree is given by Dr. Hultzsch in *So. Ind. Ins.* III, 196.

[2] Now in the Bangalore Museum. Also published in *Ep. Ind.*—the last time in VI, 50.

roughly from Arkalgud in the west to Seringapatam, and from there north to Niḍugal. But in 1116 Talakâḍ was taken by the Hoysaḷas and the Chôḷas expelled from Mysore territory. Their dominion in so much of this country as they had acquired continued therefore for little more than a century.

The earliest Chôḷa inscriptions are three belonging to the local chiefs of the Niḍugal and Hêmavati country styling themselves Chôḷa-mahârâjas, of whom many records have been presented in the Tumkur District (Vol. XII). We have here, as there, Chôḷiga Muttarasa (**Gd 76**), and he was ruling the ? Râ[javâ]ḍi Six Hundred, which included the Râmaḍi Three Hundred. **Gd 69** shows a Mayindama Chôḷa-mahârâja, and **73** and **75** may refer to the same person.

The imperial Chôḷas begin with **Mb 203**, which is of the 28th year of Madire-goṇḍa (the capturer of Madura), Kô-Parakêsarivarmmâ. This indicates Parântaka I, who came to the throne in 906. The date would thus be 934. But this is an isolated inscription of such early date, and possibly it may belong to a later king. It is in Kannaḍa.

The inscriptions of Râjarâja I. follow. He came to the throne in 985, and in his reign the overthrow of the Gaṅgas and the conquest of the south of Mysore by the Chôḷas took place. The first is **Kl 75**, of his 7th year, in which he is said to be lord of seven beautiful cities, whatever they were[1]. Râjêndra-Chôḷa Pallavarâditya Mukkarasa-Kâḍuveṭṭi has a temple built and endows it. The inscription shows Kuvaḷâla-nâḍ in Nigarilichôla-maṇḍalam, the name given to the Kôlâr District by the Chôḷas. **Kl 106**[c] is of his 12th year. In **Mb 208** and **209**, which are of his 16th year, and in Kannaḍa, he is called Râjarâja Mummaḍi-Chôḷa. He sent his army and conquered the circle of the nine continents, a conventional name for the earth, that is India. His general was Noḷambâdhirâja, who gave Perbaṇṇa (Hebbaṇi) to the plunderer of Kâḍiyaṇṇa (? Kâḍuveṭṭi), and a farmer there repaired the big tank, which was breached. **Mb 123** is of his 19th year, and he has the title Râjakêsarivarmmâ. He was rejoiced that the Earth goddess had become his faithful wife, as well as the goddess of Fortune. The exploits of his reign are described as — the destruction of the ships at Kândalûr-Śâlai (a seaport in Kêrala, on the Malabar coast), the conquest of Veṅgai-nâḍ (the Eastern Chalukya territory near Râjamahêndri and the lower course of the Gôdâvarî), Gaṅgapâḍi (the Gaṅga kingdom in Mysore), Nuḷambapâḍi (the Noḷamba territory in the north of Mysore), Taḍigaivaḷi, Kollam (Quilon), Kaliṅgam, Kuḍamalai-nâḍ (Coorg and the Western Ghats). His army then crossed the deep sea and captured the impregnable Ni. .njiram, and deprived the Śêḷinar or Pâṇḍyas of their glory. **Kl 106**[b] is of his 22nd year, when he made a grant for the

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[1]) *pû maruviya poḷil êḷu* — this epithet has not been met with elsewhere.

goddess Piḍâriyâr (Kôlâramma). **Ct 118** is of his 27th year, given as Šaka 933. The Pallava king Noḷambâdhirâja Chôrayya was ruling.

With **Sp 14, 17,** and **Ct 153** we come to the reign of Râjêndra-Chôḷa-Dêva, distinguished as Gaṅgaigoṇḍa, the capturer of Gaṅga, as he was in command of his father's army when it took Talakâḍ and overthrew the Gaṅga power. **Kl 28** is of his 6th year, and **Kl 106**a of his 8th year. In the latter he has the title Parakêsarivarma. He was rejoiced that the goddesses of Fortune, the Earth, Victory, and Fame had become his great queens, and the following were his achievements. He conquered Idaiturai-nâḍ (Yedatore on the Kâvêri), Vanavâsi (Banavâsi in the north-west of Mysore), Kollipâkkai, Maṇṇai-kkaḍakkam (Maṇṇe in Nelamaṅgala taluq, Bangalore District, the Gaṅga royal residence in the 8th century); captured the crown of the king of Îḷam (Ceylon) and the more beautiful crown of his queen, also the splendid crown and necklace of Indra which the king of the South (the Pâṇḍya) had formerly given up to the kings of Îḷam. He also took the whole island, and captured the celebrated crown and ruby garland which were heirlooms of the Kêraḷas (the kings of Malabar). He farther conquered many ancient islands, and secured the crown of pure gold which Parašurâma had deposited for safety in the inaccessible Šândima island, when he twenty-one times uprooted the race of kings in battle. Nigarilichôḷa-maṇḍalam is here made to extend to Nuḷambapâḍi or Noḷambavâḍi. A grant was made for the goddess Piḍâriyâr, among other things, of five good she-buffaloes, which it says "must neither die nor grow old",—that is, they must not be allowed to do so, but be renewed from time to time. **Kl 112**a is of his 11th year, and describes him as having taken the East country and Gaṅga. Seated in a temple at Kâñchi, he made for the goddess Piḍâriyâr of Kuvaḷâla or Kôlâr a grant of a village with effect from his 7th year. This order was communicated by the royal secretary to the chief secretary, who with three others having passed it, directed that it should be entered in the revenue register. Accordingly the revenue officers (eleven named) and the revenue accountants (seven named) met together and made the entry in the revenue register on the 29th day of the 13th year (of the reign). This indicates a praiseworthy minute attention to business routine, but a considerable amount of circumlocution in the government offices. A difficulty must no doubt have arisen from the unusual course of antedating the endowment four years, the revenue accounts of that period having probably been closed some time before [1]. **Ct 47** is also of the king's 11th year, and in addition to the East country and Gaṅgai, he is here said to have taken Kaḍâram (apparently in Burma or Farther India) [2].

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[1] See below, under **Kl 111.** [2] See *So. Ind. Ins.* III, 195.

Kl 44, of his 12th year, repeats the statements in **Kl 106***a* above, and continues the recital of his exploits, from the seizure of the crown deposited by Parašurâma, as follows:—He gained the renowned Iraṭṭapâḍi Seven-and-a-half Lakh country (Raṭṭavâḍi, the territory of the Raṭṭas or Râshṭrakûṭas), together with the unbounded fame of Jayasiṅga (the Western Chalukya king), who turned his back (that is, fled) at Muyaṅgi and hid himself; captured Šakkaragoṭṭam (Chakrakoṭṭa, in Central India), Madura-maṇḍalam (the Pâṇḍya territory), and various other places, including Oṭṭa-vishaya (Orissa), Vaṅgâḷa-dêša (Bengal) from which Gôvindachandra fled, and Uttara-Lâḍam (Lâṭa in Gujarat). Eventually he seems to have made a grant for the god on the Šrîpati hill (Sîti-beṭṭa in the west of the Kôlâr taluq), which is said to be in Nuḷambapâḍi. **CB 13** is dated in Šaka 949. Here the king is described as capturer of Gaṅga and the East country. The inscription is in Kannaḍa. **Kl 111** is of the same year, and is dated on the 240th day of the 16th year. Kaḍâram is added to the above two conquests. The king was in the palace at Vikramachôḷapura in Kaivâra-nâḍ (Chintâmaṇi taluq) and granted a village for the goddess Piḍâriyâr of Kuvaḷâla. The method of carrying out the order was similar to that in **Kl 106***a* above, but from the grant not being as in that case antedated, and the king being in residence close at hand, the record in the revenue register was more expeditiously effected, namely on the 281st day of the same year, or only 41 days after the order was given.

Kl 109*a* is of the 22nd year, and makes clearer some of the conquests mentioned in **Kl 106***a* and **44** above towards the end. Thus, he subdued Mâšuni-dêšam, and in a battle at Âdinagaravai captured Indirâšan of the Lunar race, together with his relations and family treasures. And besides Oṭṭi-vishaya (Orissa), he took Kôšalai-nâḍ (in Central Provinces), Taṇḍabutti after destroying Dharmapâla, Southern and Northern Lâṭa (in Gujarat), defeated in battle Mahivâḷa of ? Šaṅgoṭṭal and captured his women and treasures. He also sent ships across the sea and captured Chaṅgirâma Vijayôttuṅgavarma, the king of Kiḍâram, together with his elephants and the riches he had honestly amassed, with a *tôrana* and two jewel-set doors as trophies. Several other places he captured are named, of which the following are identified,—Mâ-Pappâla (a fort in the Talaing country of Burma), Mâ-Nakkavâram (the Nicobar islands). By order of the king, the general Uttama-Chôḷa had the brick portions of the temple of Piḍâriyâr or Kôlâramma at Kôlâr rebuilt with stone, and made grants for it. **CB 19** is of the same date, 1033, and states that the people of a certain sect assembled at Periya-Nandi in Kalavara-nâḍ, and having constructed a sluice on the west of the outer gate and converted the land into a flower garden, made a grant of it. **Kl 14** is of the king's 24th year, and **Kl 149***b* of his 30th year.

Ct 30 is dated in Šaka 970 (1048 A. D), and brings us to the reign of Râjâdhirâja-Dêva, who has the title Râjakêsarivarma. His notable deeds are the taking of Vîra-Pâṇḍya's head, and of Sêrama's (the Chêra king's) Sâle. This is called the 30th year of his reign, as he ruled conjointly with his father Râjêndra-Chôḷa from 1018. We have here the daṇḍanâyaka Appimayya as governor of the Mârâjavâḍi Seven Thousand, with Vallûr as his chief seat[1]. **CB 21** is of the king's 32nd year. He assisted his father in conquering Gaṅgai in the north, Ilaṅgai in the south, Mahôdai in the west, and Kaḍâram in the east. He cut off on the field of battle the head, which was adorned with large jewels and never without the golden crown, of Manâbharaṇam, the famous king of the south (Pâṇḍya), sent the king of Vênâḍ to heaven, slew the king of Kaḷiṅga, destroyed the ships at Kâṇḍaḷûr-Šâlai on the (western) sea-coast, and gained the name of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chôḷa. An officer of his presented a gold band to be worn by the god on the Nandi hill. **Mb 105** *c*, of the 33rd year, farther credits the king with the conqest of Ilaṅgai and Iraṭṭapâḍi. **Kl 19,** of the 34th year, records a grant made on the 222nd day and recorded in the revenue register with procedure similar to what has been described above (p. xxv) so soon as the 223rd day, which seems very expeditious.

Kl 112 *b* is of the 35th year, but relates to Vijaya-Râjêndra-Dêva, Parakêsarivarma, who is credited with the same exploits as his brother above, and is farther said to have set up a pillar of victory at Kalyâṇa (the capital of the Western Chalukyas, in the Nizam's dominions). He was evidently associated with his brother and succeeded him on the throne in this year. For **Kl 107** is of his 3rd year. He is here said to have conquered the Raṭṭavâḍi Seven-and-a-half Lakh country, and set up a pillar of victory at Koḷḷâpuram; also terrified Âhavamalla (the Chalukya king) at Koppam on the Pêrrâr or big river[2], and captured his elephants, horses, women and treasures. A grant of two lamps for Kôlâramma was made on the 86th day. **Mb 107** of his 6th year gives farther details of the above exploits.

In **Ct 161** we come to the 6th year of Vîra-Râjêndra-Dêva, 1069. He assumes all the usual Chalukya titles, and describes himself as glory of the Solar race, the best of the Pôḷa race. This latter has not elsewhere been met with. He claims to be the destroyer of the Pâṇḍya race and to have five times vanquished Âhavamalla (the Châḷukya king). He also has the titles Râjašekhara, Râjâšraya, Rajarâjêndra Vîra-Chôḷa and Karikâla-Chôḷa. On the death of a landholder in Mêlai-Mârâyapâḍi[1], this man's wife entered the fire and was burnt with his body.

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[1] See above, p. vii. [2] See above, p. xviii.

With **Kl 108** begin the inscriptions of Râjêndra-Chôḷa II. afterwards known as Kulôttuṅga-Chôḷa. This is of his 2nd year, 1071, and he has the title Râjakêsarivarma. He overcame the deceit of his enemies[1], captured troops of elephants at Vayirâgaram, took tribute from the king of Dhârâ at Chakrakoṭṭa, and swayed his sceptre over every land in Jambu-dvîpa or India. An officer of his held an inquiry in the temple of Piḍâriyâr (or Kôlâramma) into the distribution of grain from the endowment lands of the temple, and gave orders for its proper allotment to each of 14 separate deities (named), laying down long and minute regulations for various ceremonies, which are continued in **106** *d*. **Mb 49** *a* is of the 3rd year. The inscription records that the heads of the Right-hand class of the Eighteen districts had the śâsana engraved, notifying that there was no tax on cows or she-buffaloes ever since the rise of the Chôḷa family, in the Chôḷa-maṇḍala 78 nâḍs, or in the Jayaṅgoṇḍa chôḷa-maṇḍalam 48000, in both of which they had settled by the favour of Râjêndra-Chôḷa,—and that consequently no such tax should be paid in the Râjêndrachôḷa 18 districts and in Kaṇḍamâḍam in which they were now settled. They also specify that the government share is one-fifth of the produce of forest tracts and dry crop lands, and one-third of that of rice-lands under a tank. They also go on to state the rate of tax for *kumari* cultivation, for washermen, cattle, Jains, etc.;—that the female servant in a house, and every house in which there are two women should supply free labour;—the tax to be levied on houses, except those of the schoolmaster, the temple manager, the village watchmen, and those who have paid the above minor tolls. Finally, that land is to be measured with a rod of 18 spans, each span 12 fingers broad. **Mb 119** and **Sd 92** are other similar inscriptions of the same date. In **Mb 105** *b* of the 4th year we have the designation of the queen,—Puvana-mulud-uḍaiyâḷ (mistress of the whole world).

Kl 91 is of the 7th year and gives the Śaka date. From this time the king is always called Kulôttuṅga-Chôḷa-Dêva (though this title is also given to him in one instance in the 4th year, **Mb 105** *b*). In **CB 24** a gold plate given to the god Nandiśvara of Nandi is said to be weighed by the standard of the city, and to be of gold superior in fineness to the gold coin called Madurântaka[2]. **Mb 42** *b*, of the 29th year, gives a detailed account of the king's exploits which have also been to some extent mentioned in the preceding inscriptions. When still a Yuvarâja he had wedded the goddess of Victory by his heroic deeds at Chakrakoṭṭa, and captured troops of elephants at Vayirâgaram. He also put to flight the army of the kings of Kuntala, and put on the garland of victory over the North, and inherited at the same time

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[1] The translation to be corrected accordingly. Also in **Mb 49** and **119**,

[2] Then, as now, gold seems to have been of special importance in the Kolar country.

the crown of the South and of the country adorned with the Ponni (or Kâvêrî). His white umbrella shone like moonlight over the whole earth, and his tiger banner fluttered as far as on mount Mêru. Rows of elephants stood before him given as tribute by kings of remote islands in the sea, while outside his golden city lay the head of the runaway king of the South (Pâṇḍya), pecked by kites. The taunt of Vikkalan (the Chalukya king Vikrama),—who had said that his glory should be tarnished like the spots on the moon, the emblem of his former family[1],—he falsified, and without bending his bow drove him back to his own kingdom in the West, only too glad to get there, leaving his elephants dead along the whole way from Naṅgili (in the east of Kôlâr District) as far as the Tuṅgabhadrâ in Maṇalûr, his pride broken, his boasted valour gone, by the passage of his defeated armies the backs of the mountains being bent and the rivers driven to breach their banks. He thus seized the two countries Gaṅga-maṇḍalam and Siṅganam (? Sindavâḍi). He then resolved on the conquest of Pâṇḍi-maṇḍalam, and invaded it with an immense army that appeared as if the northern ocean was coming to overflow the southern ocean. The five Pâṇḍyas turned their backs and fled in terror, taking refuge in the forests, where they were laid up with fever. These forests he cleared, subdued the country and took possession of the pearl fisheries, with all the south as far as the Podiyam mountain, where the three forms of Tamil (prose, poetry, and drama) flourished, the Sahya (Western Ghats) abounding in elephants, and Kanni. He established colonies in Koṭṭâṟu and all other directions, the western hill chiefs being sent to heaven, and the Kuṅgalar scattered. He next took possession of Kaliṅga, the land of many rivers,—and then permanently seated himself on the throne, with his queen Puvana-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷ on his left, and his queen Êḻulugam-uḍaiyâḷ (mistress of the seven worlds), an accomplished musician, on his right. A grant was made by some person for the god Râmêśvara of Âvani. **Mb 54** of the 33rd year contains the same history. In **Sd 91** the donors swear by Tiru (Lakshmî) and by Âvanimuḻud-uḍaiyâḷ (the queen) not to do anything opposed to the conditions of the grant. The last of this king's inscriptions is **Sd 30** of his 49th year.

We then come to Vikrama-Chôḷa-Dêva, called Râjarâja. **Sd 8***b* and **9** are of his 2nd year, and have the Śaka date. In the latter a chief of Nallûr erects a temple of Sômêśvara at Suguṭṭûr and has it consecrated with much ceremony. **Ct 160**, of his 5th year, credits him with the destruction of

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[1] On his father's side, who was the Eastern Chalukya king, he was of the Lunar race, but on his mother's side, who was a Chôḷa princess, he was of the Solar race, and he succeeded to the throne of the Chôḷas, into whose empire the Eastern Chalukya kingdom was absorbed.

Kaliṅga and the conquest of Kaḍalmalai. **Sp 61** is of his 10th year and has the Šaka date. The queen is styled here and in **Ct 70** Mukkôkiḻânaḍigaḷ (she who has the heads of the three kings at her feet).

But the authority of the Chôḷas in Mysore had now passed away and the next of their records, **Mb 44***b*, though dated in the 12th year of Kulôttuṅga-Chôḷa II, with the Šaka equivalent, says that (the Hoysaḷa king) vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêva was ruling the earth. **Mb 125** is dated even in his 32nd year.

Meanwhile, in **Kl 218** we have a mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Timmaya-Dêva Chôḷa-mahârâja. He is probably the same as the Tirumalarasa of **CB 34**, who had the Narasiṁha crest, and whose son has engraved his crest—the Gajasiṁha—on the Nandi hill.

We then have a large number of Tamil inscriptions of the 13th century connected with Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chôḷa Iḷavañji-râyan and his descendants, to whom or to whose time by popular tradition is attributed a general restoration of the temples in the Kôlâr country. But from the inscriptions their donations seem to be confined to Âvani, Têkkal and Kurudimalai, in each of which there are groups of temples. **Kl 221** calls him a Mudaliyâr, also **Mb 245**. **Mb 53** and **56***a* of 1225, the first that are certainly dated, mention Kûttâḍun-dêvar. In **Mb 70** we have his wife Šeṅgâṇḍai. According to **Mb 73** the first of the family was named Mârâḷvar, whose son was Kûttâḍun, and he married Šaṅgâḷvâr, daughter of Vâsudêva, the Nuḷambâda-râya of Âvani-nâḍ. From **Bp 35***b* of 1228 Kûttâḍun-dêva is represented as if independent, ruling the earth. In **Bp 79** of 1231 comes in Têkkal-râyan or Šembondayâgi. In **Mb 18** of 1234 we have the râjâdhirâja mahârâya, raiser up of the Kâñchî-vaṁša, mahârâya-Vîra-Râya's son Yalavañji-Râya, restoring and liberally endowing the Sômêšvara temple, but this is only a copy of a copper plate which is not forthcoming, and is therefore of doubtful authenticity. More reliable is the Vâsudêva or Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa Ilavañjiya-râyan of **Mb 61** in 1254. **Mb 178** shows that he was the son of Kûttâḍun. His wife was Šeṭṭâḷvâr, who was the daughter of Šelvâṇḍai (**Bp 32**). In **Bp 37***b* he is said to be ruling over the earth. In **Mr 33** Têkkal-râyan appears again. In **Bp 60** of 1268 we have once more a Kûttâḍun, son of Nâyan Veṅgâḍai, and the next year Ilaiya (or the junior) Vâsudêvar, his son (**Bp 34**) ruling the earth. Also in **Mb 429**. In **Bp 38***a* there appears to be another member of the family. In **Mr 36** of 1281 we have Kûttâḍun, son of Tekkal-râyan, making a grant, and in **Bp 37** the people add to the grant, for the benefit of the Poysaḷa king vîra-Ramânâtha-Dêva.

In **Ct 13** is mentioned some one, whose name is gone, who was the family guru to the Chôḷa Pâṇḍya and Kêraḷa kings. This and a group of six other Tamil inscriptions are of the time of a Vîra-Nârâyaṇa whose name was

Râghava-Dêva. He was the maṇḍalika of Koygaikkuru-nâḍ. In **Ct 38** he is styled mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, and claims a victory in 1280 over Gaṅga-Perumâḷ. From **Kl 92** and **99** he might be put under the Hoysaḷas. In **Kl 239** Iḷavañji-râya himself is said to be one of the ministers of the Poysaḷa king.

With **Mb 189** we go on again with Kûttâḍun, son of Vâsudêvan, Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chôḷa Iḷavañji-râyan. As previously noticed, the family was evidently Mudaliyâr (see **Bp 26**). In **Mr 7** we have a Chôḷappa-Perumâḷ in 1336, and in **Mr 15** of the same date Śembondiyâgan. The Vijayanagar empire was established in this year and soon absorbed all the country. But **Gd 58** and **59**, which are in Kannaḍa, (the employment of Tamil now coming to an end), contain a reminiscence of the Chôḷas in a Pommaṇa, who had been *ârâdhya* or priest to Râja-Râjêndra-Chôḷa.

Hoysaḷas.

The Hoysaḷa inscriptions in this District, with very few exceptions, are in Tamil (which had been the official language during the Chôḷa occupation), and the greater number belong to the time of Râmanâtha-Dêva. He was one of the sons of the Hoysaḷa king Sômêśvara, who on his father's death in 1254 received as his half share Kôlâr, along with the Tamil country down to Śrîraṅgam, near Trichinopoly, while the other son Nârasiṁha III at the same time inherited the ancestral kingdom in Mysore and the Kannaḍa country.

The first inscription here is **CB 17** of the time of Vîra-Gaṅga Biṭṭi-arasa, better known as Vishṇuvarddhana. He is described as capturer of Talakâḍ (with which victory began his expulsion of the Chôḷas from Mysore), and as having conquered Koṅgu (the Salem and Coimbatore districts), and set up a pillar of victory. When he was at Koppa in Talakâḍ, he confirmed certain endowments for the temple at Nandi.

Then follow several inscriptions of the time of his son Nârasiṁha, who receives his father's titles, including the credit of his conquests. In **Kl 100*a*** and others, grants are made to the god at Veḷḷiyûr or Bellûr, which was an agrahâra named Vishṇuvarddhana-chaturvêdimaṅgalam. **Kl 169** is about the big Sômâmbudhi tank on the Pâlâr, but the details are unfortunately effaced. **Bp 9** on the other hand is complete and of much interest and importance. The senior general Chokkimayya, who calls himself Vishṇu-varddhana-Dêva's Garuḍa, was encamped at Naṅgili, apparently after signal victories over kings named Śaṅkha and Panarjoṭṭa, and over the rulers of Kâñchi and Koṅgu, in which he had captured superior elephants. He may have been invested with some share in the government, as he is said to be exercising authority over the Gaṅgavâḍi Ninety-six Thousand. In order to commemorate his success, he distributed gifts among the poor and helpless,

and also—a most worthy undertaking—restored in a sound manner the great tank at Vijayâdityamaṅgalam (Bêtmaṅgalam), which had been breached for a long time[1], had the big sluice built, and erecting there a temple of Durgaiyâr, endowed it with lands, and established the mahâ-grâma. This was in 1155. Some years later, in 1167, the commander-in-chief Amarêśvara-daṇḍanâyaka built a permanent encampment at Bêtmaṅgala and lived there (**Bp 8**).

Kl 159 brings us to Ballâḷa-Dêva. In **Gd 41** a certain Pochiya Keriyanâyaka seems to have given his head in order to ensure success to a force that was marching to war. **Kl 44***b*, although of Ballâḷa's reign, is dated in the year of Kulôttuṅga Chôḷa. **Ct 46** is probably of the time of Nârasiṁha II.

With **Mb 121***a* begin the inscriptions of Râmanâtha-Dêva. This is of his ? 14th year. They become more numerous from the 30th year (**Bp 82**). All the titles of the other Hoysaḷas are given to him in **Kl 27.** In **Kl 234** a Kâḍuveṭṭi makes a grant. Iḷavañji-râyar is mentioned as one of the king's ministers in **Kl 239,** along with Mañjiya-mâvuttar, who in **Bp 23** and **25***a* is called the king's son. The last of Râmanâtha's inscriptions is **Bp 25***a*, of his 41st year, 1295. **Ct 45** follows, of the 3rd year of (his son) Viśvanâtha-Dêva, 1297, in which Mukkaṇṇa-Kâḍuveṭṭi makes a grant.

But meanwhile in **Kl 102** has appeared, in 1293, Ballappa-daṇṇâyaka, son of Narasiṅga-daṇṇâyaka, son of vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêva. This seems to deny the royal title to Ballâḷa III and his father Nârasiṁha, who was Râmanâtha's rival. But whatever designs may have been formed on the part of Râmanâtha's family to continue the partition of the Hoysaḷa territories, they must have been frustrated. For in **Gd 49** we find Ballâḷa III securely seated on the throne, and no more is heard of the other branch. The Hoysaḷa territories were once more united under one head. Ballâḷa is here said to be in Hosavîḍu, in **Kl 173** called Pudapaḍaivîḍu in Tamil, which has the same meaning,—new camp or capital, as opposed to Haḷebîḍu, the old capital. It may possibly be Hosûr in Goribidnur taluq, or perhaps the Virûpâkshapaṭṭaṇa-Hosadurgga (new fort) mentioned in other later inscriptions, and conjectured to be, from the name, Hosadurga in Chitaldroog District. In 1301 the king, perhaps with the object of securing the support of the priesthood, issued notifications (**CB 20, Mr 71** and **100**) remitting the taxes on temple endowments, and making fresh grants to the temples, throughout all the nâḍs of which a list is given. These probably formed the territory of Râmanâtha above the Ghats, called apparently the Kundaṇi kingdom. Kundaṇi was Râmanâtha's royal residence, and may be the present Kundana in Dêvanhaḷḷi taluq.

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[1] We have already seen above, p. xx, that this tank had breached and was repaired in about 950. It lately breached in 1903.

Mr 100 calls it the Hesar-Kundaṇi kingdom. Hesar appears in the name Hesarghaṭṭa in Nelamaṅgala taluq. **Kl 10** mentions the big tank of Viṭṭi-maṅgala (Bêtmaṅgala) in 1323.

Then follow several Tamil inscriptions dated 1328 (**Mr 10, 12, 13**) of Ballappa-daṇṇâyaka, who is described as the younger brother of Dâti-Siṅga-daṇṇâyaka, the son of the Poysaḷa king vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêva. He seems a different person from the Ballappa-daṇṇâyaka above mentioned, under **Kl 102**. He appears also in 1333 (**Mr 28**), in 1337 (**Ct 53**), 1338 (**Bp 10**), and 1339 (**Bp 28**)[1]. In **Mr 18** and **Mb 160** we have Vanan, the son of Ballappa. In **Gd 16** the king's minister, his son-in-law Mâchiya-daṇṇâyaka's son Gaṅgi-dêva-daṇṇâyaka, was ruling in Penugoṇḍa.

In **Mr 82** of 1341 vîra-Ballâḷa is said to have erected a pillar of victory at Sêtu (Adam's Bridge at Râmêšvaram, between the Madura coast and Ceylon). The last Hoysaḷa inscription here is **Mr 16,** dated in 1343, where we have Ballappa-daṇṇâyaka again.

Nṛipatuṅga-kula.

In **CB 41** we have in 1270[2] a Vembi-Dêva, evidently the same as the Byembi-Dêva of **CB 14,** where he is said to be of the Nṛipatuṅga-kula. In the former he is styled mahâ-maṇḍalika, Tribhuvanamalla, and in both has the title 'lord of Nandagiri'. From information given in *Ep. Ind.* IV, 181, it would appear that Nṛipatuṅga was of Pallava descent, but traced his remote origin to the Gaṅgas. Hence their title of 'lord of Nandagiri' borne by his descendants. He might therefore be put under Gaṅga Pallavas. His grand-father is said to have been Dantivarman, and his father Nandivarman. The former may be identical with the Pallava king Dantiga whom the Râshṭrakûṭa king Gôvinda claims to have conquered in about 804[3]. Nṛipatuṅga's mother was Šaṅkhâ, daughter of the Râshṭrakûṭa king Nṛipatuṅga Amôghavarsha, after whom he was probably named.

Vembi-Dêva has also the epithet *aṇṇan-aṅkakâra*, elder brother's warrior, but no mention is made as to who his elder brother was. Perhaps the Bemba-rasa of **Ct 68,** dated 1378, may be connected with the same family. The latter was under Vijayanagar.

Vijayanagar.

Of the Vijayanagar inscriptions, some are in Tamil, but the majority in Kannaḍa. **Bg 70** professes to be of the date 1336, the very year in which

[1] **Kl 54** calls him Periya-Vallappa-daṇṇâyaka, son of vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêva.

[2] This date is fixed from an inscription of his in Dêvanhaḷḷi taluq (Bangalore District) dated 1283.

[3] See *Ind. Ant.* XI, 126.

Vijayanagar was founded, and gives a story to account for the foundation. But no original of the inscription is forthcoming, and the copy cannot be received as authentic. So far as the genealogy goes it is supported by several other inscriptions (**Mb 158 Gd 46**, etc.). In a line of kings descended from Yadu of the Lunar race was Bukka, whose wife was Magâmbikâ. Their son was Saṅgama, usually named as the progenitor of the family. By his wife Mânâmbikâ he had five sons,—Harihara, Kampa, Bukka, Mâra and Mudda. The eldest of these became the ruler of the nine continents. On one occasion he crossed the Tuṅgabhadrâ in order to hunt, and in the forest saw a wonderful sight, namely, a fierce dog with long teeth and in its company a hare. He informed this to Vidyâraṇya, the *yati* in the temple he discovered there of Virûpâksha Pampâ, in order to get an explanation. And the sage, smiling, said it indicated a place worthy of the residence of a line of great kings, and advised him to build there a city. This he did and called it Vidyânagara. He also formed agrahâras, among which the grant relates to one named Vidyâraṇyapura.

Mb 158 of 1344 contains the grant of a village to a great poet (*mahâkavi*) named Sôma, the son of Nâchana. He is said to have acquired much wealth by the success of his poetry in eight languages. **Gd 46** of 1370 records another grant to the same man, and here also he is said to be a poet in eight languages. It would have been of special interest if these had been named.

It appears from various inscriptions, as in **Kl 203**, that Muḷuvâyi (Mulbâgal) was the seat of government for the district under the Vijayanagar empire, and that the king's son was generally the viceroy. Thus, Harihara's son Kampana was ruling there from 1351 (**Kl 202**), and Bukka's son Kampaṇa from 1356 (**Kl 222**) to 1366 (**Kl 162**). Kampaṇa's son Kâṭṭaiya makes a grant in 1359 (**Bp 31**), Kampaṇa himself in 1373 (**Kl 205**), and another son Jommaṇṇa in 1375 (**Ct 94**). Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyar ruling the Sâdali kingdom (**CB 63**) and his son Dêpaṇṇa-Voḍeyar (**Kl 80, 67**) are prominent persons during this period. Harihara II's son Immaḍi-Bukka appears as the viceroy at Muḷavâyi in 1388 (**Bp 17**), and he was still there in 1397 (**Mb 74**). His daughter Virûpâ-Dêvi's daughter Jommâ-Dêvi had a channel made to Tirumaṇi in the Penugonda kingdom, of which undertaking interesting particulars are given (**Bg 10**). The contractors were to return the advances and no payment would be made to them if water did not flow properly through the channel between certain fixed points, and they were to forfeit the gifts of land, horse and bracelets.

In **Bg 33** Dêva-Râya is said to be in the Sîra kingdom in 1406. When he had been permanently anointed to the crown in Vijayanagar, which perhaps

took place in 1408, the date given in **Mb 175,** his son Vijaya-Râya was installed as viceroy at Muḷuvâgil. From **Mb 7** we find the great minister Nâgaṇṇa-daṇṇâyaka in possession of the Muḷuvâgil kingdom in 1416. The temple priests of the goddess Nâchi there entered into an agreement with certain Brahmans for the restoration of the Arali dam on the Pâlâr river, which had been breached from time immemorial and ruined down to the ground level. On the Brahmans at their own expense restoring the dam and the reservoir behind it, and building there an agrahâra named after the goddess, they were to receive rent-free three-fourths of the rice lands under it, one-fourth being reserved for the goddess. And further they were to receive rent-free land on which they could cut down the jungle and form fields. If the tank should be damaged, the Brahmans were to repair it.

Bp 15 informs us that Vijaya-Râya's son (Dêva-Râya see **Sd 94**) was viceroy of the Muḷuvâyi kingdom in about 1417. After he had come to the throne, Lakkaṇṇa-Voḍeyar appears making a grant in 1428 (**Kl 104**), and **Bp 72** shows him in possession of the Muḷubâgil-Têkal-nâḍ. He and his brother Mâdaṇṇa-daṇṇâyaka, called the Heggaḍe-dêvas, are frequently mentioned as in power. See between 1431 and 1433 (**Mb 2, 96, Bp 87**). In 1440 Mâdaṇṇa-daṇṇâyakar is said to have gained some victory at ? Sânupakapaṭṭaṇam.

Meanwhile, in **Mr 3** and **1** we are brought into contact with Gôpa-Râja, to whom, by order of the king, Lakkaṇṇa and Mâdaṇṇa made over Têkal. He was a mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, of the Sâluva family. His father Tippa-Râja has the titles Kaṭhâri-Sâluva, establisher of Śambu-Râya, and subduer of the southern Suratâla (or Sultân). These are explained by Mr. J. Râmayya, in connection with the Devulapalli plates, by reference to the Telugu *Jaimini-Bhârata* and *Varâha-purâṇam* (see *Ep. Ind.* VII, 76). The earliest historical person mentioned in the Sâluva family, who were of the Yâdava-vaṁśa, is Vaṅki, whose son was Guṇḍa, who had six sons. Of these the greatest was Maṅgu or Maṅgi. He gained success for Sâmpa-Râya or Śambu-Râya, whose son Teluṅga-Râya made certain grants in 1428. The Sultân of the South, who was at war with Sâmpa-Râya, was the Bâhmani Sultân Muhammad Shâh II. Maṅgu had six sons, one of whom, Gauta, had four sons, the eldest being Guṇḍa and the youngest Tippa. Guṇḍa's sons were Timma (of whom there are inscriptions dating 1455 to 1463), and Nṛisiṁha-Râya. The latter's son was Immaḍi-Nṛisiṁha.

The course of events seems to have been that in the reign of Virûpâksha-Râya, Sâluva-Nṛisiṁha, the Sâluva chief called Narasiṅga-Râya-Voḍeyar, was the most powerful in Karnâṭa and Teliṅgâna. As a general of the Vijayanagar kingdom he had defended it against the Muhammadans, but himself

usurped the throne, taking the name Nṛisiṁha. His son Immaḍi-Nṛisiṁha succeeded him, but being murdered, their general, also called Narasiṅga, of a Tuḷuva family, in his turn usurped the kingdom. In the time of Nṛisiṁha-Râya, the Bâhmani Sultân invaded the Vijayanagar territories, and had advanced so far as to lay siege to Mâlûr (Kôlâr District), said to be "the greatest of the forts of that country"[1]. Nṛisiṁha took to flight, and afterwards tendered his submission, but the Sultân marched on to Kâñchî, "situated in the centre of the dominions of that malignant one", and plundered the town and temples "which were the wonder of the age".

Mr 3 informs us that Gôpa-Râja's minister had the image of Gaṇḍa-bhêruṇḍa brought from the place where it was in Pâla-nâḍ, and set it up at Têkal in 1431, in a maṇṭapa opposite the Varadarâja temple. In **Mr 1** Gôpa-Râja directed his minister to rebuild the inner and outer forts of Têkal, originally erected in the time of Ballâḷa-Râya, but which had been overturned and gone to ruin. On the completion of the bastion called Râja-gambhîra, Gôpa-Râja and his son Tippaya had tigers brought there and hunted them. In this their hound named Sampige distinguished itself by its courage (**Mr 2**). In 1435 the minister made a tank called Gôpasamudra, and built palaces for Gôpa-Râja and for himself, from which they could see the spire of the Varadarâja temple.

Kl 33 states that in 1467 Kaṭhâri Sâluva Narasiṅga-Râja (the above Nṛisiṁha) restored to the Bhairava temple at Sihatti (Sîti-beṭṭa) the villages formerly granted as endowments by Râjêndra-Chôḷa and Vîra-Ballâḷa, but which had fallen into the hands of mischievous persons, causing the worship to cease. This temple is held specially sacred by the Morasu-wokkalu tribe.

In **Gd 77** we have an account of the origin and genealogy of the Narasiṅga dynasty. Narasa's conquests, and the numerous places in which he made the great gifts, are detailed. Particulars are also given of the gifts made by his son Nṛisiṁha. The inscription was composed by Narasiṁhârya, and differs in some respects from the numerous flowery compositions of Sabhâpati. There is nothing of importance calling for special notice in the inscriptions which follow. **Mb 1** is of some interest in connection with the Mulbâgal Šrîpâda-râya maṭha of the Mâdhva sect. **Mb 60** is a grant by Šrî-Raṅga-Râya in 1645 to the Âvani maṭha, which belongs to the Smârta sect. It contains the long account of the origin and genealogy of the Râmarâja dynasty of Vijayanagar, which have been already published in several other inscriptions. It was composed by Sabhâpati's grandson, and Kâmakôṭi's son, the poet Râma, Sômanâthârya, grandson of Kâmaya Ganapayârya, wrote the šâsana.

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[1] See Major King's account of the *Burhân-i Ma'asir* (*Ind. Ant.* XXVIII, 134).

Âvati.

There are several inscriptions of the Âvatinâḍ prabhus. **CB 40** shows us Kârepura Baire, son of Doḍḍa-Baire-Gauḍa, grandson of Mari-Gauḍa, and great-grandson of Mari-Baire-Gauḍa. It states that Nandi-maṇḍala, five leagues in extent, which was assigned for the god Pañcha-Nandîśvara, had been favoured to him,— and as a proof that he was devoted to the maintenance of its worship, he made ? in 1428 a grant of Kârepura, south of the Nandi mountain, to Nandiśvara-guru, son of Nandiśa-guru, grandson of Skanda-guru, and great-grandson of Gaura-guru, descended in the line of Agastya, through a Skanda-guru who was originally brought by the chief of the gods to the Pañcha-Nandi-sthala to regulate the worship.

In 1565 Soṇapa-Gauḍa made a grant (**Gd 52**), and others down to 1792 (**Sd 95**). In **Bg 36** a grant was made to Chalamayya in 1753, at the time of making the sixteen great gifts on the birth of a son to the chief, in consideration of his being an old dependent, and his stating that he had not enough to live upon.

Sugaṭûr.

The Sugaṭûr chiefs have the general name Tamme-Gauḍa. For some military service the title of Chikka-Râya was conferred upon them by Vijayanagar. The earliest grant belonging to them here is dated in 1451 (**Mb 241**), and they continue down to 1669 (**Mb 114**). In **Mb 76** the chief's sister through her *purôhita* made offerings in 1500 at Âvani, which is called the southern Gayâ, and offerings in which are, it is said, declared by Vâlmîki to secure the same reward as offerings made in Kâsi, Gayâ and Prayâga. And in 1629 the chief, with his wife and others, had the *agnishṭôma* sacrifice performed in the same place by Krishṇa-sômayâji (**Mb 62**).

Râyadurga.

The only inscription of this family is **Mb 97**, dated 1527, in which we have Tipparasa and his son Bhôgarasa.

Gummanâyakanpâḷya.

There are a number of inscriptions of this family, but they contain nothing of special importance.

Mahrattas.

Kôlâr formed a part of the *jâgîr* bestowed on Shâhji, the father of Śivâji, by the Bijapur State, and he committed the charge of the district to his son Sambhâji or Sambhôji. Of his time there are several inscriptions, dating

from 1653 to 1680. **Kl 227** calls him the son of Šivâji, of the Bhôšala-nila, and **Mb 154** mentions a son of his. In **Kl 219** he makes a grant for the restoration of the Hôlûr tank.

One of the most interesting is an inscription of his on the Nandi hill **(CB 32),** dated 1680. It begins with a description of the hill. In the east of the Karṇâṭaka country (it says) is the mountain named Nandi, very lofty and impenetrable, with only one path, and filled with *champaka*, fig, orange or citron, and *tamâla* or *honge* trees. At the very top of the huge cliff is a temple. This great mountain was made a hill-fort for the Ballâpura kingdom, being considered secure from the fear of enemies. On one occasion a Mlêñchha (no doubt a Muhammadan) came with a great force to seize it, but was driven off greatly distressed. On the date of the inscription Šiva-chatrapati's (Šivâji's) son Šambhôji was ruling there, and Bâlâji Krishṇa, the governor of hill forts, who had charge of the Jagadêva hill-forts (those of the Channapaṭṇa kingdom), took over command of this fine hill-fort, in accordance with orders received from Raghunâtha-paṇḍita. This was Šivâji's minister.

Kl 227, 224 and **254** are grants by Jayitâ-Bâyi, the wife of Šambhâji-Râja. **Ct 54** is a grant by his son Malukôji, who had received some nâḍ, the name of which is partly gone, as a *mirâsi* from the illustrious Chetrapati Šivâji-mahârâjâdhirâja. Kolâḷa is said to be one of the seven nâḍs under the government of Šivâji.

Bg 45 of 1775 is a grant by order of Murâriji Hindu-Râvu Ghôrapade, the Mahratta chief of Gutti (Gooty), who was an ally of the Ballâpur family. They are mentioned in **CB 54.**

Bijâpur.

Of the Bijâpur period there are a few inscriptions. **Mb 98** relates to a dispute in 1703 between two Šivâchâr gurus, one the head of the original or western Tiruvâlaṅgâḍu, and the other that of the new or eastern Tiruvâlaṅgâḍu. Both claimed the Bhava Bhêri merchants of Bêlûr as their disciples. Gulâm Ali Khân Sâheb took depositions from both parties, and from witnesses summoned from the Nagar country, and after inquiring into the old and new institutions of the sect, decided that the western branch was the oldest and the old disciples belonged to it, but that the people of Nagar belonged to the new or eastern branch. Apparently it was the same officer who made a grant in 1712 for a man who had been killed in the public service **(Kl 74).**

Mughals.

Only two inscriptions come under this head. **CB 9** records a grant on account of the construction of a pond in 1730.

Tâḍigol.

This *pâlya* was in the Šrînivâspur tâluq, and in **Sp 37** is called the Tâḍigolla-Yêrukâluve-šîme. The inscriptions all belong to the 18th century, and call for no special remark.

Kottapâḷya.

Very similar to the above.

Râlapâḍi.

Only one inscription, of no importance.

Itikedurga.

The *jâgîrdâr* of this place, which was in Bâgepalli taluq, was a Muhammadan. In **Bg 32** he makes a grant in 1770 on account of a pond and wells.

Halakûr.

This place is in Goribidnur taluq. The *jâgîrdâr* here also was a Muhammadan. Two inscriptions, of 1793 and 1798, refer to grants made to him for building a fort and a tank (**Gd 43, 44**).

Mysore.

There are only two inscriptions of the Mysore rulers, both of the time of Ṭîpu Sultân. In 1786 the Amil at Kôlâr made a tank, the water in which it is said was like the water of a river in heaven (**Kl 119**). In 1798 a grant was made to the Halakûr *jâgîrdâr* on account of a new tank he had caused to be constructed (**Gd 44**).

Architecture.

The most important building in the District, architecturally, is the Nandîšvara temple at Nandi. It contains a maṇṭapa of black stone with some very ornamental carving. The original temple was older than the 9th century (see **CB 26**). But the numerous inscriptions at and on the building show that it was extended in the Chôḷa and Hoysaḷa period, the 11th and 12th centuries. The god is called Bhôga-Nandîšvara in distinction from the Yôga-Nandîšvara on the top of the Nandi hill, which is connected with it and to

which a Chôḷa officer gave a gold plate in 1049 (**CB 21**)[1]. From **CB 29** it may be conjectured that they were originally perhaps Jain temples.

The other building of most interest, though of ordinary construction, is the Kôlâramma temple at Kôlâr. This was a local deity, called in the Tamil inscriptions Piḍâriyâr, and the Chôḷa kings, on their conquest of Kôlâr, evidently attached great importance to patronising it. The former brick walls of the temple were rebuilt in stone by their orders in 1033 (**Kl 109** *a*). Under the entrance is a pit full of scorpions, which can be heard to hiss when disturbed. A silver scorpion is the orthodox offering to the goddess. The entire walls are covered with inscriptions, nearly all in Tamil. The Sômêšvara temple is a finer building, but more modern, of the Vijayanagar period.

The group of temples at Âvani are also of interest, and their walls are likewise covered with Tamil inscriptions. There are separate temples dedicated to Râma, Lakshmaṇa, Bharata, Šatrughna, Vâli, and Sugrîva.

Of Muhammadan buildings the best is the tomb of a Bijâpur noble at Hire-Bidnur, near Goribidnur, of the 17th century. There is also the Imâmbâra, the mausoleum of Haidar Ali's father, at Kôlâr.

[1] A similar gift was made for the Bhôga-Nandîšvara in 1092 by another person (**CB 24**).

Classified List of the Inscriptions, arranged in chronological order.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.
	Mahâvalis.						
338	Vadhûvallabha Malla-			c 850	Vikramâditya	Mb	86
	dêva Nandivarmmâ	Mb	157	c 850	Mâvali Bâṇarasa	„	26
c 715	Mahâvali Bâṇarasa	„	261	c 850	Mahâbali „	„	124
c 725	„ „	Bp	13	c 850	Mâbali „	„	230
c 750	„ „	Kl	235	c 890	Mahâbali „	„	243
c 750	„ „	Bp	48	c 890	Mahâvali „	„	244
c 750	„ „	„	86	c 900	(Karoniri Vâṇarasa)	„	211
c 780	Bâṇa-Vidyâdhara	Mb	92	c 900	(Kanda Vânâdi-arasa)	„	227
c 780	Mahâvali Bâṇarasa	Sp	5	c 900	Bijayitta Bâṇarasa	„	243
c 780	„ „	„	6	c 900	„ „	„	244
c 800	Prabhuméru	Ct	107	c 900	Bijayittayya	Sp	40
c 850	Vâṇarasa	Mb	265	909	Bijeyitta Bâṇarasa	Mb	229
c 850	Mahâvali Bâṇarasa	Kl	200	961	Sambayya	„	126
c 850	„ „	Mb	228				
	Gaṅgas.						
c 360	Vishṇugôpa's son	Mb	263	762	Śrîpurusha	Gd	47
c 370	Mâdhavavarmmâ	Mr	73	c 765	„	Sp	65
? 425	Koṅguṇivarmmâ	„	72	767	„	Mb	80
c 725	Mâdhava Muttarasa	Bp	13	c 767	„	„	255
c 750	Śrîpurusha	Kl	229	c 770	„	Sp	57
c 750	„	„	230	c 770	„	Sd	11
c 750	„	„	232	c 800	Śivamâra	Kl	231
c 750	„	Bp	86	? 815	. . .	Gd	54
c 750	„	Sp	20	c 850	Nîtimârgga	Kl	79
c 750	Muttarasa Śrîpurusha	Mr	96	c 850	Permmanaḍigaḷ	Mb	228
c 750	Koṅgaṇi	„	74	903	Râjamalla Satyavâkya	Kl	90
751	Koṅguṇi Muttarasa	Kl	78	c 920	Pilduvipati's son	Gd	4
753	„ Śrîpurusha	„	6	c 970	Mârasiṅgha-Deva	Bp	47
c 753	„ „	„	8	974	„ „	Mb	84
c 753	„ „	„	11	c 985	Rakkasa-Gaṅga		
c 760	Śrîpurusha	Kl	7		Râchamalla	Sp	59
1198	(Vikkirama Gaṅgan)	Kl	131	c 1220	. . . Gaṅgan	Kl	127
1216	Vîra-Gaṅgan	„	120	? 1222	Sella-Gaṅgan	Mb	212
1216	„ „	„	130	? 1225	Vîra-Gaṅgan	Kl	121
1219	„ „	„	120	c 1250	. . .	Mb	221
c 1220	(Vikkirama-Gaṅga's			c 1270	Selva-Gaṅgan	Kl	171
	son)	Kl	129	?c 1270	„ „	„	243

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.
? c 1270	Uttama-Sôḷa-Gaṅgan	Kl	244	c 1284	Vira Gaṅgan	Kl	138
? 1273	Gaṅga-Perumâḷ	„	242	? c 1284	Gaṅga-Perumâḷ	„	143
1278	Kariya-Gôpâlan	Sd	110	? c 1284	„	Mb	16
1279	„ Gaṅga-Perumâḷ	Kl	49	1285	„	Kl	55
c 1280	Veṭṭummârabâṇa	„	69	1286	Vâsudêvan	„	45
c 1280	„	„	76	1286	. nna-Gaṅga-perumâḷ	„	95
c 1280	„	„	110	1289	Gaṅga-Perumâḷ	Ct	117
c 1280	„	„	123	? 1298	Irâjarâja - Karkkaṭa - mahârâja	Kl	38
c 1280	„	Mb	218				
c 1280	„	Bp	55	c 1300	Uttama-Sôla-Gaṅgan	Bp	54
1280	Vâsudêvan	Kl	48	? 1312	„	Sd	36
1281	„	„	47	? 1321	Vikkirama-Gaṅgan	Kl	77
1283	Gaṅga-Perumâḷ	„	46	? 1333	Kumâra-Sikkadêva	CB	18
c 1283	„	„	50	1336	Karkaṭa-nârâyan	Mr	14
1284	Vira-Gaṅgan	„	137				

Kadambas.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.
c 390	Kṛishṇavarmmâ	Gd	47	c 890	Divâmbikâ	Mb	38
c 390	„	Kl	90	c 890	„	„	50

Chaḷukyas.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.
c 640	Satyâśraya	Gd	48	757	Kirtivarmma-Satyâśraya	Kl	63

Pallavas.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.
c 733	Nandipôtavarmmâ	Kl	63	c 880	Noḷambâdhirâja	Gd	5
? c 755	Pallava-mârâja	Bg	77	c 880	„	Ct	36
c 800	„ Râma	Mb	59	c 880	„	„	124
c 800	Noḷamba	Bp	46	c 880	Noḷamba and Mayinda	Sp	30
c 800	„	Sd	59	c 880	Mayinda Vikrama	Mb	227
c 815	Noḷambâdiyarasa	Kl	233	c 880	„ Dharmmarâsi	Sd	39
c 820	„	Bp	45	c 880	Mayindamarasa	Sp	19
c 850	Noḷambâdhirâja	Kl	59	c 880	Mahêndra	Gd	75
c 850	„	„	79	c 880	Mahêndra Noḷamba	Bp	41
c 860	„	Mb	248	c 890	Mahêndrâdhirâja	„	64
c 870	„	Sd	32	c 890	„	Ct	116
c 870	„	Sp	27	c 890	Vira-Mahêndra-Noḷambâdhirâja	Mb	38
c 880	„	Mb	102				
c 880	„	Sp	50	c 900	Ayyapa-Dêva	Sp	29
c 880	„	Sd	33	c 900	„	Bp	112
c 880	„	CB	26	c 900	„	Mr	52

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.
c 920	Aṇṇayya	Sp	28	c 950	Dilîpayya	Mb	198
c 920	Vîra-Noḷamba	Gd	11	c 950	„	„	93
c 920	Bîra-Noḷamba	Sp	64	c 950	„	„	94
c 920	Aṇṇiga „	Gd	4	c 950	„	„	264
c 925	Bîra-Noḷamba	Sp	58	c 950	Dilîpa Noḷamba	„	161
c 925	„	Kl	9	c 950	„	„	162
c 925	„	„	57	c 950	„	„	163
c 930	„	Gd	85	951	Iriva-Noḷambâdhirâja	Ct	49
c 930	„	„	86	c 951	„	„	50
c 930	„	„	87	? 956	Noḷambâdhirâja Noḷapayya, Dilîpayya	„	143
931	„	Ct	43	961	Iriva-Noḷamba	Mb	126
931	„	„	44	966	„	Kl	245
c 950	Irivi-Noḷamba	Kl	158	969	Nanni-Noḷamba	Mb	122
c 950	„	Mb	31	974	Noḷambâdhirâja Chôrayya	„	84
c 950	„	„	32	977	„	CB	15
c 950	„	„	108	c 985	Pri[thvî]-Noḷambâdhirâja	Bp	3
c 950	„ Nolipayya	Bp	4	? 988	Noḷambarasa	Sp	7
c 950	„ „	Kl	198	1000	Noḷambâdhirâja	Mb	208
c 950	Dilîpayya	Mb	51	1010	Noḷambâdi Chôrayya	Ct	118
c 950	„ Noḷamba	„	52	c 1015	Chôraya-Dêva	Sp	14
c 950	Dilîpa Noḷamba	Sp	25	1049	Udayâditya-Dêva	Gd	57
c 950	Dilîpayya	Bp	40				
c 950	„	„	43				
c 950	„	„	44				
c 950	„	Mr	63				

Kâḍuveṭṭi.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.
c 780	Kâḍuveṭṭi	Sp	6	c 1050	Râjêndra-Chôḷa-Pompala	Ct	31
c 850	Pompallam-Oḍeyar	Kl	79	1123	Kâḍuveṭṭi	„	160
c 880	Kâḍuveṭṭi	Sp	30	? 1200	Mukkaṇṇa-Kâḍuveṭṭi	Kl	221
? 956	Râchâla Pompala	Ct	143	1297	„ „	Ct	45
974	Naṇṇa. . .	Mb	84	c 1297	„ „	„	52
1047	Râjêndra-Chôḷa-Pompala	Ct	30				

Gaṅga Pallavas.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.
c 880	Vijaya-Narasiṁha-Vikramavarma	Mb	227	c 900	Vijaya-Îśvaravarma	Mb	211

Vaidumbas.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.
c 900	Vaidumba-mahârâja	Bg	62	951	Tiruvayya	Ct	49
c 900	„	Sp	85	c 960	Chandraśêkhara	Mb	198
c 950	Vikramâditya Tiruvayya	Bp	4	c 1100	Vaidumba-gâmuṇḍan	Ct	9

Âvani.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.
c 920	Mahêndra-bhaṭṭa	Mb 67	c 950	Tribhuvanakartta	Mb 94
931	Tribhuvanakarttara-dêva	,, 65	c 950	,,	,, 265
c 950	Tribhuvanakartta	,, 93	1007	Tribhuvanakarttara-bhaṭâra	,, 91

Râshṭrakûṭa.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.
c 950	Kannara	Mr 94	..	...	..

Chôḷas.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.
? c 750	Chôḷiga Muttarasa	Gd 76	c 1030	Râjêndra-Chôḷa-Dêva	Bg 8
c 900	Mayinda Chôḷa-mahârâja	,, 69	c 1030	,,	Kl 115
			c 1030	...	Mb 120
c 900	Chôḷa-mahârâja	,, 72	c 1030	,,	Ct 138
c 900	,,	,, 73	1033	,,	Kl 109 *a*
c 900	,,	,, 75	1033	,,	Bg 6
934	Parakêsarivarmma	Mb 203	? c 1033	...	,, 7
991	Râjarâja-Dêva	Kl 75	1033	,,	CB 19
? 996	,, ,,	,, 106	c 1035	,,	Kl 14
1000	,, Mummaḍi-Chôḷa	Mb 208	1041	,,	,, 149 *b*
c 1000	,, ,,	,, 209	1047	Râjâdhirâja-Dêva	Ct 30
c 1000	,, ,,	,, 256	c 1047	,,	Kl 56
1003	,,	,, 123	1049	,,	CB 21
1006	,,	Kl 106 *b*	c 1050	,,	Mb 165
1010	,,	Ct 118	1050	,,	,, 105 *c*
c 1015	Râjêndra-Chôḷa-Dêva	Sp 14	1050	,,	,, 106 *a*
c 1015	,,	,, 17	? 1051	,,	Kl 19
c 1015	,,	Ct 153	? 1052	Vijaya-Râjêndra-Dêva	,, 112 *b*
? 1017	...	Kl 24	1054	Râjêndra-Dêva	,, 107
? 1017	...	,, 25	1057	,,	Mb 107
1017	,,	,, 26	1069	Vîra-Râjêndra-Dêva	Ct 161
1019	,,	,, 106 *a*	? c 1069	...	,, 163
c 1020	,,	,, 112 *g*	1071	Râjêndra-Chôḷa-Dêva	Kl 108
1022	,,	,, 112 *a*	? 1071	...	,, 106 *d*
1022	,,	Ct 47	1072	,,	Mb 49 *a*
? 1023	,,	Kl 44	1072	,,	,, 119
? 1023	,,	,, 112 *f*	1072	,,	Sd 92
c 1025	,,	,, 112 *e*	1073	,,	Mb 105 *a*
c 1025	,,	,, 187	1073	,,	,, 106 *b*
c 1025	,,	Mb 216	1073	Kulôttuṅga-Chôḷa-Dêva	,, 105 *b*
1027	,,	CB 13			
1027	,,	Kl 111	1076	,,	Kl 91

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.
1079	Kulôttuṅga-Chôḷa-Dêva	Mb	47
1080	„	Sd	66
1082	„	Kl	43
1089	„	„	149 *a*
1092	„	CB	24
1096	„	Mb	42 *f*
? 1096	„	Bp	16
? 1098	„	Mb	42 *b*
c 1100	„	„	49 *c*
c 1100	„	Ct	166
1102	„	Mb	54
1102	„	Sd	91
1104	„	Mb	42 *c*
1108	„	Sd	83
1112	„	Mr	101
1113	„	CB	25
1118	„	Sd	30
1120	Vikrama-Chôḷa-Dêva	„	8 *b*
1120	„	„	9
1121	„	Ct	78
1123	„	„	160
1124	„	„	162
1127	„	Sp	61
1127	„	Kl	186
1130	„	Ct	70
? 1140	(Timmaya-Dêva-Chôḷa)	Kl	218
? c 1150	Tirumalarasa „ „)	CB	34
1189	Kulôttuṅga-Chôḷa-Dêva	Mb	44 *b*
? 1200	Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chôḷa Iḷa-vañjiyâr	Kl	221
? c 1200	. . .	Mb	236 *b*
1210	Kulôttuṅga-Chôḷa-Dêva	„	125
1225	Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chôḷa Iḷa-vañji-râyan	„	53
1225	„	„	56 *a*
1228	„	„	41
? c 1228	„	„	70

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.
1228	Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chôḷa Iḷa-vañji-râyan	Mb	73
1228	„ „	Bp	35 *b*
1228	„ „	„	37 *a*
1229	„ „	Mb	71
1231	„ „	„	72
1231	„ „	Bp	35 *a*
1231	„ Têkkal-râyan	„	79
? 1234	Yalavañji-Râya	Mb	18
? 1254	Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chôḷa-Iḷa-vañji-râyan	„	61
? 1256	„ „	„	192
1260	„ „	„	178
c 1260	Iḷaiya Vâsudêvan	Bp	37 *b*
1262	„ „	„	32
? 1264	Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chôḷa-Têkkal-râyan	Mr	33
1268	Kûttâḍun-dêva	Bp	60
1269	Ilaiya Vâsudêvar	„	34
c 1270	„	Mb	42 *g*
1270	„	„	187
1271	„	„	55
1273	Vâsudêvan	„	184
1277	Iḷavanji-râyar	„	186
1277	„	„	245
1278	Têkkal-râyar		
? c 1280	Iḷavanji-râyar	Bp	38 *a*
1281	Têkkal-râyan	Mr	36
1281	„	„	37
1284	„	„	38
1291	Iḷavañji-râyar	Kl	239
1298	Kûttâḍun-dêvan	Mb	189
1299	„	Bp	26
1302	„	Mb	42 *d*
1306	„	„	57 *a*
1336	Šolappa-perumâḷ	Mr	7
1336	Sembondiyâgan	„	15
c 1408	. . .	Gd	58
1408	. . .	„	59

Hoysaḷas.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.
c 1135	Vîra-Gaṅga	CB	17
c 1150	Nârasiṁha-Dêva	Gd	55
1153	Nârasiṁha-Dêva	Kl	100 *a*
1155	„	„	169

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.
1155	...	Bp 9	1291	Râmanâtha-Dêva	Mr 43
1163	Nârasiṃha-Dêva	Kl 177	1292	,,	Sp 62
1167	,,	,, 93	1293	,,	Mr 99
1167	,,	Bp 8	1293	,,	Bp 23
c 1180	Ballâḷa-Dêva	Kl 159	1293	,,	,, 27
1180	,,	Gd 41	1293	Ballappa-daṇṇâyaka	Kl 102
1185	,,	Mb 45	1294	Râmanâtha-Dêva	,, 18
1189	,,	,, 44 *b*	1294	,,	Bp 33
? c 1200	,,	Gd 40	1294	,,	Ct 88
? c 1200	,,	,, 51	1295	,,	Bp 25 *a*
? c 1230	Narasinga	Ct 46	1295	,,	,, 25 *b*
? 1268	Râmanâtha-Deva	Mb 121 *b*	1297	Viśvanâtha-Dêva	Ct 45
? 1269	,,	,, 121 *a*	? c 1300	Ballâḷa-Dêva	Gd 49
1271	,,	Mr 45	1301	,,	Mr 67
c 1280	,,	Kl 13	1301	,,	CB 20
c 1280	,,	Mb 171 *a*	1301	,,	Mr 71
1281	,,	Mr 37	1301	,,	,, 100
1284	,,	Bp 82	1307	,,	,, 83
1284	,,	Mr 38	1312	,,	Sd 36
1284	,,	Kl 98	? 1314	,,	CB 8
1284	,,	Ct 91	1319	,,	Kl 82
1285	,,	,, 100	1321	,,	,, 128
1286	,,	Kl 27	1321	,,	,, 173
1286	,,	,, 95	1323	,,	,, 10
1287	,,	,, 139	1325	,,	Mr 49
1287	,,	,, 140	1328	Ballappa-daṇṇâyaka	,, 10
1288	,,	,, 92	1328	,,	,, 12
1288	,,	,, 99	1328	,,	,, 13
1288	,,	Bp 59	1330	,,	,, 18
1288	,,	Mr 98	c 1330	Ballâḷa-Dêva	,, 68
1288	,,	Sp 36	1333	,,	,, 28
1289	,,	Mb 44 *a*	1333	,,	Gd 16
1289	,,	,, 48	1337	,,	Bp 63
1289	,,	Ct 117	1337	,,	Ct 53
c 1289	,,	Mb 57 *b*	1338	,,	Mb 160
1290	,,	,, 100	1338	,,	Bp 10
1290	,,	Ct 84	1339	Ballappa-daṇṇâyaka	Kl 54
? 1291	,,	Kl 28	1339	,,	Bp 28
1291	,,	,, 234	1341	Ballâḷa-Dêva	Mr 82
1291	,,	,, 239	1342	,,	Kl 32
1291	,,	Bp 68 *a*	1343	Ballappa-daṇṇâyaka	Mr 16

Nṛipatuṅga-kula.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.
1270	Vembi-Dêva	CB 41	1378	Bembarasa	Ct 68
c 1300	Byembi-Dêva	,, 14	..	...	..

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Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq	No.
1336	Harihara	Bg	70	1396	Bukkaṇṇa-Uḍaiyar	Mb	34
1344	Bukka-Râya	Mb	158	1397	„ „	Bg	10
1344	„	Ct	89	1397	Immaḍi-Bukka-Râya	Mb	74
? 1346	„	Kl	201	1397	Harihara-Râya	Kl	248
1346	Hariyappa-Uḍaiyar	Mr	39	1398	„ „	Mb	29
1346	„	„	61	1402	Dêva-Râya	Gd	2
1351	Kampaṇṇa-Uḍaiyar	Kl	202	1402	„	„	23
1356	„	„	222	1402	„	„	56
1359	„	Bp	31	1403	Harihara-Râya	Ct	86
1360	Bukkaṇṇa-Uḍaiyar	Ct	75	1404	„	Kl	73
1360	„	„	76	? 1406	„	Mr	87
1361	Kampaṇṇa-Uḍaiyar	Kl	203	1406	Dêva-Râya	Bg	33
1362	„	Mb	58	1406	„	Kl	94
1362	„	Ct	95	1407	Bukkaṇṇa-Uḍaiyar	„	240
1363	„	Kl	101	1407	Dêva-Râya	Ct	39
? 1366	„	„	162	1408	Harihara-Râya	Gd	59
1367	Bukkaṇṇa-Uḍaiyar	Mr	79	1408	. . .	„	58
1367	Râjêndra-Voḍeyar	Kl	134	1408	Dêva-Râya	Mb	175
1369	Bukkaṇṇa-Uḍaiyar	„	12	c 1410	„	Bp	22
? 1370	Bukka-Râya	Gd	46	1413	„	Ct	81
? c 1370	Virupaṇṇa-Uḍaiyar	Mb	36	1416	„	Mb	7
1371	Bukkaṇṇa-Voḍeyar	CB	63	1417	„	Kl	83
1373	Kampaṇṇa-Voḍeyar	Kl	205	1417	Vijaya-Râya	Bp	61
1375	„	Ct	94	c 1417	„	„	15
1378	Hariyappa-Voḍeyar	Sd	112	c 1418	(Narasinga-Dêva)	Bg	19
1379	. . .	Kl	113	? 1422	Bukka-Râya	Kl	178
1380	. . .	CB	43	? 1423	Vijaya-Râya	Sd	1
1384	Harihara-Râya	Kl	80	1426	Dêva-Râya	Bp	83
1385	. . .	CB	10	1428	„	Kl	104
1386	„	Sp	12	1430	„	Bp	72
1388	Immaḍi-Bukka-Râya	Mb	11	1431	Vijaya-Râya	Mb	2
1388	„ „	Gd	6	1431	Dêva-Râya	„	96
1388	„ „	Bp	17	1431	„	Mr	3
1389	„ „	Mb	11	1432	„	Gd	17
? 1389	„ „	„	12	1433	„	Bp	87
1390	Harihara-Râya	Kl	105	1434	„	Sd	94
1391	„ „	Bg	16	? 1434	„	Mr	1
1392	„ „	„	15	c 1435	„	„	4
1392	Bukka-Râya	Gd	68	1439	„	Mb	130
1393	„ „	Kl	150	1440	„	„	101
1393	. . .	Ct	114	1442	„	Ct	157
1395	Harihara-Râya	Sp	54	1444	„	Bp	11

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.
1446	Dêva-Râya	Gd 50	1532	Achyuta-Râya	Gd 61
? 1454	. .	„ 22	1532	„	Ct 60
1462	Mallikârjuna-Râya	Bp 24	1533	„	Bp 39
1465	„ „	„ 18	1533	„	Bg 25
1467	Narasiṅga-Râja	Kl 33	1533	„	Ct 55
1468	Virûpâksha-Râya	Mb 20	1534	„	Bg 72
1469	„	„ 147	1534	„	Ct 28
? 1470	„	„ 253	1535	„	Mr 51
1472	„	Bp 19	1536	„	Bg 41
1478	„	„ 69	1537	„	„ 4
1485	„	Mb 104	1537	„	„ 5
1489	Kaṭhâri Sâluva . . .	Bp 14	1538	„	Kl 114
1493	Immaḍi-Narasiṅga-Râya	Gd 80	1538	„	Ct 87
			1539	„	Bg 37
1495	„ „	Kl 34	1541	„	Kl 196
c 1495	„ „	Gd 78	1542	„	Mr 32
1496	„ „	Kl 1	1542	Veṅkaṭa-Râya	„ 62
1499	Narasiṁha-Râya	Mr 5	1543	Veṅkaṭapati-Râya	Sd 52
1504	Narasiṅga-Râya	Gd 38	1544	Sadâśiva-Râya	Bg 30
1505	„	Mb 242	1544	„	Kl 84
1505	Nṛisiṁhêndra	Gd 77	1544	„	Mb 22
1509	Narasiṁha-Râya	Mr 6	1545	„	Gd 19
1510	Kṛishṇa-Râya	Gd 28	1546	„	Mb 30
1510	„	CB 4	1546	„	Sd 64
? 1511	„	„ 12	1546	„	CB 50
1512	„	Kl 22	1547	„	Mb 4
1513	„	Sp 88	1547	„	Sd 96
1518	„	Mb 19	1548	„	„ 35
1519	„	Ct 62 *a*	1549	„	Gd 21
1521	„	Mb 3	c 1550	„	„ 32
1522	„	Sd 10	1551	„	Ct 58
1523	„	„ 79	? 1552	„	Gd 81
1523	„	Gd 36	1557	„	Mb 149
1524	„	Ct 56	1558	„	Kl 147
1524	Sadâśiva-Râya	Mb 240	1558	„	Bg 82
1527	Virûpâksha-Dêva-Râya	„ 97	1565	„	Gd 52
			1566	„	Mr 75
1527	Kṛishṇa-Râya	„ 37	? 1568	„	Ct 12
1527	„	Ct 57	1570	„	Sd 88
1528	„	Bp 5	1570	„	Ct 151
1528	Achyuta-Râya	Sd 15	1574	Śrî-Raṅga-Dêva	CB 28
c 1530	„	„ 18	1575	„	„ 27
1531	„	„ 22	1576	„	Ct 65
? 1532	Sadâśiva-Râya	Mb 201	1576	„	„ 82
1532	Achyuta-Râya	Sd 104	? 1577	Veṅkaṭapati-Râya	Mb 1

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.
? 1578	Srî-Raṅga-Râya	Kl 66	1617	Râma-Dêva	Bg 75
1578	,,	Mr 41	1619	,,	Kl 204
1578	Tirumala-Dêva-Râya	,, 57	1620	,,	Mb 177
1579	Śrî-Raṅga-Râya	Bp 77	1629	,,	,, 62
1580	,,	Kl 153	1630	,,	Kl 164
? c 1580	Sadâśiva	Sd 2	1630	,,	,, 165
1584	Śrî-Raṅga-Râya	Gd 25	1631	Veṅkaṭapati-Râya	,, 251
1584	,, ,,	,, 26	? 1635	,,	Gd 45
? 1585	,, ,,	Sd 51	1637	,,	Kl 246
1592	Veṅkaṭa-Dêva	Bg 38	? 1640	,,	Sd 31
? 1605	Veṅkaṭapati-Râya	,, 20	? 1641	Śrî-Raṅga-Râya	Kl 86
1608	,, ,,	Kl 241	1641	,,	,, 225
1609	,, ,,	Sd 5	1642	,,	,, 163
? 1609	,, ,,	Gd 27	1645	,,	Mb 60
1614	,, ,,	Kl 157	1646	,,	,, 139
1617	Râmachandra-Râya	Bg 40	1665	,,	Gd 3

Âvati.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.
? 1428	Baire-bhûpâla	CB 40	1698	Gôpâla-Gauḍa	Sd 53
1565	Sonapa-Gauḍa	Gd 52	1698	,,	,, 56
1574	Mâraya-Gauḍa	CB 28	1698	,,	,, 57
1575	,,	,, 27	1753	Raṅgappa-Gauni	Bg 36
1617	Havali-Baire-Gauni	Bg 40	1792	Râmasvâmi	Sd 95
? 1640	Immaḍi-Baire-Gauḍa	Sd 31			

Sugaṭûr.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.
1451	Immaḍi-Tamme-Gauḍa	Mb 241	? 1578	Tammeya-Gauḍa	Kl 184
? 1452	Chikka-Râya ,, ,,	Kl 2	? 1585	,,	Sd 51
? 1494	Mummaḍi- ,, ,,	,, 64	1602	Immaḍi- ,,	,, 14
? 1497	Chikka-Râya ,, ,,	Mb 156	1608	Mummaḍi- ,,	Kl 241
? c 1500	,, ,, ,,	,, 76	1609	,, ,,	Sd 5
1526	Tammapa-Gauḍa	Kl 228	1611	Ayapa . . .	Kl 145
c 1530	Mummaḍi-Tamme Râya	Bp 67	1614	Tammappa-Gauḍa	,, 157
1533	Timmarasayya	Bg 72	1616	Mummaḍi-Tammaya-Gauni	Ct 155
1543	Immaḍi-Saṇṇa-Gauni	Sd 52	1619	Chikka-Râya ,,	Kl 204
? 1552	Ayama-Gauḍa	Mb 69	1628	,, ,,	,, 220
1565	Tammaya-Gauḍa	Kl 154	1629	Immaḍi- ,,	Mb 62
? c 1565	,,	,, 156	1630	Chikka-Râya ,,	Kl 164
1575	,,	Ct	1630	,, ,,	,, 165
? 1578	,,	Kl 66	? 1637	Immaḍi- ,, ,,	,, 247
			? 1669	Chikka-Râya ,,	Mb 114

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.

Râyadurga.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.
1527	Bhôgarasa	Mb 97	..	...	..

Gummanâyakanpâlya.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.
1573	Basava-Nâyini	Bg 14	1736	Guramma-Nâyini	Bg 22
1617	Kṛishṇappa „	„ 75	1738	Narasiṁha- „	„ 31
1653	Gumma- „	„ 28	1741	„ „	„ 52
1671	Narasiṁha „	„ 73	1741	„ „	„ 53
1684	Pedu-Vasanta-Nâyini	„ 74	1756	Kadirappa- „	„ 71
1707	Kadirappa- „	„ 59	1760	Gummi- „	„ 50
1712	Tippa- „	Sp 111	1760	Vasanta- „	„ 54
1723	Narasiṁha- „	Bg 65	1760	„ „	„ 55
1731	„	„ 73	1769	Lakshmi- „	Sp 96

Mahrattas.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.
? 1637	(Śâmaṇṇa)	Sd 49	? 1673	(Kṛishṇappa)	Mb 169
1653	Sambâji-Râja	Mb 154	1680	Sambhâji-chakravartti	„ 117
1654	„	Kl 193	1680	„ râṭ	CB 32
1660	„	„ 176	1685	Malukôji-Râja	Ct 54
? 1662	? Eṅkôji-Râja	Sd 47	1693	Jayitâ-Bâyi	Kl 254
1663	Sambhâji-Râja	Kl 219	1739	Chetrapati-sâhib	„ 63 *bis*
1666	„	„ 227	1767	Mallâri-Râvu	Sp 77
1670	Jayitâ-Bâyi	„ 224	1775	Hindu-Râvu	Bg 45

Ballâpur.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.
? 1646	...	CB 54	..	...	..

Bijâpur.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.
1703	Gulâm Ali Khân	Mb 98	1712	Ali Khân	Kl 74

Mughals.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.
1730	Mîr Laliya	CB 9	1736	Pâkhar Khân	Kl 167

Tâḍigoḷ.

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.
? 1704	Tirumalappa-Nâyini	Sp 98	1728	Tirumalappa-Nâyini	Sp 101
1709	„ „	„ 100	? 1731	Kadiripati- „	„ 38
1710	Râmappa- „	„ 37	1732	Râmaṇṇa- „	„ 35
1715	Tirumalappa- „	„ 99	? 1733	Râmappa- „	„ 74

Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.	Date A. D.	Name of Ruler	Taluq No.
? 1747	Tirumalappa-Nâyini	Sp 80	? 1752	Râma-Nâyini	Sp 43
? c 1750	. . .	„ 48	1755	Veṅkaṭappa-Nâyini	„ 102
1751	Râmappa-Nâyini	„ 72	1767	. . .	„ 76
1751	„	„ 73			

Kottapâḷya.

1735	. . .	Sp 110	? 1754	Nârasiṁha-Nâyini	Sp 84
c 1750	Kadirappa-Nâyini	„ 83	1775	Raṅgappa- „	Ct 1

Râḷapâḍi

1765	Râmappa-Nâyini	Sp 107

Iṭikedurga.

1770	Isumâl-sâhêb	Bg 32

Halakûr.

1793	Mîr Husên	Gd 43	1798	Mîr Husên	Gd 44

Mysore.

1786	Ṭîpu Sultân	Kl 119	1798	Ṭîpu Sultân	Gd 44

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE KOLAR DISTRICT.

KOLAR TALUQ.

1

At Âlahaḷḷi (Vakkalêri hobli), on a stone to the north-west of the village.

svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śaka-varusha 1418 neya Râkshasa-saṁvatsarada Mâgha-ba 30 lû *dharma-mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara mêdinî-mîsara-gaṇḍa Kaṭhâri-Sâḷuva Sâḷuva-Yimmaḍi Narasiṅga-Râya-mahârâyaru râjyaṁ geyiuttiralu Muḷuvâya-Amṛitanâta-bâgara-maṭhada śrî-Râmachandra-dêvara amṛitapaḍi-nandâdîpake Vivanasamudrad Apparasarû koṭṭa bhû-dâna namma nâyakatanake saluva Hosakôṭe-sîmeya Âlahaḷḷî-grâmavanû tathâtithi-sûrya-grahaṇa-puṇya-kâladalu sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dhârâ-pûrvakavâgi .... â-chandrârkavâgi sarva-mânyavâgi anubhavisûdû endu koṭṭa dharma-śâsana śrî-Raghunâtha

2

At the same village, on a stone near the village gate.

śubham astu Âṅgirasa-saṁvatsarada..... śrîmatu mahârâjâ-Chikkarâya ..... Râjayyanavaru koṭṭa darmâdâya ....

3

At Tirumalakuppe (same hobli), on a stone in koḍige-field, north of the village.

svasti srî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śakâbdâḷ 1668 nê Akshaya-saṁvatsara-Jêshṭa-śu 7 llu śrîmatu Vakkalêri Channaṇṇanavaru Dyâvarapa-gauḍage hâki koṭa surage-mânya-śâsana Kôḷâla-râjadhânige saluva Vakkalêri-hôbaḷi-voḷagaṇa Tirumalakupa-grâma koḍagi-mânya-hola 3 mûgaḷa gade 3 mûgaḷa yî-prakâra putra-pautra-pâramparavu anubhavisikoṇḍu yiruvadu

6

At Śivârapaṭṭaṇa (same hobli), on a stone in front of the Îśvara temple.

svasti śrî Goṅguṇi-mahârâja-Śrîpurusha pṛithuvî-râjya Vijaya-saṁvatsara ip-padâ-eṇṭaneyoḷu Śivamâra Kadambûra âḷê Kadambu. bhûmoṭṭayôn Kaḷukaṇṭê-śvaṅku poyta mammenta kaḷani kaṇḍugaṁ eḷtu..... pâḷu aytu-mâsê ponnindaḷi-

* So in the copy.

aḻidantaṭṭara Koḍimenûrum âḷva-arasanu mâḍisuvôr pokkisuvorai ponnilanunni siṟuduḷḷa . kannibodu atumâ. .yu poliye koṇḍu daḻtipu. .uvodu taḷikka tiṅkaḷ omân-ûṭṭuvodu mudal nûrkkaṇḍuga-bhakta poliye koṇḍ-ûṭṭuvodu î-dharmamânu irakshichchidônn-aḍi en-maṇḍe.lo î-dharmamânu aḻivôn pañcha-mahâ-pâtakan akku . . ikkaṇḍuga ayupuda poytô.lu

7

At the same village, on a stone in the corner of the pond of the Râmêšvara temple.

svasti šrî Šrîpurusha-mahârâjar prithuvî-râjya geye Kûḍalûrppâḍi-oḍeya Nandikâdanâ Eṟanâganâ vyavahârad-antaraṁ sâlam illâm ekke sâkshi Lôkâditya-Eḷa-arasar mmagandir mMallaḍiyuṁ Kadambûrâ nâlpadinbaru Vidattûru nâvida pandemu aṟiya îredettarâ poruḷta. . . .ṟa munig ittu

9

At the same village, on a stone in front of the Âñjanêya temple.

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-[ma]hâ-šabda Pallavânvaya šrî-pṛituvî-vallabha Pallava-kula-tilaka šrîmat-Bira-Noḻamba pṛitu[vî]-râjyaṁ geye Tombuvvôyana makkaḷ Nâgayyanu Koṇḍayyanu šrî-Meṇḍimaṅgalada mahâjanaṅge padinâṟu-gadyâṇa poṅ goṭṭu koṇḍa dharmma irbba-Brâhmaṇan ikkanti uṇḍa dharmma nelanu chandranuv uḷḷina salvudu idann aḻidoṁ pañcha-mahâ-pâtakan akkuṁ

10

At Uḍupunetta, north-west of the same village.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Pôšaḷa-vîra-Vallâḷa-dêvar pṛitvî-râjyam paṇṇi aruḷânilkka Šakâbdam 1244 idin mêl šellâninṟa Dundubhi-saṁvatsarattu Paṅguni-mâsam 5 tiyadi šrîmanu-mahâ-sâmantâdhipati Pemmi. .Varada-bhûppâli-nâyakkarum Têkkal-nâṭṭu-nâṭṭavarum šrî-Viṭṭimaṅgala-paṟṟu Šeṭṭipaḷḷi nañjai puñjai nâl-p-pâl-ellai yum šrî-Viṭṭimaṅgala peri-êri-kiḻe periya kaṇḍaga-virai viḷukkiraṭṭâga-k-kaṇḍaga-k-kaḷani oru paṅgâga Toṭṭi šrî-Kṛishṇanukku paṅgu 1 Mâḷigai Varadarukku 2 Kâṟṟaṟe Alailakku 2 Gômaṭhattu Piḷḷarukku 1 Uṟuppuḍa Inâšatânnukku 1 Kañjikkuṟi Varadarukku 1 Iruṅgaṇḍi Alailakku 1 Arappuṟattu Iḷaiyârukku 1 Kokkarai Âṇḍânnukku 1 Gômaṭhattu Tambikku 1 Muḍumbai Âšatânpiḷaikku 1. . . . .

11

At Râmênahaḷḷi, on a stone near the above village.

svasti šrî Koṅgoṇi-mahârâja-Šrîpurushar pṛithuvî-râjya geye Lôkâdity-Ela-arasar kKadambûr âḷê Lôkâkhyaḷa-arasar ttamumâ varshana kKâttige Kapuli-

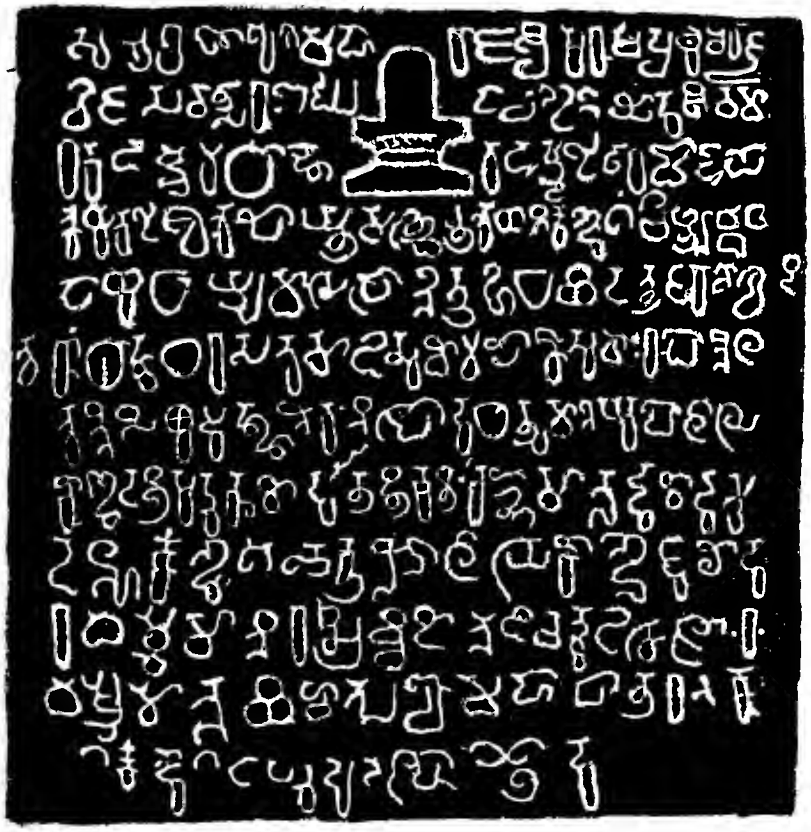
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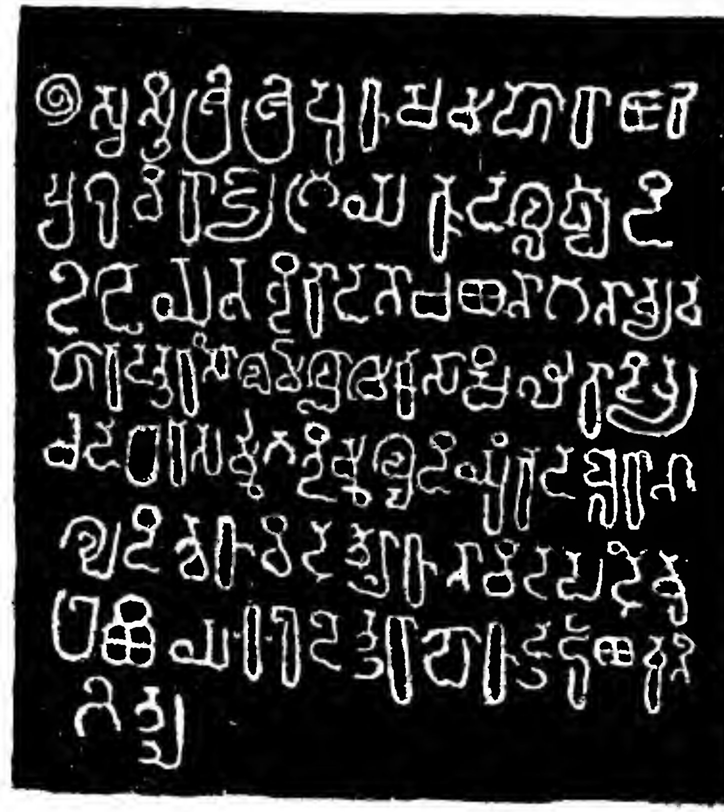
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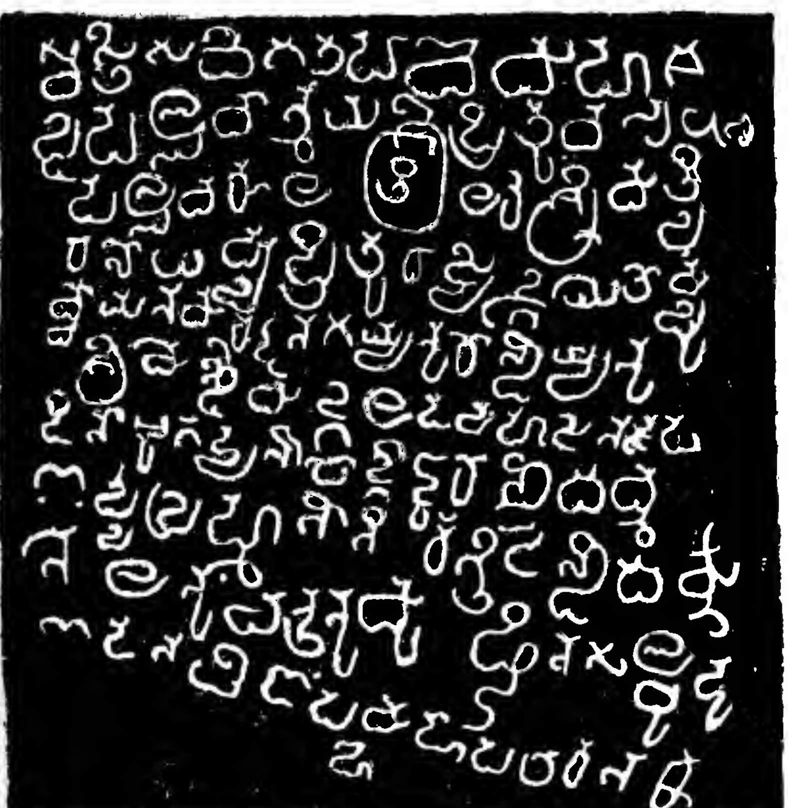
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(KL-6)



(KL-7)



(KL-9)



SIVĀRA STONE (MR-96)

kKuṟunkki-bhaṭâraka poyda pon nûṟu-gadyâṇame Sikka-Bânûra. .nûṟa. . ṭṭu eṇṭaṟa koṇḍa kaḻani uṟvakkaratti kaḻani .peṇḍi kuṇḍalu mâḍi padinêḻvambum oppaḷḷiya señjevaḷḷakaḷ paḍi-tûmbu Moṟagalûra-maḷtiyuḷḷ ay-dûbu iutu tâgê mûraḍi-tûmbuṁ dêva-bhôgaṁ î-kaḻani phalamâ koṇḍu beḷesi nâg-ommeyuṁ sâle ûḷuvadu idarke sâkshi Beḷatûrâ mahâjanamuṁ Kaḍatûrâ mahâjanamuṁ Kadambûrâ nâlvadinvaruṁ î-dharmmamâ koṇḍu salisuvo. . pâdaṁ ennâ talemêgaṇavu idan aḻidon pañcha-mahâpâtakan akku......... ....

12

At Vêmgal (Vêmgal hobli), on the bund of the Tâlikere.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

..........l šêllâninṟa Sommiya-varushattu Vaiyyâši-mâdam mudal tiyadi šrî-vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-uḍaiyar prithvî-râjyam paṇṇâniṟka šrîmanu-mahâ-sâmantâdhipati Šoṇṇeya-nâyakkarum Noṇapa......ñjaša.........ḍar uḷḷiṭṭa nâṭṭavarum Tambi-nâyanukku Vêmamaṅgala......ḷan-êriyai kuḍaṅgaiy-âkki kuḍuttôm â-šandrâditi-varaikkum šellakkaḍavadu nâyakka............vanâtha nâṭṭavar-oppam šrî-Bhayiravanâtha.... ....

13

At the same village, on a stone below the Agasarakaṭṭe to the north-west.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Poyšaḷa-vîra-Ra........davarkku yâṇḍu..........vatsarattu Vai. ....dêvar magan Kûga............vvo.ṅgaḷ ai................ vai pi............

14

At Purahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in a village grove.

svasti šrî Gaṅgeyuṁ Kaḍâramuṁ Pûrvva-dêsamuṁ koṇḍa uḍayâr šrî-Râjêndra-Chôḷa-Dêvargge yâṇḍu irppatta-nâlkâvudu Kayvara-nâḍa Bêbugallaha-Bukayyanaḷu Maṇiyâchariya aḻiya Pâlpaḍuvina Chôḷâchari Tagaḍun-nâḍa Volleyûra tuṟuvi kaḷḷar koṇḍu pôge tuṟuva voṭṭi kaḷḷan-orbbanaṁ kondu tuṟuva maguḷchi *Maṇḍiyâchariy-aḻiyaṁ Pâlpaḍuvina Chôḷâchari iṟidu sarggastan âdaṁ

15

At Kesavinâyakanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone near the village.

Šubhakritu-saṁvatsarada Chayitra-su 1 lû Bhayirava-dêvara eṇṭu-mandi stânikaru Cheñjimaleya gauṇḍa Chimi-jiyana maga Bayiraṇṇa â-tamma Chôku Bayicha yi-mûvarige koṭṭa sâdanada kramav ent endoḍe nîû Sihatti-hiriya-muripandaya keḷage hostâgi karu-šâli kaṭṭuva Bayichakeṟeyanu kaṭi tûbanû yikki kîḷêriyalli âyakaṭṭanu kaṭṭi tiddida gaddey-âyadoḷage dêvara-bhaṇḍârake darama bhâgise

* So in the copy.

magad ondu-bhâgeyâgi vutama-madhyamâdhama-phalake nela hañchikoṇḍu nimma makkaḷu-makkaḷu-pârampare â-chandrârka-sthâyigaḷâgi anubhavisûdu kaḷe bahaḷavâgi keṟe tumbi voḍadarû endendu keṟe nimma bhâgavâgi kaṭṭi-koṇḍu panya-gaddeyanu bitti beḷedukombuvadu stâna-mânya pûrva-maryâda sva-hastada vappa śrî-Bayirava-dêvaru baradâta sênabôva-Hiriyaṇanu śrî śrî śubham astu puṇya maha śrî śrî śrî Cheñjimaleya sîmeyalli Baichaṇanu kaṭṭida hosa-keṟe śrî śrî

17

At Mallâṇḍahaḷḷi (same hobli), at the northern outlet of the tank.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Śakarai-yâṇḍ âyirattorunûṟṟu-t-toṇṇûṟṟu on . . râm âṇḍâna Śukla-vasha-ttu Âṭṭi-ayanattiniṉṟu Nigarili-Śoḷa-maṇḍalattu-k-Kaivâra-nâṭṭu Śrîpatiyil mu-daligaḷ Maṟaipukkarâman Śipati-nâyanum Vairattammanum ivviruvômuṅ-gûḍi eṅgaḷ gô-bhûmi Neṅgaṟkuṭṭaiyum idil edirvây nîrkoppum kiḷêri nîrpâyu-nilaṅ-gaḷum Peṇmukkan-pulattiṟ padinêḻu kaṇḍaga-k-kollaiyum sarvvamânyamâga. gamâga Maṟaipukkarâma-ch-chaturvvêdimaṅgalattu bhaṭṭargaḷ padinêḻuvarkum śandirâdityavarai dânamâga-k-kuḍuttôm i-dharmatai rakshippâr śrîpâdamkkaḷ talai-mêlê i-dhammattai-k-keḍuttavan Gaṅgai-karaiyil k-kurâ-p-paśu koṉṟâ pâvattai keḷvân i-kallu ippaḍi . nekkanaraśagi.

18

At Kalluhaḷḷi (same hobli), in Gaṅgabasappa's field.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Śakarai-yâṇḍu âyirattirunûṟṟorupattañju śeṉṟu âṟâm âṇḍâna Vijaya-saṁvatsarattu Tai-mâdam irubadân-diyadiyil tiyadiyil Tribhuvana-viḍaṅga-Kshê-trabâla-p-piḷḷaiyâṟku manu-mahâpradhâni maṇḍalika-amâršan Tribhuvanâdan mûvarâyar gaṇḍan Śikkadêvaṇa-daṇṇâyakkan Aṇṇâmalaidêvarena in-nâyanâr dêvadânamâna Kaḷḷippaḷḷiyâna Tirumaḍaiviḷâgattil tari-iṟai taṭṭâr-p-pâṭṭam Âśuva-k-kaḍamai nâṭṭâr-varivu ûṟ-p-paḷachcham irâyaśa-nimandi kêḷvi-nimandi vâśal-nimandiyin-âyam śekkiṟai kadai-iṟai uṇmaṟṟâttam maṟṟum eppêṟpaṭṭa varivugaḷum dêvar Irâmanâda-dêvar vâḷukkun-dôḷukkum naṉṟâga-p-pûśai-koṇḍa-ruḷugiṟa nâyanâṟku śandirâditta-varai sarvvamânyañ-jellumbaḍikku udakam-paṇṇi-k-kuḍuttên Śikkadêvaṇa-daṇṇâyakkan Aṇṇâmalaidêvanena it-tanmattai mâṟṟinavan Gamgai-k-kaṟaiyiṟ kurâṟ paśuvai-k-koṉṟân

19

At Mallappanahaḷḷi (same hobli), in Chikkamuniya's field.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

. . . . yâṇḍu 34 vadu mudal Karikâla-Śôḷa-nallûr ennum peyarâl vanta Parântakanâna Râjarâja-ch-Chôḷa-vêlânukkum ivan vaṟkattâṟkum yâṇḍu 34

vadu mudal tarma-k-kâṇiyâga kuḍuttôm eṉṟu tirumantiraôlai Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-p-Parambûr-nâṭṭu mûvêntavêḷân eḻuttinâl pirasâdañ-jeydaruḷi vanda mugappaḍiyum uḍaṅkûṭṭattu puravuvaritiṇaikkaḷattu variyil iṭṭu-p-puravuvaritiṇaikkaḷattu mugaveṭṭi Vîrattûr-kuḍi-kiḻavan eḻuttinâl yâṇḍu 34 vadu nâḷ 222 nâl vanta uḷvarippaḍi variyil iḍugav-eṉṟu adikârigaḷ Vîravichchâdara-mûvêntavêḷâr êva pura[vu]varitiṇaikkaḷa-k-kaṇkâṇi Nallambar-uḍaiyân Aṇayaṟuttaman âna Pâṟâpašûḷâmaṇi-mûvêntavêḷânum puravuvaritiṇaikkaḷa-nâyagam Iṭṭaikudi-uḍaiyân Kiḍantân Šuppiramaṇṇiyanum mugaveṭṭi Šiṟṟânkâḍ-uḍaiyân Paṭṭâgai Nîṟaṇiutânum varippottagam Pallavanâraṇapuram-uḍaiyân Aiññûṟṟuvan Ârâvamudum variyil iṭṭa puravuvaritiṇaikkaḷa-nâyagam Iṭṭaikuḍi-uḍaiyân Kiḍantâu Šuppiramaṇṇiyanum paṭṭôlai Koḷvaymaṅgalam-uḍaiyân Muḷḷûr Veṇkâḍanum iruntu yâṇḍu 34 vadu nâḷ 223.............

21

At Suḷidênahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Banappa's back yard.

svasti šrî vijaya-Sakâbda-varusha 1421......Raudri-saṁvatsara-Chaitra-....šrî-mahâ-aracha-šaraṇa Liṅgasara...prithuvî-râjyav âḷuvantayaṁ ..dya-Narasiṅga-Râya-mahîpâla-râyara putra idâṁ. (back)...amṛitapaḍi......... Narasiṅga-Râya.............

22

At the same village, on a stone in the inâmati field of the worshipper of the Gaurêšvara temple.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1434 ya Âṅgirasa-saṁvatsarada Bhâdrapada-ba 1 šrîmat-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâyara pâlaneyalu Nara..ni-Nâyakara nâyakatanake saluva Neluvâgila sîme-voḷagaṇa Gaurêšvara-dêvara stânake saluva Surabhidêvanapurada grâma 1 Urubûvanahaḷḷige pratinâmavâda Sômasamudrada grâma 1 ubha grâ 2 ke..deya hiriya-kereya keḷage......kela hâkida ......mâḍi tri-kâladallu dêvara amṛitapaḍi-naivêdya-nandâ.........

25

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

............ṭṭu iṟai-taṇḍugiṟa Kôyiṟṟamaney âḍu oṉṟukku taṇḍam pon aiṅgaḷañju kamuṭṭina âḍugaḷâl taṇḍi-k-koḷvârâgavum ip-parišu âḍu iḍakkaḍavân ip-parišu taṇḍikoḷânâgil pašu-k-koṉṟa Brahmavatti paḍuvânâgavum Âlginaṟal yiṟṟamanukku nâṭṭu-k-kâmuṇḍanum ivv-ûr ûr-k-kâmuṇḍanum Kôyiṟṟamanukku-ch-chellânâgil poppon nûṟṟuk-kaḷañju pon nivanda-p-paḍuvârgaḷ ivargaḷ nivan-

dappaṭṭa pon Âḷginaṟal yiṟṟaman taṇḍi-k-koḷbân ip-parišu i-dharmattai rakshittân šipâdavân šrî Râjêndra-Šôḷa-dêvarkku ik-Kai ....

26

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

..........varmarâna uḍaiyâr šrî Râjêndra-Šôḷa-dêvarkku yâṇḍu âṟâvadu Nuḷamba-pâḍiyâna Nigarili-Šôḷa-pâdi Gaṅgapalla-purattu Kaiyvâra-nâṭṭu-nâṭṭôm in-nâṭṭu-k-Kuṟaṭṭiyar Šeyaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa-ch-chaturpêdimaṅgalattu bhaṭṭâraki.. muṇḍêšvarikku ik-Kaivvâra-nâṭṭu-nâttôm i-dêvarkkuŠevvâytôṟum......... Ševvây-tôṟum ôrâḍu........kkâvadu kuḍukka-kaḍavômâgavum ip-parišu kuḍukka in-nâṭṭukku nâṭṭu-k-kâmuṇḍu-šeyvânnâga irukkâlam padindu kuḍukka ....ivan ip-pari ....

27

At Maḍivâḷa (same hobli), at the village gate.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî-prithvî-vallabha mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara parama-bhaṭṭâraka Dvârâvati-pura-varâdhîšvara Yâdava-kulâmbara-dyumaṇi sarvajña-chûḍâmaṇi malarâja-râja malaivoruḷu gaṇḍa gaṇḍabhêruṇḍa kadana-prachaṇḍa êkâṅgavîra Šanivâra-siddhi giridurga-malla chalatamga-Râma vairîbha-khaṇṭhîrava Makara-râjya-pratishṭhâchârya Pâṇḍya-kula-samuddharaṇa niššaṅka-pratâpachchakra-vartti Hoyišaḷa-bhujabala-šrî-vîra-Râmanâtha-dêvar-arašarukku yâṇḍu 31 âvadu Mâši-mâdattu apara-pakshattu Nayaṟṟu-k-kiḻamaiyum Pañjamiyum peṟṟa Attattin nâl Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu Kaiyvâra-nâṭṭu Ambaḍakki-p-paṟṟu-p-Periya-nâṭṭavarôm Kuṟiṭṭi Ulaguyya-vanda-perumâḷukku-t-tiruppaṇikku vaittu-k-kuḍuttapadi kôḻi kûvina ûr eṅgum ûrâl oru paṇam šandrâditya-varai šellakkaḍavadâga vaittu-k-kuḍuttôm it-tanmattukku laṅganâñjeydavan Geṅgai-k-karaiyil k-kurâl-pašuvai-k-konṟan pâpattilê pôgakaḍavan

28

At the same village, at the Channakêšava temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

............yâṇḍu 37 vadu........ttu Âdi-mâsa-mudal Aḻagiyâḷan Kuṟiṭṭi Maḍaviḷâgattu Ulaguyya-vanda-perumâḷukku mun-nâḷ Vanniyar kâlam tuḍaṅgi in-nâyanârukku ivv-ûril taṟi-iṟai taṭṭâr-p-pâṭṭam Âšuva-k-kaḍamai ur-p-paḷachcham Kâttigai-p-paḍi šekkiṟai mânibamâga kuḍakkayil nâmum ivv-ûril Kâttigai-p-paḍi ûr-paḷachcham taṟi-iṟai taṭṭâr-p-pâṭṭam Âšuva-k-kaḍamai šekkiṟai kaḍai-iṟai maṟṟumm uḷḷana avalambalamum dêvar tôḷukkum vâḷukkum

jayamâga-t-tirunantâviḷakku-ch-chandrâditya-varai šelvadâga viṭṭên Aḻagiyâḷan it-tammattai vilakkinavan Gengai-k-karaiyil kurâṟ-pašuvai konṟân pâvattilê viḻuvân

30

At Maḍivâḷa (same hobli), on a stone in the koḍige-field to the west.

Prajôtpatti-saṁvatsara-Mâgha-ba 2 Guruvâra Appâji-Râyaru Guṇḍappage saha biṭa kerê-kaṭu-koḍigê-hola bîjavarî ka 1½

31

At Hosur (same hobli), on Uppu-baṇḍe.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

sva...Šakarai-yâṇḍu. 215 Nandana-varushattu Tai-mâšattil Pâlaparayyan-avaiyangaḷ-m-magan..... ..

32

At Holêrahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a rock south of the village.

svasti šrî Šaka-varusha 1264 ṟa mêle Chitrabhânu-saṁvatsarada Âšvîja-šu 13 Sô Hoyisaḷa-šrî-vîra-Ballâḷaṟasa-Dêvaru pṛithvî-râjyaṁ ge..............Sômaya-daṇṇâyakara kumâra Balappa-daṇṇâyakara pradhâna-kaḷâvati[a]ha Chavaḍiyakkanavaru prabhu-Bairi-Dêva-bhû.....

33

At Šitibeṭṭa (same hobli), at the bottom of the hill.

šubham astu Narasinga-Râja-voḍeyaru sarvamânyavâgi koṭṭa dharma-šâsana ‖ svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varušu 1388 saudu vartamâna-Vyaya-saṁvatsarada Pushya-ba 1 lû šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara mêdinî-mîsara goṇḍa Kaṭhâri-Sâḷuva Sâḷuva-Narasinga-Râyar-ayyarâda mahâ-arasu Sihattiya Bayirava-dêvarige puduvaṭṭige koṭṭa dharma-šâsanada kramav ent endare prâkupûrvadalû Râjêndra-Chôḷanu vîra-Ballâḷanu dêvarige nayivêdya-anga-ranga-bhôgake koṭu yidda Vesara-Nâgaṇana....yalapanâḍa-voḷagaṇa Kaivâra-nâḍalu biṭṭu yidda grâmagaḷu â....ra kâla naḍadu-bandu naḍuvê hâvaḷikâṟaru.... ṭiyaha grâmagaḷanu kaṭṭikoṇḍu modalinda dêvarige pûjê-punaskâra-anga-ranga-vaibhôga naḍiyadê yinitu pûrva-maryâdeylû grâmagaḷa koṭeka-pûjê-punaskâra-nayivêdya-anga-ranga-bhôga-amṛita-paḍi-tirunâḷu-tingaḷa-divasa-muntâda mahôtsavangaḷanu krama-tappadê naḍisi hosatâgi namma hesaralu madyânada avasarakkê nâlku-harivâṇa-nayivêdya vondu-harivâṇa-pâyasa vondu-harivâṇa appa tiru-mâlyaya-daṇḍe âṟu nandâdîpa âṟu alankâra-dîpa innûṟu hanneraḍu-mandi-Brâhmarigê chhatravanu nitya-stiti naḍisuttâ bandeu puna[ḥ] pratishṭeyâgi

î-dharma sâguva hâge grâmagaḷa koṭṭa-prakâra (4 lines illegible) (back) pratâpa ......Rajêndra-Chôḷanu Hoyisaṇa-vîra-Ballâḷaru koṭṭa Nâgaṇana Havaḍiya Rusu-nâḍa-voḷagaṇa Idaranâḍa Sihattiya-grâma 1 (others named) antu grâma 13 î-grâmagaḷige salluva kîḷêri saha hurubaḷiyalû dêvarige banda kâṇikeyalû mahâ-maṅgalaku pûrva-mariyâdeyalu tappade mâḍi hostâgi madhyânnada avasarake nâlku-harivâṇa-naivêdya ondu-harivâṇa-pâyasa ondu-harivâṇa appa tirumâlye-daṇḍê âṟu nandâdîpa âṟu alaṅkâra-dîpa innûṟu hanneraḍu-mandi-Brâṁharige Brâṁhaṇa-bhôjanavanû saha stiti â-chandrârka-stâyiâgi chittayisôdu ||

sva-dattâṁ para-dattâṁ vâ yô harêta vasundharâṁ ||
shashṭi-varsha-sahasrâṇi vishṭâyaṁ jâyatê kṛimiḥ ||
dâna-pâlanayôr madhyê dânâchchhrêyô'nupâlanaṁ ||
dânât svargam avâpnôti pâlanâd achyutaṁ padaṁ ||

34

At the same place.

šubhaṁ astu šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhâua-šaka-varusba 1414 neya Ânanda-saṁvatsarada Pushya-ba 5ralû šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara mêdinî-mîsara gaṇḍa Kaṭhârî-Sâḷuva Sâḷuva-Yimmaḍi-Narasiṅga-Râya-mahârâyaru pṛithuvî-râjyaṁ geyiuttiralû srîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Timmaya-Dêva-mahâ-arasugaḷa ko-mâra Narasaya-Dêva-mahâ-arasugaḷu Sihattiya Bhayirava-dêvara stânikaru Gûḷiya-pramukharâda stânikarige koṭṭa šâsanada kramav ent endarê namma nâyakatanake saluva Kôḷâlada sîmege nîvu prâku teṟuva kâvalu-kûli-bêḍigê-kâṇikê saha ga 28 aksharadallû yippattu-enṭu honnannu nimma stânada Bayirava-dêvara pâluṇakôsara tirunâḷanu hostâgi rathôtsahavanû mâḍuva sammanda rathôtsahada vombhatu-dinada yâgašâle-nandâdîpa-pûjê-adhika-mahâ-neyivêdya-muntâda vechagaḷigê tathâ-tithi-êkâdaši-puṇya-kâladalu Nara-siṅga-Râya-mahârâyarigû namma tandegaḷu Chikka-Timma-Râjagaḷigêü dharma-vâgabêku yendu namagê teṟuva kâvala-kûli-bêḍigeya yippatteṇṭu-honnanu sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvakavâgi varusha-varushaṁ-prati rathôtsahavanu mâḍôdu endu dhâreyan eredu koṭṭevâgi nimma.......pariyautaraü â-chandrâ-rka-stâyiyâgi rathôtsavavanû varusha-varushaṁ-prati mâḍi sukhadalû yihadû endu koṭṭa dharma-šâsana ||

sva-dattâd dvi-guṇaṁ puṇyaṁ para-dattânupâlanaṁ |
para-dattâpahârêṇa sva-dattaṁ nishphalaṁ bhavêt ||
(usual final verses) maṅgala maha šrî.

35

On a rock in front of the kalyâṇa-manṭapa at the bottom of the same hill.

Sarvadhâri-saṁvatsarada Jêshṭa-ba 2 Â lu šrîman-mahâ-sâvantâdhipati hadi-nenṭu-mammara gaṇḍa Sâmbyaya-Nâyakara kumâra Chivuya-Nâyakaru Sihatti-ya Bayirava-dêvaru(ge) koṭṭa šâsanada kramav ent endaḍe â-Bayirava-dêvaruge

vondu-suvarṇṇada-pâtrakke vondu-nandâdîvigegeû vondu....guḷinda turuvâyanu â-Bayirava[-dêva]rige dhâreyan eṟadu koṭṭa saṁ....Maravâḷahaḷḷige vombhatu.................datta beddalu...........aramane...........
....dhâreyan eradu koṭṭu........

36

On a rock at the bottom of the same hill.

Sarvadhâri-saṁvatsarada Jêshṭa-bahuḷa 2 Â-llu srîmatu-mariya-aṟamaneya-Râmarasara mane-adhikâri Apparasaru Basavaṇṇa......Sihattiya-Bayirava-dêvarige koṭṭa-sâsanada kramav entendaḍe â-Bayirava-dêvarige bandu......
vâda naudâdîvige vondanu stânikan âda Bayirayyanu naḍasi bahudu kaigoṇḍu Puli-nâda Tuṟuvâḷahaḷḷiya-grâmade..........aksharadallu mûṟu-honnu-muppaṇavanu nâû dhâreyan eṟadu koṭṭeu....aḷisidâta...........pâpadalli hôharu.....

37

On a stone in the way to the hill.

svasti srî Šaka-varusha 13.. neya Vikrama-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-ba 9 Âdi...
.....Prativasattiya Baḷudaya-makkaḷu Mâda-nâyakaru Sihattiya Bayirava-dêvarige mâḍida-dharma... vâgi amṛitapaḍi Âditya-Âdityavâra dina 1.......neya suṅkakke saluva-grâma-teṟeyalavanu Bayirava-dêvarige mânyavâgi koṭṭa-dharma yî-dharmavanu............

38

On the same hill, at the Bhairava temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šrîpatiyiṟ Tribhuvana-viḍaṅga-Kshêtrabâla-p-piḷḷaiyârkku svasti šrî Irâjarâja-k-Kaṟkaṭaka-mahârâjan Vêṭṭaiyir-Šokkar ena dâna-pramâṇam paṇṇik-kuḍutta parišâvadu Mâliyûr-p-paṟṟil Nušavakkiṟai nañjey puñjey nâṟpâl ellaiyilum kîṇôkkina kiṇaṟum mêl nôkkina maramum utppaṭṭa nilattil dêvadânam tiruviḍaiyâḍam nîkki allâda nilam aḍaṅgalum namakku âyur-ârôggiya-aišvariyam uṇḍâga Viḷambi-saṁvatsarattu Mârgaḷi-mâdatil inda Kshêtrabâla-p-piḷḷaiyârk........ttašâma...............

39

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâbdam 1315 din mêṟ-chellâninṟa Kali-varašam 4494 idan mê...
llâninṟa Šrîmukha-varushattu Âni-mâsam 15 ti Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu Kaivâra-nâṭṭu ... Taṇḍakâṟa râyar-gaṇḍa Nâgaṇṇa-uḍaiyar kumârar Nâgaṇṇa-uḍai pradhânar Brahmarasar magan Râjarasarum Kaiyâra-nâṭṭil nâyagañ-jeyvar âna

Paṭṭiyûr Šokkappan magan......kkappanum Kurumburil Vaiyyappanum palarum uḷḷiṭṭa nâṭṭavarum Šrîpatiyiṟ stânattâr............yaṉṉarum..........Šendabaṭṭar Nârašanna Kâḷišiyar Šoṉṉamattiyaṉṉa Šômâṇḍai Vaiyaṉṉa Avaiyâṇḍai..............ivargaḷ uḷḷiṭ.......................râpati-Vaišyar âna vaṇikapâda-mânâkar âna Vaišiya-vâṇiya-nagara-nantarâl Poyyaṅgiḷar Pammi-šeṭṭiyâṟ magan Periyaperumâḷ-šeṭṭiyâṟ ....i-nâyanâr tiruviḍaiyâṭṭamâna Šîpatiyil peri ériai kaṭṭugaiyil inda peri êri teṟkka-k-kai-k-kôḍiyilê Periyaperumâḷ.........kku iru-kaṇḍaga kollai kuḍukka kaḍavar inda nilattilê......kaṭṭinâl indav-ûril irai šuṅkam......yâdoṉṟum. ....paḍi inda-p-periyêri uḷpaḍa varušam oṉṟukku yiṟukkum ga 13 ip-pon padimûṉṟum kuttagaiyâga..........m oṉṟu ....ṟu mudal eṭṭu varushattaḷavu sarvamâniyamâga naḍatta-k-kaḍavar idan mêl inda êri kiḻil.......kaḷani...... kuḍaṅgai šella-k-kaḍavadu inda tanmam Pammi-šeṭṭiyâr magan Periyaperumâl.

40 *a*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Sakarai-yâṇḍ-âyiratt-orunûṟṟu-t-toṇṇûṟṟâna Prabhava-saṁvatsarattu Mâši-mâda-mudalâga svasti šrî Maṟaipukka-Râman Šeṭṭidêvar magan Šîpati-nâyanum Vaḍuganâgan magan Vaiyaritammanum Širîpati-nâyanârkku tiru-mandira-pon 1 amudupaḍikkum.....muḍaiya....Šôḻakaṭṭai viṭṭôm Šeṭṭidêvar magan Šîpati-nâyanum Vaḍuganâgan magan Vairittammanum yinda tanmattai mâṟṟinavan Gaṅgai-k-karaiyil kurâṟ-pašuvai-k-konṟa pâvattê pôga kaḍavan

40 *b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍ-âyiratt-orunûṟṟu-t-toṇṇûṟṟu-muvvâm âṇḍâna Pramôdûta-saṁvatsarattu-p-Paṅguni-mâdam âṟu šenṟa nâḷ mudal svasti šrî Maṟapukka-Râman Vaḍuganâgan magan Vayirittammanena Šîpati-nâyanâṟku-t-tirunandâ-viḷakku vaittên

41

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍ-âyiratt-orunûṟṟ-eṇbattonbadu šenṟa edirâm âṇḍâna Prabhava-saṁvaṟcharattu Šittirai-mâsa-mudal Šîpati-Bairava-nâyanâṟku uchchi-šandikku amudupaḍikku-ch-Chambu-kulôṟbhavan Gôdâviri-vallavan virudarâja-bhayaṅkara Trailôkka-râyau âya Tammajayanena Šiṟiyanallâlam naṅjey puṇšai

nâṟpâlalaiyum pûrvamâga udakam-paṇṇi-k-kuḍuttên Tammajayanena šandrâditya-varai muṭṭâmal šella-k-kaḍavadu ittai mâṟṟinavan Gemgai-k-karaiyil kurâṟ-pašuvai koṉṟân Maṇiyâšâri magan Šîpati veṭṭina eḻuttu

42

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

........vâ yô harêta vasundhara shashṭi varsha-sahasrâṇi vishṭâyâm jâyatê kkami

43

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-dêvarku yâṇḍu 13 âvadu Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu-ch-Chattanûr pâlan Šauṇḍalya-gôtrattu..vijyanâna Vîra-Šôḻa-Brahmârâyan pudukkuvitta Kshêtrapâlar maṇḍapamum pîdamum

44

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Tiru manni vaḷara iru-Nila-maḍandaiyum poru-Šeyaṟ-pâvaiyum Šîr-t-tani-ch-chelviyun-dan perundêviyar âgi inb-uṟa neḍu-tuyil-uḻiyuḷ Iḍaituṟai-nâḍun-duḍar-vana-vêli-p-paḍar-Vanavâšiyuñ-juḷḷi-šûḻ-madiṭ-Koḷḷipâkkaiyum naṇṇaṟk aru-muraṇ-Maṇṇaikkaḍakkamum poru-kaḍal-Îḻattarašar-tam-muḍiyum âṅg-avanṟêviyar ôṅg-eḻil muḍiyum munn avarpakkal Tennavar vaitta šundara-muḍiyum Indiran-âṟamum teṇdirai-Îḻa-maṇḍala-muḻubadum eri-paḍai-k-Kêraḷar muṟaimaiyiṟ-chûḍuṅ-guladanam âgiya palar pugaḻ-muḍiyum šeṅ-gadir-mâlaiyum šaṅg-adir-vêlai-t-tol-peruṅ-gâval pala paḻan-dîvum šeruviṟ-chinavi irubattoru-kâl arašu kaṭṭa Parašurâman mêlvaruñ-Jândima-t-tîvaraṇ karudi iruttiya šem-bon Tiru-tagu-muḍiyum payaṅ-goḍu paḻi miga Muyaṅgiyil mudug-itt oḷitta Jayašiṅgan aḷapparum pugaḻoḍu pîḍiyal Iraṭṭapâḍi êḻarai-ilakkamum nava-nidi-k-kula-p-peru-malaigaḷum vikkirama-vîrar Šakkaragoṭṭamu-mudira-paḍa-vallai Madura-maṇḍalamum kâ-miḍai-vaḷi Nâmaṇaiyakkoṇaiyum veñ-jilai-vîra-Pañjappaḷḷiyum pâšiḍai Mâšu...........yâdinagavaiyil šandiran-tol-kula...........tu kiḷaiyoḍum piḍittu pala-danatto...........m šeri-muḷai-Oṭṭa-vishaiyamum pûšura-šêr-nal-Kôšala .... vaṇḍ-urai-šôlai Daṇḍabuttiyum Iraṇašûranai mura...........mu Gôvintašantan mâv-iḻind-ôḍa taṅgarâša nal Vaṅgâḷa-dêša .... jama-viḷâgatt añjuvitt-aruli oṇḍiral-yânaiyu...........kaḍall Uttara-Lâḍamu veṟi-malar-tîrttatte.. ....

ṟ-koṇḍa Kôp-Parakêšari-parmar âgiya šrî Irâjê............vadu Nuḷamba-pâḍiy-âna Nigarili-Šoḷa............ṭṭu šrî-nâma-grâma Šrîpati-malaiyiṟ.....
....

45

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍ-âyiratt-irunûṟṟ-ombad âna Vyaya-saṁvatsarattu Âni-mâsattu Šrîpatiyil Tribhuvana-viḍaṅga-Kshêtrapâla-p-piḷḷaiyâṟkku...ṅkakkâṟa tuṭṭar-âditta Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâjanena mMûvâṟṟukk-aḍaitta nañjai puñjai naṟ-pâṟkellaiyum sarvamânyañ-jellumbaḍikku udakam-paṇṇi kuḍuttên Bhairavaṟku Vâšudêvarena idh-dharmattai mâṟṟinavan Gamgai-karayiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai-k-konṟân

46

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍ-âyiratt-irunûṟṟ-âṟâna Svabhânu-saṁvatsarattu-p-Puraṭṭâši-mâsattu Šrîpatiyil Tirupuvana-vidaṅga-Kshêtrapâla-p-pillaiyaṟku Maman-aṅkakkâṟa-t-tuṭṭar-âditta Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâjanena Mâḍakki-raikku aḍaitta nañjai puñjai nâṟ-paṟkellaiyum sarvamânyañ-jellumbaḍikku udakam-paṇṇi kuḍuttên Bhairavaṟku-k-Kaṅga-p-perumâḷena idh-dharmattai mâṟṟinavan Gamgai-k-karaiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai-k-konṟanṟan

47

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-âṇḍu âyiratt-irunûṟṟu-nâl-âna Vishu-varushattu Âni-mudal Ayyan-aṅkakkâṟa-t-tuṭṭar-âditya Irâja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdirâšar âna Gaṅga-p-perumâḷ magan Vâšudêvanena Šrîpatiyil Tribhuvana-viḍaṅga-Kshêtrapâla-piḷḷaiyârkku amudu-paḍikku Mudugiṟaiyum i-êrikku Kôyilânukku nîṅgina puñjai-pulattil nâr-pâl-ellaiyil yen upâdiyum Gaṅga-p-perumâl-dêvarku itta tiru-mugapaḍiyê viṭṭên Vâšudêvanena i-tanmam iṟakkuvân Gaṅgai-k-karaiyil kurâl-pašuvai konṟân

48

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyiratt-irunûṟṟu-mûnṟâna Vikrama-saṁvatsarattu-k-Kârttigai-mâsattu Šrîpatiyil tTirupuvana-viḍaṅga-Kshêtrapâlaka-p-piḷḷaiyâr-

kku amudu-padikku Aîyan-aṅkakkâṟa-t-tuṭṭar-âditta Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâja Gaṅga-p-perumâḷ magan Vâšudêvanena Kaivâra-nâṭṭu-p-Puḷiyappaḷḷi nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâṟkkellaiyil en paṅgum Iṅguṟukkiyil Agilâšan ôriyum iṟaiy-ili dêvadânam âga viṭṭên Vâšudêvanena it-tanmattai mâṟṟinavan Geṅgai-k-karaiyil kurâṟ-pašuvai-k-konṟân

49

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyiratt-irunûṟṟ-âṇḍâna Pramâdi-saṁvatsarattu Ânimudal Šrîpatiyiṟ Tirupuvana-vidaṅga-Kshêtrapâla-p-piḷḷaiyârku svasti šrî Aṇṇan-aṅkakkâṟa-t-tuṭṭar-âditta Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâja-ch-Chelva-Gaṅgan magan Kariya-Gaṅga-p-perumâḷena tiru-maṇḍapañ-jeyvittên idaṟku ûṇ âga Kaivâra-nâṭṭu Puḷiyyambaḷḷi naṅjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyil ennopâdi paṅgu iṟaiy-ili dêvadânam âga šandrâditta-varai šelvad âga udakam-paṇṇi-k-kuḍuttên Kariya-Gaṅga-p-perumâḷena it-tanmattai mâṟṟinavan Gaṅgai-k-karaiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai-k-konnṟân

50

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Mâman-aṅkakâra-t-tuṭṭar-âditta Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâyan Gaṅga-perumâl ch-Chîpatiyil Tirupuvana-viḍaṅga-Kshêtrapâla-piḷḷaiyârkku. . . . . .iṟaiy-ili dêvadânam âga viṭṭên ittai mâṟṟinavan Gamgai-k-karayil kurâṟ-pašuvai konṟân

54

At the same temple, on the outer wall to the right of the wicket gate in the east.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kaliyuga-varusham nâl-âyirattu-nânûṟṟu-nâṟpadu idanuṇîṅgiya Šakâbdam âyiratt-irunûṟṟuttonṟu inmêṟ chellâninṟa Pramâdi-saṁvatsarattu Kâttigai-mâdam mudal šrî-Pôšana-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar kumâran Periya-Vallappa-daṇṇâyakkar vâḷukkum tôḷukkum jayam âga Koḍambuliyûr Dêvapparena Šrîpati Kaḷḷapaḷḷi ivv-iraṇḍûril. . . . . .ṭṭâr-pâṭṭam uṇmarâṭṭam maṟṟum eppêr-paṭṭa terigaiyum Šrîpatiyil Tribhuvana-viḍaṅga-Kshêtrapâla-piḷḷaiyâṟku sarvamânyam âga viṭṭên idil. . . . . šelutta-k-kaḍavar it-tanmattai. . . van Geṅgai-k-kaṟaiyiṟ-kuṟâṟ-. . vai-k-konṟân

55

At Kaḍagattur (same hobli), in Kaṇagaḷa sthaḷa.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî gôtra-gô ..râ šantâna-šuddhar âna šrîmal-Lakshâddhyâyi-mudaliyarâ šantânattu šîmat-Prasanna-Šivaṭṭaiyâr âna prathvîšura-Chôḷa-Pâṇḍyargaḷukku gurukkaḷ âna Šurami-dêvar šishyargaḷil Šâṇḍalya-gôtrattu râja-gurukkaḷ âna šrî-Višvêšvara-Šiva-uḍaiyâr piḷḷaigaḷil nâyanmâr........nâyanârukkum Šômîšvara-dêvarukkum svasti šrî Mâmau-aṅkakâṟan tuṭṭar-âdittan Irâja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâjar âna Gaṅga-p-perumâḷena Pâtipa-varshattu Aipaši-mâdam Kaivâra-nâṭṭil Kaḍaikkaṭṭûrkku aḍaitta nanšeyum punšey nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyum kîḻ nôkkina kiṇaṟum mênôkkina maramum idaṟku aḍaitta kuṭṭaigaḷum iḍayarâyamum iv-ûrkku aḍaitta Šuvarnnamaṅgalattil yuḷḷav-evum irai-ili-kâṇiyâga sarvamânyam âga pullum pûḍayum šandirâditta-varai šella-k-kaḍavad âga kuḍuttên Gaṅga-p-perumâḷena

56

At Kyâlanûr (same hobli), at the side of the north sluice of the Mailasandra tank.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

.............it-tiru.........ḷâṇḍu ....pâḍi.....ḷômum.........gattu viḷaṅgumarai.......nadu vîṟṟirunda Jayaṅgo..........Kôv-Irâjakêša..... ....šrî-Râjâdhirâja-dêvaṟku......li-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu........srî-Vikkirama-Šôḷa-Brahma......Râjâdhirâja-ch-Chôḷa........šel..................... kali...........ip-parišu.......gâmuṇḍu...........širanum uḷḷa..... ....k-kaḍavarâgavum šeydamai.......i-darma aḻitta.............ip-parišu adi............p-pa ḍuvittâl....ḍayân vêḷân kiḻavanâga......... aṟam-aṟavaṟku aṟamalladu tuṇaiy ille

57

At Kyâlanûr (same hobli), on a stone below the Mailasandra tank.

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-šabda Pallavânvaya šrî-pṛithivî-vallabha Pallavakula-tilaka šrîmat-Ayyapa-dêvana magaṁ Bîra-Noḷambaṁ sukhânurâgadiṁ râjyaṁ geyyutt ire Patmaṁgeṟey-oḍeya Vachcha-gôtrada Kaṇṇammayyana maga Nirugammayyanuṁ Madukammayanuṁ Âkkanû.... Keranûra mahâjanaṁ ayva-dimbarggaṁ ippattu-gadyâṇa pon goṭṭu paḍadar nichchal ondu-parivaḍiyan avargge ayvadimbaralli yeḷduṁ naḍayisala saltôr...î-dharmmaṁ Irugammayyag ondu Manukamayyaṅgaṁ Avvabbega vondu-bhâgaṁ salvudu nelanu chandrâdityarkkaḷ uḷḷinaṁ salvudu idan aḻidoṁ Vâraṇâsiyaṁ aḻidoṁ šrîman Meyyaṁ barado maṅgaḷa mahâ srî

58

At the same village, on a stone in the paṭṭe-gadde.

šubham astu Naḷa-saṁvatsarakke saluva Paiṅgaḷa-saṁvatsarada Bhâdrapada-šu 7 llu Kaiyivara-nâḍa-prabhu Kelanûra Chokkappa-gâuṇḍara Parvata-gauṇḍa-ppanû Tiṁvadabâna-Haṅgaliṅganige koṭṭa-kuṇṭe ..karuṇati-sammanda yî-kuṇṭê-baḷiyalû 4 holavanu gaddeya sâmânyavâgi koṭṭev........gavuḍapana dharma srî

59

At the same village, on a stone in the inâmati field near doḍḍa-kere.

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-šabda Pallavânvaya srî-prithuvî-vallabha Pallava-kula-tilaka srîmatu-Bhôlati-Râjara dharma....î-keṟeya bhûmiyoḷâda bittukaṭṭiṇa rattavau nânâ-ko.......tâgi tri-bhuvana-gô......

60

At the same village, in Papa's wet land under the Mailasandra tank.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Konûril nâyanâyanâr Šaṅgichchuram-uḍaiyârku viṭṭên Maiyilgâmuṇḍarena Maiyilšamuttirattilê kaṇḍaga-k-kaḻani

61

At the same village, on a stone in Appaiya's field.

svasti srî Koranûru tuṟugaḷoḷa Koranûra Mâpaliûra Sindâvariya makkaḷa Kâdanuṁ chandavaṁ tuḷagidoḷa sattarana....paṭṭi posa-keṟe modal kaṭṭinuḷ ayguḷam kaḷani idan aḷisidaṁ ....

63

On copper plates of Vakkalêri village.

[I b] svasti

jayaty âvishkṛitaṁ Vishṇôr vvârâhaṁ kshôbhitârṇṇavaṁ ।

dakshiṇônnata-daṁshṭrâgra-višrânta-bhuvanaṁ vapuš ॥

šrîmatâṁ sakaḷa-bhuvana-saṁstûyamâna-Mânavyasa-gôtrâṇâṁ Hâritî-putrâṇâṁ sapta-lôka-mâtṛibhis Sapta-mâtṛibhir abhivarddhitânâṁ Kârttikêya-pari-rakshaṇa-prâpta-kalyâṇa-paramparâṇâm bhagavan-Nârâyaṇa-prasâda-samâsâdita-varâha-lâñchhanêkshaṇa-kshaṇa-vasîkṛitâšêsha-mahibhṛitâṁ Châḷukyânâṁ kuḷam alaṅkarishṇôr ašvamêdhâvabhṛitha-snâna-pavitrîkṛita-gâtrasya srî-Polekêši-vallabha-mahârâjasya sûnuṟ parâkramâkrânta-Vanavâsy-âdi-para-nṛipati-

maṇḍalaḥ praṇibaddha-viśuddha-kîrtti-srî-Kîrttivarmma-pṛithivî-vallabha-mahârâjas tasyâtmajas samara-saṁsakta-sakalôttarâpathêśvara-srî-Harshavarddhana-parâjayôpâtta-paramêśvara-śabdas tasya Satyâśraya-śrî-pṛithivî-va[*II a*]llabha-mahârâjâdhirâja-paramêśvarasya priya-tanayasya prajñâtanayasya khaḍga-mâtra-sahâyasya Chitrakaṇṭhâbhidhâna-pravara-turaṅgamêṇaikênaivôtsâditâśêsha-vijigîshôr avani-pati-tritayântaritâṁ sva-gurôś śriyam âtmasâtkṛitya prabhâva-kuliśa-dalita-Pâṇḍya-Chôḷa-Kêraḷa-Kaḷabhra-prabhṛiti-bhûbhṛid-adabhra-vibhramasyânanyâvanata-Kâñchî-pati-makuṭa-chumbita-pâdâmbujasya Vikramâditya-Satyâśraya-srî-pṛithivî-vallabha-mahârâjâdhirâja-paramêśvara-bhaṭṭârakasya priya-sûnôr Bâḷêndusêkharasya Târakârâtir iva daitya-baḷam ati-samuddhataṁ trairâjya-Kâñchî-pati-baḷam avashṭabhya karadîkṛita-Kavêra-Pârasika-Siṁhaḷâdi-dvîpâdhipa[*II b*]sya sakaḷôttarâpatha-nâtha-mathanôpârjjitôrjjita-pâḷidhvajâdi-samasta-pâramaiśvaryya-chinhasya Vinayâditya-Satyâśraya-srî-pṛithivî-vallabha-mahârâjâdhirâja-paramêśvara-bhaṭṭârakasya priyâtmajaś śaiśava-êvâdhigatâśêshâstra-śâstrô dakhiṇâśâ-vijayini pitâmahê samunmûlita-nikhiḷa-kaṇṭaka-saṁhatir uttarâ-patha-vijigîshôr gurôr agrata êvâhava-vyâpâram âcharann arâti-gaja-ghaṭâ-pâṭana-viśiryyamâṇa-kṛipâṇa-dhâras samagra-vigrahâgrêsaras susâhasa-rasikaḥ parâṅmukhîkṛita-śatru-maṇḍalô Gaṅgâ-Yamunâ-pâḷidhvaja-paṭa-ḍhakkâ-mahâ-śabda-chinha-mâṇikya-mataṅgajâdîn pitṛisât-kurrvan paraiṛ ppalâyamânair âsâdya katham api vidhi-vaśâd apanîtô pratâpâd êva visha[*III a*]ya-prakôpam arâjakam utsârayan Vatsarâja ivânapêkshitâpara-sahâyakaḥ tad-avagrahân nirggatya sva-bhujâvashṭambha-prasâdhitâśêsha-viśvambharaḥ prabhur akhaṇḍita-śakti-trayatvât chhatru-mada-bhañjanatvâd udâratvân niravadyatvâd yas samasta-bhuvanâśrayas sakaḷa-pâramaiśvaryya-vyakti-hêtu-pâḷidhvajâdy-ujvala-prâjya-râjyô Vijayâditya-Satyâśraya-srî-pṛithivî-vallabha-mahârâjâdhirâja-paramêśvara-bhaṭṭârakasya priya-putras sakala-bhuvana-sâmrâjya-ḷakshmî-svayaṁvarâbhishêka-samayânantara-sâmupajâta-mahôtsâhaḥ âtma-vaṁśaja-pûrvva-nṛipati-chhâyâpahâriṇaḥ prakṛity-amitrasya Pallavasya samûlônmûla[*III b*]nâya kṛita-matir ati-tvarayâ Tuṇḍâka-vishayaṁ prâpyâbhimukhâgata-Nandipôtavarmmâbhidhânaṁ Pallavaṁ raṇa-mukhê samprahṛitya *prapalâsya kaṭumukha-vâditra-samudraghôshâbhidhâna-vâdya-viśêshân khaṭvâṅga-dhvaja-prabhûta-prakhyâta-hasti-varân sva-kiraṇa-nikara-vikâsa-nirâkṛita-timiraṁ mâṇikya-râśiṅ cha hastê-kṛityâ Kaḷaśabhava-niḷaya-harid-aṅganâñchita-kâñchîyamânâṁ Kâñchîm avinâsya praviśya satata-pravṛitta-dânânandita-dvija-dînânâtha-janô Narasiṁhapôtavarmma-nirmmâpita-śilâmaya-Râjasiṁhêśvarâdi-dêva-kuḷa-suvarṇṇa-râsi-pratyarppaṇôpârjjitârjjita-puṇyaḥ anivârita-pratâpa-prasara-pratâpita-Pâṇḍya-Chôḷa-Kêraḷa-Kaḷabhra-pra-[*IV a*]bhṛiti-râjanyakaḥ kshubhita-kari-makara-kara-hata-daḷita-śuktimukta-muktâphaḷa-prakara-marîchi-jâḷa-viḷasita-vêlâkuḷê Ghûrṇṇamânârṇṇôbhidhânê

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* Perhaps a mistake for *prapalâyya*.

dakshiṇârṇṇavê šarad-amaḷa-šašadhara-višada-yašô-râšimayaṁ jaya-stambham atishṭhipad Vikramâditya-Satyâšraya-šrî-prithivî-vallabha-mahârâjâdhirâja-paramêšvara-bhaṭṭârakasya priya-sûnur bâlyê susikshita-šastra-šâstras šatru-shaḍ-vargga-nigraha-paras sva-guṇa-kalâpânandita-hṛidayêna pitrâ samârôpita-yauvarâjyaḥ sva-kuḷa-vairiṇam Kâñchî-patêr nigrahâya mâṁ prêshaya ity-âdêšaṁ prârthya labdhvâ tad-anantaram êva kṛita-prayâṇas sann abhimukham âgatya prakâša-yuddhaṁ kartum asamartthaṁ pravishṭa-durggaṁ Pallavaṁ bhagna-šaktiṁ kṛitvâ matta-mataṅgaja-mâṇikya-suvarṇṇa-kôṭîr âdâya pitrê samarpitavâ[*IVb*]n êvaṁ kramêṇa prâpta-sârvvabhauma-padaṟ pratâpânurâgâ-vanata-sâmanta-makuṭa-mâlâ-rajaṟ-puñja-piñjarita-charaṇa-sarasir[u]hash Kîrttivarmma-Satyâšraya-šrî-prithivî-vallabha-mahârâjâdhirâja-paramêšvara-bhaṭṭârakas sarvvân êvam âjñâpayati viditam astu vô'smâbhir nava-saptaty-uttara-shaṭchhatêshu Šaka-varshêshv atîtêshu pravardhamâna-vijaya-râjya-saṁvatsarê êkâdašê varttamânê Bhîmarathî-nady-uttara-taṭastha-Bhandoragaviṭṭage-nâma-grâmam adhivasati vijaya-skandhâvârê Bhâdrapada-paurṇamâsyâṁ šrî-Dôsi-râja-vijñâpanayâ Kâmakâyana-gôtrâya Ṛig-Yajur-vvêda-pâraga-šrî-Vishṇu-šarmmanaṟ pautrâya Krishṇašarmmaṇaṟ putrâya Mâdhavašarmmaṇê Pânuṅgal-vishayê Aṟadoṟe-nadî-dakshiṇa-taṭê Tâmara[*Va*]muge-Pânuṅgal-Kiṟuvaḷḷi-Bâḷa-vuru-ity êtêshâṁ grâmâṇâṁ madhyê Neṅgiyûr-nNandivaḷḷi-sahitas Suḷḷiyûr-nnâma grâmô dattas tad âgâmibhir asmad-vaṁšyair anyaiś cha râjabhir âyur-aišvaryyâdînâṁ vilasitam achirâṁšu-chañchalam avagachhadbhir âchandrâr-ka-dharârṇava-sthiti-sama-kâlaṁ yašaš chichîshubhis sva-datti-nirvvišêsham paripâlanîyam uktañ cha bhagavatâ vêda-vyâsêna Vyâsêna

bahubhir vvasudhâ bhuktâ râjabhis Sagarâdibhiḥ ।
yasya yasya yadâ bhûmis tasya tasya tadâ phalaṁ ॥
svan dâtuṁ sumahachchhakyaṁ dushkham anyasya pâlanaṁ ।
dânaṁ vâ pâlanaṁ vêti dânâchchhrêyô'nupâlanaṁ ॥
sva-dattâm para-dattâṁ vâ yô harêta vasundharâṁ ।
shashṭi-varsha-sahasrâṇi vishṭâyâṁ jâyatê krimir ॥

iti mahâ-sândhivigrahika-šrîmad-Anivârita-Dhanañjaya-puṇya-vallabhasya likhitam idaṁ šâsanaṁ ।

64 (*bis*)

At the same village, on a stone in the koḍagi-garden.

Sidârti-saṁvatsara-Pushya-ba 7lu râja-srî Chatrapati-sâhêbara dinadalu râja-šrî Yantâji-basalê-subhêdâru Mâri-gavuḍage koṭṭa kaṭṭukoḍige Dâšêrahaḷḷi-vûru-mundaṇa kere kaṭṭisidakkê mânya hola kha ¦ gadde yî-kere-keḷage kha 1 yî-hola-gadde sarvamânyavâgi koṭṭu yidhêvê kerege maṇṇu-kelasa kallu-kelasa-dinda channâgi kaṭṭisikoṇḍu sukhadalu yihadu yandu kaṭu-goḍage

65

At Garuḍanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in the suragu-mânya.

šubham astu Ânanda-saṁvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-bahuḷa 5 llu namma râjyada siṁhâsanakke âptarâda Paṭṭada Guru-Nañjê-dêvarigê Suguṭûra Mummaḍi-Tammaya-gauḍaru sarvamânyavâgi koṭṭa Garuḍanahaḷḷi jaya-pura

66

At Gollahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in the suragu-mânya.

svasti srî jayâbhyudaya Šâlivâhana-šaka* 1540 nê Bahudhânya-saṁvatsarada Vaišâkha-šu 10 Šrîraṅga-Dêva-mahârâyaru ratna-siṁhâsanârûḍharâgi prithvîrâjyaṁ gaiyuttam iralu Sugaṭûra Tammaya-gauḍaru binnahade Virya. . .kara makaḷu Chikka-Vîrabhadrayyage koṭṭa Kolâhaḷa. . . . . Tumbikuṇṭe . . . .

67

At Šeṭṭi-Kottanûru (same hobli), on a stone in the netta-huṇisêmara-field.

svasti šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara ari-râya-vibhâḍa Yindurâya-Suratrâṇa bhâshige-tappuva-rayara gaṇḍa râjâdhirâja paramêšvara chatus-samudrâdhipati Harihara-Râyanu prithivî-râjyaṁ geyut-iralâgi khaṇḍikâra-râyara gaṇḍa Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyarige âyur-ârogyaišvaryâbhivṛiddhi âgabêkendu Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyara kumâra Dîpaṇṇa-Voḍeyarige yishṭa-kâmyârttha-siddhi âgabêkendu Nigirali-Chôḷa-maṇḍalada dakshiṇa-Dvârâpuri-paṭṭaṇa-vṛikshâšraya-sêvitam appa Kôḷâla nâḍa mahâ-prabhugaḷu adhikâri Sâdaliya-Lakkarasappa-Mukkkaṇṇa-jîyaru-Soraṇa-jîyaru-Yiri[gi]-šettiyar-oḷagâda-samasta-gavuḍu-prajegaḷu vobiyavâgi vottara-pramâṇaṁ mâḍi Šakâbda 1306 neya Rudhirôdgâri-saṁvatsarada Mâgha-šu 15 Sô sôma-grahaṇa-puṇya-kâladalli Kôḷâla nâḍa Haḷeya-Kottanûra-grâmada chatus-sîme-voḷagâda gadde beddalu tôṭa tuḍike paḍavareyalu guyyalu nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa-siddha-sâdhya-akshîṇa-âgâmi vûrdhva-mukhavâda vṛiksha adhô-mukhavâda bhâvi ashṭa-bhôga-têja-svâmya-sahitavâgi dhârâ-pûrvakavâgi â-chandrârka-sthâyi âgi tâ 7 bâgeya mâḍi ko.vuya hadinâru bhâgiya vivara | ada-vritti 1 Vishṇu-sthânake vṛitti 1 Sâdaliya Nâgarasara Lakkarasarige vṛitti 2 (8 lines gone) antu vṛitti 16

68

At the same village, on a rock to the south-west.

Prabhava-nâma-saṁ | Šrâvaṇa-bahuḷa . . . Sugaṭûru-sammattu dêša-kulakarṇi Veṅkaṭa-Râmayyanavaru koṭṭa surugu-mânya ko . . . . . gavuḍa . . . . . .

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* So in the original.

69

At Chikkaiyur (same hobli), on Jâra-baṇḍe.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kuvaḷâla-purandaran Gaṅga-kulôṟbhavan Kâvêri-vallavan Nandigiri-nâdan Uttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅgan âna Veḍa ...... bâṇan Naḍeûril ...... ḍaûr nañjai puñjai nâl-pâl-ellaiyil pâdi inaivârâga viṭṭên i-darumam mâṟṟina avan Gaṅgai-karaiyil kurâl-p-pašuvai konṟa pâvattil pôvân aṟamaṟa......illai

70

At Harâbi Kottanur (same hobli), on the walls of the Sômêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kaliyuga-varushattu nâlâyirattu-nânûṟṟu-muppattonṟin.mêl šellâninṟa Pramâdôta-varushattu Vaigâši-mâdam 5 ti Tiṅgaṭ-kiḻamaiyum Dvâdašiyum Attamum peṟṟa.........Vîra-Vallâḷa-dêvar pradânaril Šiṅgaya-deṇṇâyakkar makkaḷil manumâ-Prasâyittam Šeḍila.kâ. ninṟa nâḷ Kottanûril..umma.šeṭṭi ena eṅgaḷ tamaiyanâr-pêrâl pratishṭhichcha Irukîšvaram-uḍai........ku.... ....kâṇiy-âga Kottanûṟku vaḍa-puṟattil nân kaṭṭuvitta Iruga-šamuttiram êrikkum kaḻanikkum edirvâkkum.ku... ....kku ellaikku uṭpaṭṭa puñjai-nilamum Vinavaṇakiṟaiyil Âla-peruṅgaḻani vidaippaḍi pattu-k-kuḷaga...... êriyilê vidai......pattu-k-kuḷaga-kaḻaniyum Paḻaiya-Kottanûrilê šeṭṭiyâr êriyilê vidaippaḍi aiṅgu......paḷḷattil êriyilê aiṅguḷaga-kaḻaniyum Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu adikâri Pemmaṇanum Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭavarum Mukkaṇ.........šettiyârum nâlu-taḷattu stânikarum Mâhêšvararum Ševiḍapâḍiyil Mâhêšvararum Kaivârattu Vîmašuram-u.....nâṭṭu stânikarum Mâhêšvarum Šrîpati-dêvar-nâyinâr kôyil stânikarum Mâhêšvararum pratishṭâ-kâlattilê mu.....udakam-paṇṇi-k-kuḍutta paḍi pû.......šandirâditta-varai šelluvad âga viṭṭên Pemma-šeṭṭiena Kaivâra-nâṭṭu Kuṟukkimugaran êriyilê vidaippaḍi pattu-kuḷaga-kaḻa-niyum viṭṭên in-nâyanârai eṅgaḷ nâyanâr Ulagukku-mûtta-nâyanâr maganâr Šellappiḷḷaiyar Tirumuduguṉṟattuṉṟum vandu tiru-pratishṭai paṇṇugaiyil i-kôyil kâṇiy-âga nâyanâr Šellappiḷḷaiyâṟkum ivar tambiyâr Tirumuduguṉṟam-uḍaiyâṟkum nâyanâr magaḷ Nâchchiyâr magan Pemmaṇanukkum immûvark-kum Šiva-p-Pirâmaṇa-k-kâṇiyum panša-Šaivâchâriyamum maṟṟum eppêṟp-padanavum udaka-pûrvam âga šandirâditta-varai šelluvad âga viṭṭên Pemmi-šeṭṭiena in-nâyanâṟkum padineṭṭu šamaiyam vaittu kuḍutta paṭṭaṇa-p-pagudi ânaikku pattu paṇamum kudiraikku oru paṇamum šêlaikku iraṇḍu kâšum pâkku-podi onṟukku nâṟpadu pâkkum miḷagu-podi onṟukku âḻâkkum veṟṟilai-podikku oru kavaḷigaiyum uppu-podi onṟukku âḻâkkum tavaša-podi onṟukku uriyum aḍimai onṟukku kâšu iraṇḍu pachchavaḍattu iraṇḍu kâšum šêlaikku 5 kâšum maṟṟu uḻavaiyum nâyanâṟku kuḍutôm i-tanmattukku leṅgaṇam-paṇṇinavan Gemgai-k-karaiyil kurâl-p-pašuvai konṟa pâvattilê pôvan

71

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî-manu-mahâ-paṭṭa-viyâpâri ubaya-nânâ dêšikku mukkiyam âna Pammi-šeṭṭiyâr taṅgaḷ tamayanâr Irugi-šeṭṭiyâr Šukla-varshattu Mârgaḻi-mâdam 21 ti Šiva-lôka-prâpti pannugaiyil Pramôdûta-varshattu Vaigâši-mâdam Šiva-liṅga-pratishṭhaiyum paṇṇuvittu kôyilum-eḍuppittu êriyuṅ-gaṭṭivittu Naḍavâgiṟa-k-Ku varapa-kûttan magan mâḍâpattiyañ-jeyyum Pammaṇanukku dhâra-pûrvam âga udakapaṇṇi kuḍuttên mâḍâpattiyattukku Iruga-šamuttirattilê..p-padin-kuḷaga-kaḷani šandirâditta-varai naḍakka kaḍavadu it-tanmattai mâṟṟinavan Geṅgai kurâ-p-pašuvai-k-konṟân

72

On the basement of the same temple.

svasti šri Šakâbda 1327 neya mêle saluva Pârtthiva-saṁvatsarada Jêshṭa-ba 1 Bu šrîman-mahâ-vaḍḍa-byavahâri ubhaya-Nânâ-dêsiyargge mahâ-prabhu-mu-khyar appa Yirige-seṭṭiyara makkaḷ Yirigi-seṭṭiyaru Yirugêšvara-dêvara Sivâlya jîrnnavâg iralâgi Tendaṭṭa šrî-Mûlasthâna-dêvara sthânikaru Kappagavaṭṭa Nandiyappa-Bâmi-jîya-Châmaṇa yivaru-voḷagâdavariṅge â-Yirugêšvara-dêvara Sivâlya jîrṇôddhâravanu avare mâḍidavar âgi â-dêvarige saluvanta kshêtra-vanu â-dêvara pûje-punaskâra......... yallavanu mâḍikombiri.. bhâgadalli uḷḷanthâ-kshêtra-ellavanu nimage naḍasi bahevu î-dharmma chandrâdityavara end endigu naḍadu sukhadiṁ yihudu endu silâ-liptavâgi koṭṭevu

73

At the same village, on a rock to the west of the Virabhadra temple.

svasti šrî Šakâbda 1325 neya Târaṇa-saṁvatsara-Jêshṭa-su 1 Sô-lû srî vîra-Harihara-mahârâyaru râjyaṁ geyuvalli srîman-mahâ-vaḍḍa-byavahâri ubhaya-Nânâ-dêšîyarge mahâ-prabhu-mukhyar appa Yirigi-šeṭṭiyara makkaḷu Yirigi-seṭṭiyaru Vîrabhadra-dêvara Sivâlyavanû mâḍisi â-Vîrabhadra-dêvara amṛita-paḍige koṭṭanta kshêtra Benavaṅgereya keḷage gaddê khaṁ ½ (here follow details of gift) antu gadde yikkaṇḍuga hola hadimû-gaḷavanû koṭṭev â-Vîrabha-dra-dêvara stânavanû Âdinâtha-voḍeyarige dhârâ-pûrvavâgi yeredeu â-dêvara pûjê-punaskâravanu mâḍuvaru yî-dharmma â-chandrârkka-stâyiyâgi koṭṭev yî-dharmmakke âr aḷupidaru Gaṅgeya taḍiyal abaleya konda pâpadali hôharu maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî

74

At Holêrahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Chandakka's field.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya Šâlivâhana-šaka-[varshaṅ]gaḷu 1633ne Khara-nâma-saṁvatsara-Mâgha-šu 15 Ra Pâtapannaha subhêdâru Lajaphara Bijâpura-sammatu Havêli-paragaṇe Kôlahâra sarakâ Karṇâṭaka Aliyakhânu-sâhêbaru sannu 1121 lu Vakalêri Tammaṇṇa-komâra Bayichaṇṇage netra-goḍige pâlisida vivarâ yi-Bayichṇṇanu svâmi-kâryada mêle baudu nirvahisi antarisida-kâraṇa sâhêbaravaru tamma kârakûnaru phavujadâ Kârokabêgu-Vôbayya-Šâmaṇa-sâhêbaru Vakkalêri Dêvaṇṇa yivarigê netra-goḍigeyâgi vondu grâma koḍôdû yaudu appaṇe âgalâgi yivaru Kôḷâla-râjadhânige saluva Havêli taraphu Vakkalêri-vaḷagaṇa-Holêrahaḷḷi-grâma 1 ndu netra-goḍigege biṭṭu yi-grâmakke saluva yale-chatus-sîmê-vaḷagaṇa nidhi-nikshêpa-akshîṇa-âgâmi-jala-taru-pâshâṇa-siddha-sâdhyaṅgaḷ emba ashṭa-bhôga-têja-svâmyaṅgaḷannu âchandrârka-stâyi-yâgi nimma putra-pavutra-pâramparyavannû sarvvamânyavâgi anubhvisi sukhadallu yihadu yandu hâkisi koṭṭa šilâ-šasana..................

75

On Kendaṭṭi Hill (same hobli), on the basement of the Chandramallêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî pû maruviya poḻil êḻu Râjarâja-dêvakku yâṇḍu êḻâvadu Kâñjipura-paramêšvaran Mukkarašar Kâḍuveṭṭiyân Râjêndra-Šôḻa-Palvarâdittanena Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu Šûṟur Vîra-šrî-tiru-malaiyil Šômîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêva-kôyil eḍuppichchu Mahâdêvakkum pala-paḍi-nimandakkâṟkum Puṟakuṭṭaiyai dêvadanam âga viṭṭên it-dharmam yiṟakkinân Gaṅgai-k-karaiyil kurâl-pašu-k-koṉṟân Brahmavatti-paḍuvân yidukku kaḍavan Udaiyabaṭṭar

76

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kuvaḷâlapura-paramêšvaran Gaṅ[ga]-kulôṟbavan Kâvêri-vallavan Naṇdi-giri-nâdan Uttama-Šôḻa-k-Kaṅ[ga]nâna Veḍummârabâṇa ena Šûṟuril Šômîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâṟku dêvadânattukku nilavari avichchu-p-pâṭṭa vâlapana manaipaṇam eppôṟpaṭṭa varivu viṭṭô ittai laṅkhanam-panninavan Gaṅgai-karaiyil k-kurâṟ-pašuvai vadhichcha Brahmahattiyilê viḻuvân it-tanmam šandiradittavarai šela-k-kaḍavadu pala-Mâhêšvara-rakshai

77

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kuvaḷâlapura[ra]-paramêšvaran Gaṅga-kulôdbhavan Kâvêri-vallabhan Nandigiri-nâthan Uttama-Šôḻa-k-Kaṅgan magan Vikkirama-Gaṅganum en pradhânaraṟ Šananâḍâḻvân Kômuttan âna Taḻaišiya-râyanum avan tambi Vîman âna Gaṅgâda-râyanum im-mûvômum Rôdri-saṁvatsarattu Taiy-mâšattu-k-Kuvaḷâla nâṭṭu-ch-Chûṟûril malai-mêliṟ-Chômîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâṟku-ch-chen-neṟ-paḍi kku en pâṭṭan pôdê dêvadânam ây varugiṟa Puṟakkuṭṭai-k-kîḻ-nilattuḷḷê šrî-Mûlastânam-uḍaiyârkku-ch-chen-neṟ-paḍikku. .ga-k-kaḻani êḻu kaṇḍagamum nâṟṟukkâl nilan-gaṇḍagamum âga nilam eṭṭu-k-kaṇḍagamum nîkki allâda nilamum êriyum en pâṭṭan pôde kâṇiyâḷan ây varugiṟa Šiva-Brâhmaṇan Haritavagôtrattu Bahudhânya-sûtrattu-p-Ponnabaṭṭanukku-k-kâṇiy âga-ch-Chûṟûr-p-paṟṟil Pallavakaṭṭil uḍaiyâr Šrî-Kai[yi]lâsam-uḍaiya-nâyanâṟku-ch-chen-neṟ-paḍikku dêvar Gaṅgapperumâḷ podu niṅgina nilam Vaṇḍarpâ.nâl kaḻani aṟu-kaṇḍagamum vaḍa-paṟṟil Muḍugiṟaiyil Vîmîšvaram-uḍaiyârkku-ch-chen-neṟ-paḍikku Muḍugiṟaiyil niṅgina kaḻani aṟu-kaṇḍagamum dêvadânam âga viṭṭôm en pradhânaril Taḻaišiya-râyanum Virudar-kôvan âna Gaṅgâda-râyanum šilâlêgai it-tanmam iṟakkuvâr Gaṅgaiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai-k-konṟâr pâvattilê viḻuvâr aṟamaṟavaṟku aṟam alladu tuṇaiy illai tila-sarshapa-mâtrêṇa dêvasvam bhakshayê nara narakâṇata vartatê yâvat-chandra-divâkarau šrî-pan-Mâhêšvara-rakshai

78

At the same village, on a virakal in Nañje-gauḍa's field.

svasti srîman-Koṅgoṇi-Muttarasarkku ippattâ-ârane-varsha Du. . .puli nôḍi âptada vâkkiluḷ sagu. . .neḍe eḻadu viḻdo

79

At Maḍivâḷa (same hobli), on a stone near the pond of the Mûlêšvara temple.

svasti Nîtimârgga-Koṅgoṇivarmma-dharmma-mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara Nandagiri-nâtha Kovaḷâlapura-varêsvarâ srîmat-Permmanaḍigaḷ Gaṅgavâḍi-tombhattaru-sâsirama pratipâlisi pṛithuvî-râjayaṁ geye l svasti samadhigata-pañcha mahâ-šabda Pallavânvayâ šrî-pṛithuvî-vallabha Pallava-kola-tilaka srî-Noḷambâdhirâjaṁ Gaṅga-aru-sâsiravuman âḷuttire Noḷambâdhirâjara besadiṁ svasty-anêka-guṇô satya-šaucha-sîlâchâra-sampanna Beṅgadanâtha-srîma[t] Pompallam-Oḍeyam ûrgge pâḍiyoḷ oḍḍi Bâṇarasaruḷ kâdi palaran iṟidu biḻdu bîra-lôkam eydida adakke mechchi Noḷambâdhirâjarâ binnapadinda Nîtimârgga-Permmânaḍigaḷu Noḷambâdhirâjaru Sûrûraṁ bâḷgarchchu goṭṭar Gaṅgara-

Noḷambârâ okkal â-chandra-târakam arsu geyvannegaṁ î-dattiyam Pompalla-veṅgadara okkalge salipô satyamanta idan aḻivô Bâraṇâsi aḷida pañcha-mahâ-pâtakan akkum

80

On the left entrance of the same temple.

svasti šrî Šakâbda 1306neya saṁvatsarada mêlê saluva Raktâkshi-saṁvatsarada Bhâdrapada-su 3 lu svasti šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara ari-râya-vibhâḍa bhâshege-tappuva-râyara gaṇḍa srî-vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-Voḍeyara kumâra râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara Harihara-mahârâyaru prithuvî-râjyaṁ mâḍuvalli srîmatu kanti-kâṟa-râyara-gaṇḍa Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyara kumâra Dêbaṇṇa-Voḍeyarige âyur-ârô-gya-aišvarya-abhivṛiddhi-sakala-sâmrâjya âgabêkendu avara maneya adhikâri Sâdaliya Lakkarasara Nikarili-Chôḷa-maṇḍalada Kôḷâla-nâḍa-prabhugaḷu Mum-kaṇṇa-jîya Soṇṇa-gavuṇḍa Yirigi-šeṭṭiyaru Tendaṭṭa šrî-Kayilâsavâda srî-Mûla-sthâna-dêvarige amṛitapaḍi-aṅga-raṅga-bhôgakke yî-Kôḷâla-nâḍa Chikka-Hayû-rige saluva ûrdhva-mukhavâda vṛikshaṅgaḷu adhô-mukhavâgidda bhâvigaḷu akshîṇi-âgâmi-nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa-sahitavâgi srî-Mûlasthâna-dêvarige koṭṭa-darmma î-darmmakke âru tappidaru Gaṅgeya taḍiyali kapileya konda-pâpadali hôharu šrî maṅgala mahâ srî

81

To the right of the same doorway.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu 1315 mêl Bhâva-saṁvatsarattu Âni-mâdam 25 ti Tendaṭṭu-Maḍaiviḷâgattil šrî-Mûlastânam-uḍaiyâr kôvilil sthânattâril Kâšyapa-gôtrattil Mâdavabaṭṭar piḷḷaigaḷ nâyinâr Mâdavabaṭṭar Nâchchiyappan Kâma-ṇan Ponni-p-piḷḷaiy-uḷḷiṭṭârôm eṅgaḷil-ch-chammadittu Šûṟûru-ch-Chômîšuram-uḍaiyâr kovilil sthânattâril Haritapa-gôtrattil Šâmandabaṭṭar magan Šiṟu-ch-Chomaṇanukku nâṅgal kshêtram viṟṟa paḍi eṅgal târâpûrvam âna šrî-Mûla-sthânam-uḍaiyâr dêvadânattil eṅgal paṅgu inda stânattil eḍam voṉṟum idil uḷḷa manai manai-p-paḍaimbu gô-prachâram âgâmi gô-bhû-hiraṇyâdi vastra-tâna grâma-taṭâka-nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇam nañjai puñjai nâṟ-p-pâl-ellaiyum kîḻ nôkkiya kiṇaṟu mêl nôkkiya maraṅgaḷum šuṟṟuḷḷa piḍâgaigaḷum bhûta-vatta-mâna-bhavishya-kâlaṅgaḷil naḍakkum svâmyaṅgaḷum eppêṟppaṭṭa sakala-šamu-dâyaṅgaḷum uḷpaḍa nâṅgal ivaṟkku dârâpûrvam âga-p-ponn aṟa-k-koṇḍu maṇṇ-aṟa-k-kuḍuttôm šandirâdittiya-varai šella-k-kaḍavadu

82

On the basement of the same temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî......kâlattu Siddhâtti-saṁvatsarattu Vaigâši-mâsam 5 tiyadi svasti šrîman-mahâmaṇḍalêšvara malerâja-râja maleprabhu-gaṇḍa chatu-samudrâdhi-

patiy-ây uḷḷa šrî-Vîra-Vallâḷa-dêvar prithuvi-râjyam-paṇṇâniṟka svasti[sti] šrî vaṭṭa-viyâpâri ubeya-nânâ-dêšiyaṟku mukkiyar âna Kolliyâdipan Uppanelli-pura-varâdîšvaran Naḍavar-âdityan Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu Kôḷâla-nâṭṭu nâṭṭu-nâyagañjeyvâr Irugi-šeṭṭiyâr Koḷâla-nâṭṭu Kottanûṟ-kîḷ Tendaṭṭu-Maḍaiviḷâgattil šrî-Kailâsam âna šrî-Mûlastânam-uḍaiyâr kôyil eḍuttu inda Maḍaivilâgattukku-ch-chelluñ-jûlakkallukkuḷ chatus-sîmaiyum Mâṅguṭṭai Taṭṭâu-kuṭṭai Puṟakuṭṭai-yil mûnṟil oru paṅgu Arakkiṟayil kaṇḍagam Kottanûril Vî. .ṅgiṟaiyil iru-kaṇḍa-gam kaḷani inda kshêtrattukku uḍaiyavargaḷ Malliyûril Kâsyapa-gôtrattil Maṇiyabaṭṭar piḷḷaigaḷ Periya Kaṟpakabaṭṭar Šiṟu-Kaṟpakabaṭṭar iruvaṟkum nâlattonṟu Kâšyapa-gôtrattil Kêraḷabhaṭṭar Kaušya-gôtrattil Kanakasvabhâpati-âḷvâr magan Mûlasthânam-uḍaiyâṟku udakam-vâttu kuḍutta kshêtram nâlat-tonṟu Prajâpati-varushattu Kâttigai-mâšattil Kâšiya-gôtrattil Pâlabaṭṭar magan Šâmi-nâyau Haritava-gôtrattil Nâchchabaṭṭar maga......Tiru. mu-maiya nâyanâṟku. .lum. .trattil kâṇi ena paguṟṟi uḷḷadu ivaṟku nân udakam-paṇṇi kuḍuttôm Nâyinâr Nallappan Šômaṇa im-mûvarum pagund-uṇṇa kaḍa-vargaḷ

83

On the left wall of the same temple.

svasti srî Kali-varusha 4518 Šakâbda 1339 neya mêle saluva Hêvilambi-saṁ-vatsarada Âshâḍha-su 1 Sô srîman-mahârajâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-Dêva Râya-mahârâyaru prithivî-râjyava mâḍuvalli srîman-mahâ-pradhâ-na-Nâgaṇṇa-daṇṇâyakara nirûpadiṁ Bayacheya-daṇṇâyakara kâladallu srîman-mahâ-sâvantâdhipati-Hebbare-nâyakara Appaya-nâyakaru srîmatu Kôḷâla-nâḍa-prabhu-Mukkaṇṇa-jîya-Soṇṇa-gauṇḍa-Yirigi-šeṭṭiyaru svasti srî abhinava-Kailâ-savâda Tendaṭṭi-Maḍivâḷada sri-Mûlasthâna-dêvarige srîman-mahâ-prabhu-Yirigi-šeṭṭiyara makkaḷu Bayiri-šeṭṭiyaru koṭṭa-dharmma-šâsanada kramav entendare Nikarili-Chôḷa-maṇḍalavâda Kōḷâla-nâḍa Tendaṭṭi-samîpada Maḍiva-ḷavanû â-Maḍavaḷakke saluvanta gadde-beddalu-tôṭa-tuḍake-vitalu-ayalu-guyalu akshîṇa-âgâmi-nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa-vṛiksha-bhâvigaḷu-sahita â-Maḍava-ḷavanû sarvamânyavâgi srî-Mûlasthâna-dêvarige aṅga-raṅga-bhôga-amṛitapaḍi-vaibhavakke dhârâ-pûrvakadiṁ â-chandrârkka-sthâyiyâgi koṭṭevu (usual final verses)

84

At the same place.

šubham astu srî vijayâbhyudaya Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1466 neya Krôdhi-saṁvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-šuddha 15 lu srîman-mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara srî-vîra-pratâpa-Sadâšiva-Dêva-Râya-mahârâyaru pṛithvî-râjyaṁ geutaṁ yiralu avara pâlana... ...

85

At Pemmaśeṭṭihaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone at the village entrance.

Sidhârti-nâma-saṁvatsara-Śrâvaṇa-ba 5 Bhânuvârâ namma vajîratanadâ sîme . hâsina Saradâra-Khânaravaru Kottanûra daḷavâyi Vîre-gauḍana komâra Liṅge-gauḍanige Pemmaseṭihaḷḷi-grâma sarvamânya koṭṭadu šâsana-patra Šâli-vâhana-šaka 1661 ralu putra-pâramparya anubhavisôdu......

86

At the same place.

(Telugu characters.)

šrîmatê Râmânujâya namaḥ Viśu-saṁvatsaraṁ 12 yalu srîman-Nalân-chakra-varti Veṅkaṭâchâryulayyavâriki Šrîraṅga-Râyaluvâru Pemmišeṭṭihaḷḷi-grâmaṁ dhârâ-pûrvakaṅga yichitimi šilâ-šâsanaṁ šrî

87

At Sûlûr (same hobli), on a rock called Kâḷiguṇṭe-baṇḍe.

Biḷambi-saṁvacharadali Sômavâradali Bašeṭiya komâra Bayire-Šeṭiyaru Lakimi-bavina Jambukaḍi-Mappanakaru Kasmîra šrî-Sargaki-voḍala-Sataya-Dêpayyage puṇyavâgi bhûmi-danava yidana vaḍeyava.....

88

At the same village, on a stone in the north-east.

Raktâkshi-saṁvatsara-Âshâḍha-sudda..-rallû šrîmatu Kottanûra-daḷavâyi Bha-dre-gauḍana kere kaṭṭukoḍige-hola khaṁ ayigu ||

90

On copper plates in possession of the šyânabhôga of Narasâpura.

(*I b*) svasti jitam bhagavatâ gata-g[h]ana-gag(h)anâbhêna Padmanâbhêna srîmaj-Jâhnavêya-kulâmala-vyômâvabhâsana-bhâskaraḥ sva-khaḍgaika-prahâra-khaṇ-ḍita-mahâ-silâ-stambha-labdha-bala-parâkramô dâruṇâri-gaṇa-vidâraṇôpala-bdha-vraṇa-vibhûshaṇa-vibhûshitaḥ K(h)âṇvâyana-sa-gotraḥ srîmat-Koṅguṇi-varmma-dharmma-mahâdhirâjaḥ tasya putraḥ pitur anvâgata-guṇa-yuktô vidyâ-vinaya-(vinay a)vihita-vṛittas samyak-prajâ-pâlana-mâtrâdhigata-râjya-pra(*II a*)yôjanô vidvat-kavi-kâñchana-nikashôpala-bhûtô nîti-šâstrasya vaktṛi-prayôktṛi-kušalô Dattaka-sûtra-vṛittêḥ praṇêtâ srîmân Mâdhava-mahâdhirâjaḥ tat-putraḥ pitṛi-paitâmaha-guṇa-yuktô'nêka-châturddanta-yuddhâvâpta-chatur-udadhi-salilâsvâdita-yašâḥ šrîmadd-Harivarmma-mahâdhirâjaḥ tat-

putrô dvija-guru-dêvatâ-pûjana-parô Nârâyaṇa-charaṇânudhyâtaḥ śrîmad-Vishṇugôpa-mahâdhirâjaḥ tat-putraḥ Tryambaka-charaṇâmbhô[ru]ha-rajaḥ-pavitrîkṛitôttamâṅgaḥ sva-bhuja-bala-parâkrama-kraya-krîta-râjyaḥ Kali-yu(*II b*)ga-bala-paṅkâvasanna-(d)dharmma-vṛishôddharaṇa-nitya-sannaddhaḥ śrîmân Mâdhava-mahâdhirâjaḥ tat-putraḥ Kadamba-kula-gagana-gabhasti-mâlinaḥ Kṛishṇavarmma-mahâdhirâjasya priya-bhâginêyô vidyâ-vinayâtiśaya-paripûritântarâtmâ niravagraha-pradhâna-śauryyô vidvatsu prathama-gaṇya[ḥ] śrîmân Koṅguṇi-mahâdhirâjaḥ Avinîta-nâmâ tat-putrô vijṛimbhamâṇa-śakti-trayaḥ Ândari-Âlattûr-pPoruḷare-Peḷnagarâdy-anêka-s(h)amara-mukha-makha-huta-prahata-śûra-purusha-paśûpahâra-vighasa-vihastîkṛita-Kṛitântâgni-mu-khaḥ Kirâtârjjunîya-pañchada(*III a*)śa-sargga-ṭîkâkârô Durvvinîta-nâmadhêyas tasya putrô durddânta-vimardda-vimṛidita-viśvambharâdhipa-mauli-mâlâ-maka-randa-puñja-piñjarîkriyamâṇa-charaṇa-yugaḷa-naḷinô Mushkara-nâmadhêyaḥ tasya putraḥ chaturddaśa-vidyâsthânâdhigama-vimalamatiḥ viśêshatô'nava-śêshasya nîti-śâstra-vaktṛi-prayôktṛi-kuśalô ripu-timira-nikara-nirâkaraṇôdaya-bhâskaraḥ Śrîvikrama-prathama-nâmadhêyaḥ taśya putraḥ anêka-samara-sampâdita-vijṛimbhita-dvirada-radana-kuliśâbhighâta-vraṇa-samrûḍha-bhâsvad-vijaya-lakshaṇa-lakshmîkṛita-viśâla-vakshasthalaḥ samadhigata-sakala-śâ-strârttha-tatvaḥ samârâdhita-trivarggô niravadya-charitaḥ pratidinam abhi-varddhamâna-prabhâvô Bhûvikrama-nâmadhê(*III b*)yaḥ api cha ||

> nânâ-hêti-prahâra-pravighaṭita-bhaṭôraḥ-kavâṭôtthitâsṛig-
> dhârâsvâda-pramatta-dvipa-śata-charaṇa-kshôda-sammardda-bhîmê |
> saṅgrâmê Pallavêndran narapatim ajayad yô Viḷandâbhidhânê
> râjâ Śrîvallabhâkhyas samara-śata-jayâvâpta-lakshmî-vilâsaḥ ||
> tasyânujô nata-narêndra-kirîṭa-kôṭi-
> ratnârkka-dîdhiti-virâjita-pâda-padma[ḥ] |
> Lakshmyâ svayaṁ-vṛita-patir nNava-Kâma-nâmâ
> sishṭa-priyô'ri-gaṇa-dâraṇa-gîta-kîrttiḥ ||

tasya Koṅgaṇi-mahârâjasya Śivamârâpara-nâmadhêyasya pautraḥ samavanata-samasta-sâmanta-makuṭa-taṭa-ghaṭita-bahala-ratna-vilasad-amara-dhanuḥ-khaṇḍa-maṇḍita-charaṇa-nakha-maṇḍalô Nârâyaṇa-charaṇa-(*IV a*)nihita-bhaktiḥ śûra-purusha-turaga-nara-vâraṇa-ghaṭâ-saṅghaṭṭa-dâruṇa-samara-śirasi nihitâtma-kôpô bhîma-kôpaḥ prakaṭa-rati-samaya-samanuvarttana-chatura-yuvatî-jana-lôka-dhûrttô lôka-dhûrttaḥ su-durddharânêka-yuddha-mûrdhni labdha-vijaya-sampad ahita-gaja-ghaṭâ-kêsarî râja-kêsarî | api cha |

> yô Gaṅgânvaya-nirmmalâmbara-tala-vyâbhâsana-prôllasa[n]-
> mârttaṇḍô'ri-bhayaṅkaraś śubha-karaḥ san-mârgga-rakshâkaraḥ |
> saurâjyaṁ samupêtya râja-samitau râjan guṇair uttamaiḥ
> râjâ Śrîpurushaś chiraṁ vijayatê râjanya-chû(*IV b*)ḍâmaṇiḥ ||
> Kâmô râmâsu châpê Daśaratha-tanayô vikramê Yâmadagnyaḥ
> prâjyaiśvaryyê Balârir bahu-mahasi ravis s[v]a-prabhutvê Dhanêśaḥ |

bhûyô vikhyâta-šaktiḥ sphuṭataram ak[h]iḷa-prâṇabhâjâṁ vidhâtâ
Dhâtrâ sṛishṭa-prajânâṁ patir iti kavayô yaṁ prašaṁsanti nityaṁ ।
sa tu prati-dinaṁ pravṛitta-mahâ-dâna-janita-puṇyâha-mukharîkṛita-mandirôdaraḥ Srîpurusha-prathama-nâmadhêyaḥ Pṛithivî-Koṅgaṇi-mahârâjaḥ tat-putraḥ pratâpa-vinamita-sakala-mahîpâla-mauli-mâlâ-lâlita-charaṇâravinda-yugalô nija-bhuja-virâjita-nišita (5th plate is missing)
(*VI a*)kṛitaḥ ॥ api cha
*jâṭânâṁ saṅghâtair iha bhuvi kṛitônyûna-vipadâṁ
kalânâṁ kshôdô budha-jana-hitô .. naya-paraḥ ।
guṇânâṁ šuddhânâm api niyatam utpatti-bhavanaṁ
nṛipâṇaṁ nêtâ yaḥ kavir iti mataḥ kâvya-kušalaḥ ॥
guru-charaṇa-sarôja-vinamana(ḥ)-pavitrîkṛitôttamâṅgaḥ Mudugundûr-nnâma-grâma-pravishṭa-Râshṭrakûṭa-Châḷukya-Haihaya-pramukha-pravîra-sanâtha-Vallabha-sainya-vijaya-vikhyâta-prabhâvaḥ šrî-Šivamâra-Dêvaḥ । tasya bhrâtâ Vijayâditya[ḥ]
tasmâd abhût suta-varô jagatô hitâya
têjô-hatânya-timirô nuta-Râjamallaḥ ।
bhûbhṛichchhirô-nihita-pâda-virâjamânô
râjâmbudhêr iva šašî sakaḷaṁ gatôghaḥ ॥
šrî-Râjama(*VI b*)lla-dvitîya-nâmâ Satyavâkyô tat-putraḥ api cha
*châpônmukta-šarôtkaraugha-varshê chaṇḍâsi-vidyut-tatô
kôpôddâma-gajêndra-nîla-jaladê rakta-pravâhê sanê ।
bhîmê yudda-ghanâgamê haya-mahâ-vâtê ripûn ûrjitaṁ
râjâ Ṟâmaḍu-nâmni yas samajayâ râjâgraṇı lîlayâ ॥
šrî-Nîtimârgga[s] tat-putraḥ api cha ।
tasyâbhûd bâlya êva kshiti-bharaṇa-sahô yauvarâjya-prapannaḥ
putraš šrî-Râjamallaš šaši-višada-yašô-ruddha-dik-chakravâḷaḥ ॥
Lakshmyâ svêchchhâ-vṛitatvât patir akhiḷa-dharâ-maṇḍalasya pratâpa(ḥ)-
pradhvastârâti-varggas sakala-guṇa-nidhir vvandinâṁ kalpa-vṛikshaḥ ॥
šrî-Satyavâkya-Pe(*VII a*)rmmânaḍigaḷ pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geye Šakâbdam eṇṭu-nûṟa irppatta-nâlkaneya Phâlguna-mâsada šukla-pakshada pañchamî-dinaṁ Budhavâraṁ Rôhiṇî-nakshatram âgê udaka-pûrvvakaṁ dattaṁ । Kamuṅgaṟeya Kaḍahura-bhaṭâra-sishyar Uttanindipurî-maṇḍala-bhaṭârara šishyantiyar kKamuṅgaṟe-kantiyargge Poḷmada Haḍade-nandâkara magan Ayyammade-nandâkara magaṁ Tenandâka-gâḍeyaṁ Kaṇṇamaṅgaladoḷ vasadi mâḍisi â-basadige koṭṭa maṇṇu basadiya paḍuvaṇa eḷe-dôṇṭamuṁ paḍuvaṇa-toṟeya Mûḍagaṇeya posa-dôṇṭamuṁ keṟeya keḷage tembelattapaḷḷa-kaḷani mû-gaṇḍuga-veḍe ॥ Sottiyûr-Ereyama(*VII b*) Dammayyana maga Šrîvarmmayya Kaṇṇamaṅgaladoḷ basadi mâḍisi .... koṭṭa maṇṇu basadiya poragaṇa pittil

*So in the original.

dôṇṭamuṁ *tembâladoḷu eṇgoḷa-veḍe Eḷenomme-Divyaya magaṁ Ayyapaṇam-meyana koṭṭa maṇṇu basadige paḍuvaṇa teṅga-tôṇṭamuṁ temvoladoḷ nâlgoḷa-veḍe paḷḷa-kaḷani

sarvvâu êtân bhâvinaḥ pârtthivêndrân
bhûyô bhûyô yâchatê Râma-dêvaḥ ।
samânyô'yaṁ dharmma- šêtur nṛipâṇâṁ
kâlê kâlê pâlanîyô bhavadbhiḥ ॥

91

At the same village, on the wall of the Bâṇêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Šakarai-yâṇḍu 99 . svasti šrî Kô-v-Irâjakêšari-panmarâna šakkiravattigaḷ šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-dêvarkku yâṇḍu êḻâvadu Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Kaivâra-nâṭṭu Veḷḷiyûr âna Jananâta-ch-chatuppêdi-maṅgalattu Kumârâṇdai Kâṭṭamai-yauna Iru. .ḍi-Šôḻa-Mâyalaṭṭi Veḷḷiyûr-t-toṟu mîṭṭu ûr aḻiyâmai kâttu sva-ggastar ânâr avar magan Kêttirapâlanan Irumuḍi-Šôḻa-Mâyalaṭṭi kal niṟutti-nân..............Kuvaḷḷâla............ ....šala.........

92

At Beḷḷûr (Narasâpura hobli), at the doorway of the Kaṇvêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

švasti srî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyirattu-irunûṟṟu-orupatt-onṟu šenṟa Kaliyuga-varusha nâlâyarattu-muṇûṟṟu-toṇṇûṟu šeṟa nâḷ sârvabhûma-chakravatti šrî-Pôšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâda-dêvarkku yâṇḍu mudu-nâlâvattu Sarvadhâri-varushattu Kâttigai-mâsam mudal svasti šrî-Bhujabala-Vîra-Nârâyaṇan Toyyakuṟa-nâṭṭu-maṇḍala-kan Aṇṇan-aṅkakâṟa nâlêrgaṇḍan Šômanâ-dêvar magan Gaṅgâdarena Veḷḷi-yûr âna šrî-Vishṇuvaddhana-chaturvêdi-maṅgalattu šrî-Kailâsam-âna Tiru-k-Kambîšvaram-uḍaiya nâyanârkkum šrî-Mûlastânam-uḍaiyârkkum uchchi-samddhi amudupaḍi nâḻi arіši amudu-ševvippadâga Kaivâra-nâṭṭu Ambaḍakki paṅgu kâllu Veḷḷiyûrillê onnâ .diyâl uḷḷa yiṟai antarâyamum sarvamâniya-mum uḍaiyârkku viṭṭôm k-Kaṅgâdaranena

93

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

. ...hita šrîman-mahâmaṇḍalêšvara Tribhuvanamalla Taḷaikkâḍu Koṅgu Naṅgaliy-Uchchaṅgi Vanavasi Pâṇuṅgal Peḷvalaṅ-goṇḍa Bhujabala-

*So in the original.

Vîra-Gaṅga-pratâpa śrî-Nârasiṁha-Pôśaḷiśvara pritevi-râjyam-paṇṇi aruḷâniṟka Sarvajit-saṁvatsarattu Âḍi-mmâsattu irubattêḻân-tîyadiy-âna Nâyaṟṟu-k-kiḻamai nâḷ Kaiyvâ..................

94

At Beḷḷûr (Narasâpura hobli), on a stone at the entrance of the Kaṇvêśvara temple.

Śaka-varusha 1328 mêle Vyaya-saṁvatsara-Mârgaśira-su 15 Guruvârayandu sôma-grahaṇa-puṇya-kâladali śrîman-mahâ-pradhâna Bommaṇṇa-daṇṇâyakara kumâra Dêva-Râyara dharma-nirûpadiṁ srî-Vishṇuvardhana-chaturvêdimaṅgalavâda Beḷḷûra Sômaya-dêvarige aṅga-raṅga-bhôga-amṛita-paḍige Kannara-Dêva-Râyaru koṭṭa Beḷḷûra sthaḷada Bayiḷanakuṇṭe emba haḷḷi â-Dêva-Râyaru biṭṭa Sujilahaḷḷiyanu î-yaraḍ-ûrige saluva chatus-sîmeyanu gadde-beddalu-tôṭa-tuḍike-nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa-akshîṇi-âgâmi-muntâgi ashṭa-bhôga-têja-svâmyavanu dhâra-pûrvakavâgi â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi biṭṭaru â-nirûpadiṁ Duḷi-Niḍivarâṇiyara maga Malidêvirâṇiyaru â-sîmeya dêvara sthânikadalu sthânikara mane-modalâda madavaḷike salu..râya-kâṇike suṅka teravâḷike saha sarvamâ..â-dêvara.....gaḷu teruva vibhûti.....

95

On the basement of the same temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Pôśaḷa-vîra-Râmannâta-dêvaruku yâṇḍḍu muppatt-iraṇḍâvadu Vyaya-saṁvasarattu Mârgaḻi-mâsattu Veḷḷiyyûr âna śrî-Vishṇuvaddhana-ch-chaturvêdimaṅgallattu śrî-Kailâsam (sam)-uḍaiyyârkkum śrî-Mûlastânam-uḍaiyarkum Aiyan-aṅkakâṟa tuḍârâtta Śavâśi-nâyan maga..........nna Gaṅgaperumâḷ-enna iv-ûril ennôpâdil.......Kailâsam-uḍaiyarkum śrî-Mûlastâna-uḍaiyarku dhânam viṭên viṭṭa iṟaiyaiy mâṟinâgavanâgal g-Gamkai-karai kurâ-paśuvai korana pâvatilê pôvân

96

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Irâjarâjapurattu Kuṟukkaiy-uḍaiyâr magaḷai.chcha.kêttara-viṭṭâḷ Ponnâṇḍâḷ ik-kôyiṟ-paḷḷiyiṟai-Nâchchiyârai ugandaruḷavittu tiru-kalliyâṇam-paṇṇuvittu amudu-paḍi nitta.nâḻiy-ariśiyâl śelvadâgaum Paṅgini-Uttiram grâma-pradakshaṇam eḻundaru......................

98

On the basement of the same temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî sârva-bhuvana-śakavattigaḷ Pôśaḷa-vîra-Râmanâta-dêvaṟku yâṇḍu muppat-onṟâvadu Târaṇa-varuśattu Mârgiḻi-mâdam añjân-tiyadi Veḷḷiyûr â

šrî-Vishṇuvaddhana-šaturvêdi-maṇalattu nâyanâr Vâvanda-perumâḷukku Tokkarai-šâniyena tiru-viḷakkuy uḍal âga viṭṭa kuḻi âṟaṟai âṟaṟaiyum kuḷakkaraiyir-k-kâlukku kiḻakku..........kku mêṟku Irâyurargaḷukku teṟku šandrâdityavarai šella kaḍavad-âga viṭṭên Neḍuṅgal-êri kîḻê Villiyârukku iru-kaṇḍaga-k-kaḷani šandrâditya-varai šella-kaḍavadu Âdittagoṇḍan-êri vaḍakuḍaiilê êḻu-kuḷagam Nellikiṟai Šâmâṇḍai kuḍaṅgai padinaiṅ-guḷagamum Vâḻavanda-perumâḷukku mâṟṟinavan Geṅgaiy-karaiil kurâl-pašuvai konṟâdai kaḍavan

99

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyirattu-orunûṟṟuy-irubadu-onṟu šenṟa nâḷ Kaliyugam nâlâyirattu........... sârva-bhuvana-šakkaravatti šrî-Poyšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâtha...........Sarvadhâri-varusham Kâttigai-mâdam šrî-Bhujabala-Vîranukku.....nâṭṭu maṇḍalika Aṇṇa. ....tiru-amudu-paḍikk-uḍal-âga Ambaḍakkikku ivv-ûrillê...........di munṟu tôṟi iv-ûra...........innâyanâṟ Vâḻavanda-perumâḷukku.........tiru-amudu-paḍikkum âga viṭṭên inda dhammattai...........karaiyil kurâl-pašuvai konṟân paṭṭudu paḍuvargaḷ.....n

100 (*a*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrîmanu-mahâmaṇḍalêšvara Tripuvanamalla Taḻaikkâḍu Koṅgu Naṅgili Gaṅgapâḍi Nulambapâḍi Uchchaṅgi Vanavaši Pâṇuṅgal koṇḍa Bhujabala-VîraGaṅga Jaganêkamalla šrî-Nârasiṁha-Poyšaḷa-dêvan prativirâjjyam-paṇṇiy-aruḷâniṟka Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Kaiyvâra-nâṭṭu Veḷḷiyûr-âna šrî-Vishṇuvatdhana-šatuppêdi-maṅgalattu Tigupelikôyilân ši-Nârašiṅga-Viṇṇagara........n viṭṭa vṛitti onṟu šabaiyâr viṭṭa vṛitti onṟu Mâdêva-šeṭṭi koṇḍu viṭṭa vṛitti onṟu ivv-ûr Bhâgasuvâmi Pêrâyiram-uḍaiyân-bhaṭṭan Brâhmaṇi Âḻvanaṅgai-šâni Veṇṇaikkâmayaruḷiya-v-Emberumânukku tiru-p-paḍimâṟṟukku viṭṭa vṛitti arai iv-vṛitti araiyum Šrîmuka-saṁvatsarattu Šittirai-mâdattil tiru-p-Puṇarpûšatti-nâḷ kuḍuttadu idil ivv-Âḻvânaṅgai-šâni kuḍutta ivv-arai-bhâgamum Bhâva-sama.ttilê Periyapiḷḷai sannidhiyilê šrî-Vaishṇavar-ôḍuṅgûḍa ivaḷ koḻundan......................

100 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâbdam 1302 kku mêl šellâninṟa Raudri-varusham Aṟpaši-mâdam 13 tiyadi svasti šrî Veḷḷiyûr-âna šrî-Vishṇuvaddhana-šaturvêdi-maṅgalattu

perumâṭ Vâḻavanda-perumâḷ kôvilil nambimâr Vâḻavanda-perumâḷ Periya-perumâḷ Śiṅgar uḷḷiṭṭâr ivv-ûril Śiṟappaṇśâri Nallapiḷḷai magan Maṇḍala-purušarukku ik-kôvilil tiru-p-paṇi-nimittam-âga-k-kêttiram periya-êri Kêšavapiḷḷai-t-talaiyîṭṭu Oḍaiyâṟ-paḷḷattukku-t-teṟkku Šenbekayanukku teṟkku kollaiyum..lai manaigaḷil mêlaiy-agamum sarvamân iyam-âga udakam-p-paṇṇi-k-kuḍuttôm šandirâditta-varai šella-k-kaḍavadu idukku alla enṟavan kural-pašuvaiy-k-konṟân-âga kaḍavan

101

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti samasta-vijaya-prašasti-sahitar-âna šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara harirâya-vibhâṭa bhâshakku tappuva râyara gaṇḍa ubhaya-samudrâdhipati šri-vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-uḍaiyar kumarar Kampaṇṇa-uḍaiyar prithivi-râjyam-paṇṇâniṟkka ivar aramanaikku sarva-nirvâhakan Abhaṅga-Garuḍa-Nârâyaṇa-Chakrakola-vijaya-chûḍâmaṇi Duggaṇṇan Šakâbdam 1284 kku mêl šellâninṟa Šôbhakrit-varushattu Âni-mâsattu pûrva-pakshattu Uttiraṭṭâdiyum Veḷḷi-(ki)kiḻamaiyum Dvâdašiyum peṟṟa nâḷ Veḷḷiyûr-âna šrî-Vishṇuvaddhanas-chaturvêdi-mamkalattu perumâḷ Vâḻavanda-perumâḷukku inda Veḷḷiyûr sthâ........nañjai puñjai nâl-p-pârkk-ellaiyill uḷḷanuvum mêl-pon stâvara makka-tiṟai im šakkiṟai......kku pûrvâyam apûrvâyam uḷḷaduvum maṟṟum eppêṟppaṭṭa pala-vaṟivum uḷḷûr-p-pulattil uḷḷa prâpti nañjai puñjai nal-p-pâl-ellaiyum sarvamânyam-âga...inda Vâḻavanda-perumâḷukkum Villiyarkum tiru-v-ârâdhanai tiru-viḷakku amudu-paḍi šattu-p-paḍi nritta-gîta-vâdya......kkum sarvamânyam-âga viṭṭôm

102

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâbdam 1215 yidin mêl šellâninṟa Vijaya-saṁvatsarattu Aippiši-mâsam 2 m tiyadi svasti šrî-pratâpa-chakravatti šrî-Pôšaḷa-vîra-Vallâḷa-dêvar kumârar Narasiṅgapa-daṇṇâyakkar kummarar Vallapa-daṇṇâyakkar Veḷḷiyûr-p-perumâḷ Vâḻavanda-perumâḷukku pramâṇam-paṇṇi kuḍutta paḍi Kanyanâṟ Alaikku strî-dâyamâ tanta Kêšava-p-piḷḷai...Allai-pakkal nâm koṇḍa kuḻi onṟukku on oṟukâl-paṇam âga pon pattukku koṇḍa paṅgu onṟukkum aḍaitta Veḷḷiyûr yêrikîḻ tôṭṭa-k-kûṟṟil kuḻi 8.talai-iḍu iraṇḍâm-iḍu mûnṟu-iḍu nâlâm-iḍu shambrantam Tollappai-kuṭṭai maṟṟum iv-ûr-k-kuṭṭai Kaḍaḷḷi-kuṭṭaigaḷ iv-ûr-kollai-manai iv-ûril kiḻ-nôkkina kiṇaṟum mêl-nôkkiya maramum ip-paṅgu oṟukkum varum prâptigaḷu maṟṟum âgâmi-âna gô-bhû-hiraṇṇyâdi-sakala-prâptigaḷum ip-pon pattum pon aṟa kuḍuttu maṇṇ uṟa koṇḍa-p-paṅgu onṟum

ip-paṅgu onṟum Vâḷavanda-perumâḷukku amudu-paḍi šâttu-p-paḍi tiru-viḷakku-kku uḍal âga viṭṭôm Vallappa-daṇṇâyakkar

103

At Taḷagunda (same hobli), on Kaṇigala-baṇḍe.

Krôdhana-saṁvatsarada Phâlguṇa-su 1 Budhavâradalu Chimarasara maga Chokkarasanu mâḍisida mêjagaḷi

104

At Achaṭṭanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone to the west of the Nâgalakere bund.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varša 1350neya Kîlaka-saṁvatsarada Vayišâkha-šu 15 lu šrîmatu Lakhaṇṇa-Voḍayaru Âšvalâyana-sûtrada Âtrêya-gôtrada Ruku-šâkheya Siṅgarasara makkaḷu Aunadâtagaḷige goṭṭa dharma-šâsaua Muḷavâyi-râjyakke saluva Beḷḷûra sîmeyalu nimma Danakani-dêviya kaṭṭida kereyauu Vayišâkha-šu 15 lu Tuṅgabhadrâ-tîradalu heruha.....šrî-Virûpâksha-dêvara sannidhiyalu Dêva-Râya-mahârâyarige dharmav âgabêk endu sahiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvakavâgi koṭṭevâgi â-kerê-keḷage nîru harivashṭu gadde yidakke saluvanta holana ashṭa-bhôga-têja-svâmya-sahitavâgi â-chandrâr-ka-sthâyi âgi sukhadi bhôgisudu yidan aḷidava.........

105

At Garuḍanapâḷya (same hobli), on a stone to the west of the tank.

svasti šrî Šakâbda 1312 mêle Kali-yuga sanda 4491 myâlê salluva Pramôdûta-saṁvatsarada Âsvîja-ba 30 lu uparâga-sûrya-grahaṇa-kâladalli biṭṭa dharmma svastî šrî-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara ari-râya-vibhâḍa bhâshege tappuva râyara gaṇḍa šrî-vîra-Bukka-Râyara komâra chatus-samudrâ-dhipati Harihara-Râya su-prîtadi râjya-mâḍuvalli šrîmatu kantikâra-râyara gaṇḍa Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyarige saluva Nigarili-Chôḷamaṇḍala-dakshiṇa-Dvârâvatî-vaṭa-vrikshâšraya-sêvitam appa Kôḷâla-nâḍa Mantriguṇḍiyâda Lakshmînâtapura-vanu šrîmatu Hibbare-Lakumayya-Nâyaka hâkidda dharma Kôḷâla-nâḍa prabhugaḷu Mukkaṇa Soṇṇa-gauḍa Yirigi-Šeṭṭi paṭṭaṇasvâmiyu mattu iddanta dharma-purusharu mukhyavâgi â-Lakshmînâtapurake saluva chatus-sîmeyoḷa-gaṇa gadde-beddalu-yêta-yereyalu guyyalu (stops here)

106 (*a*)

At Kolar, on the outer wall of Saptamâtrike temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Tiru manni vaḷara iru-Nila-maḍantaiyum pôr-Šaya-p-pâvaiyuñ-Jîr-t-tani-ch-chelviyun-tan-perun-têviyar âgi inb-uṟa neḍu-tuyal-ûḷiyuḷ Iḍaituṟai-

nâḍun-tuḍar-vana-vêli-p-paḍar-Vanavâšiyum šuḷḷi-ch-chûḻ-madit-Koḷḷippâkkai-yum naṇṇaṟk-arum-araṇ-Maṇṇaikkaḍakkamum poru-kaḍal-Îḻatt-araišar-tam-muḍiyum âṅg-avan-dêviyar-ôṅg-eḻil-muḍiyum munn-avar-pakkal Tennavan vaitta šuntara-muḍiyum Intiran-âramum teṇḍirai-Îḻa-maṇḍala-muḻuvadum eṟi-paḍai-k-Kêraḷan muṟaimaiyiṟ-chûḍum kuladanam-âgiya palar pugaḻ-muḍi-yum šeṅ-gadir-mâlaiyuñ-jaṅg-adir-vêlai-t-tol-peruṅ-gâvaṟ-pala paḻan-tîvuñ-jeruviṟ-chinavil-irubattorukâl-araišugaḷai kaṭṭa Parašurâman mêvaruñ-Jânti-mat-tîv-araṇ-karudi iruttiya šemboṟṟiru-t-tagu-muḍiyum mâ-p-poru-daṇḍâṟ-koṇḍa Kô-p-Parakêšari-pammar-âna uḍaiyâr šrî-Râjêntra-Sôḻa-dêvarkku yâṇḍu eṭṭâvadu Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Uyyakkoṇḍâr-vaḷa-nâṭṭu-t-Tiraimûr-nâṭṭu-ch-Châtta-maṅgalattu-ch-Châttamaṅgalam-uḍaiyân Araiyan Râjarâjan-âna Vikkirama-Šôḻa-ch-Chôḻiyav-araiyar Nuḷambapâḍiy-âna Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-k-Kuvaḷâ-la-nâṭṭu-k-Kuvaḷâlattu-p-Piḍâriyârku šandirâditta-vaṟa erikka-kaḍavad-âga vaiytta tiru-nundâviḷakku onṟukku vaiytta šâvâ mûvâ nall-erumai aiñjum ivai it-têvarai ârâdikkum Šiva-Brâhmaṇar Kaušika-gôttirattu-ch-Chornapuḷiya-num Vinakkâlanum ivv-iruvaruṅ-gaiykkoṇḍu erikka-kaḍava tiru-nundâviḷakk-onṟu idu pam-Mâhêšvarar rakshai

106 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Ko-Râjakêsari-pammar-âna uḍaiyâr šrî-Râjarâja-dêvarkku yâṇḍu 22 âvadu Gaṅgâsâyarattu-k-Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu-k-Kuvaḷâlattu-p-Piḍâriyârku-t-ta... chche...na pembuṟama..it-têvarai ârâdikkum Šiva-Brâhmaṇan Kaušikan... ḷiṭṭa bhaṭṭan kaiyyil dhârai-aṭṭi-k-kuḍutt-aruḷina dêvadânam Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu Aṟaiyûrai sarva-bâdhâ-parihâram-âga-k-kuḍutt-aruḷinâr

106 (*c*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

.........yâṇḍu 10......2.1 nâl Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-k-Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu Pâkkam......in-nâṭṭu-k-Kuvaḷâlattu-p-Paḍâriyârkku vêṇḍum nivantaṅgaḷukku yâṇḍu 12.vadu.....iṟuppaḍ-âga dêvadânam-âga pugunta kêḻvi variyil iṭṭa paḍi...............

106 (*d*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

...........pala-paṇi-nivanta-k-kâṟarkku mâḍâpattiyam Kannâṭa....onṟukku nel tûṇi-p-padakk-âga....nûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel nûṟṟ-eṇbadin kalam tiruvâ-

râdanai-šeyyu.....hmaṇan Gautama-gôttiran Mârašiṅga-baṭṭanukku nâḷ onṟukku nel padakkâga nâḷ munnû....nukku nel aṟupadin kalam-agappaḍa kâšu iraṇḍukku nel aiṅ-galanê-tûṇi-p-padakku pa..hâra-mâṇigaḷ nâlvarkku nâḷ onṟukku aiñ-ñâḻiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟukku nel eḻupatt-aiṅ-galam-agapaḍa viša....l kâšu araiy-âga kâšu iraṇḍukku nel aiṅ-galanê-t-tûṇi-p-padakku tiru-mañjaṇanîr vaip..oruvanukku nâḷ onṟukku nel nânâḻi..ga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel padinaiṅ-galam tiruppaḷḷi-t-tâmam paṟittu-t-tiruppaḷḷi-t-toṅgaliḍuvâr iruvarkku nâḷ onṟukku-p-...nel nânâḻiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupa...ku nel muppadin kalam tirumey-kâppâr mûvarkku-p-pêrâl nel kkuṟuṇiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel ttoṇṇûṟṟu-kka....gappaḍa vîšam pêrâl kâšu onṟâga kâšu mûnṟukku nel eṇ-kalanê-mukkuṟuṇi tiru-nantavana-k-kuḍigal iruvarkku-p-pêrâl nel kuṟuṇiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel aṟupadin kalam yôginigal nâl...kku-p-pêrâl nel nânâḻiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel aṟupadin kalam yôgêšvarar nâlvarkku-p-pêrâl nel aṟu-nâḻi...ga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel ttoṇṇûṟṟu-k-kalam Bhayirava-mudalivi-Râjêntra-k-Kaliyuga-Bhayiravanukku nâḷ onṟukku nel padakk-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel aṟupadin kalam Bhayiravar mûvarkku-p-pêrâl nel kkuṟuṇiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel ttoṇṇûṟṟu-k-kalam uvaichchan talaippaṟai-koṭṭuvân oruvanukku nâḷ onṟukku nel kkuṟuṇi-nâḻiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel naṟpatt-aiṅgalam mattaḷañ-goṭṭuvâr iruvarkkuṅ-gaṟaḍigai-koṭṭuvân oruvanuñ-jêgaṇḍai-koṭṭuvân oruvanuṅ-gaimmaṇi-koṭṭuvân oruvanum šaṅgut..ûduvar iruvarum âga âḷ êḻukku-p-pêrâl nel nânâḻiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel nûṟṟ-aiṅ-gala kambâḍaviyan oruvanukku neṟ-kuṟuṇiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel muppadin kalam naḍavavan oruvanukku nâḷ onṟukku nel kkuṟuṇi-iru-nâḻiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel muppatt-êḻu-kalanê-t-tûṇi-p-padakku.gappaḍa vîšattukku-k-kâšu onṟukku nel iru-kalanê-iru-tûṇi-k-kuṟuṇi karaṇan oruvanukku nâḷ onṟukku.....y-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel muppadin-kalam-agappaḍa vîšañ-gâšu oṟukku nel iru-kalanêy-iru-tûṇi-k-kuṟuṇi dêvar-aḍiyâr peṇḍugal irupattu-nâlvarkku-p-pêrâl nel aṟu-nâḻiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel aiññûṟṟu-nâṟpadin kalam tiru-maḍaippaḷikku kuša-kûlam uḷḷiṭṭu veṇ..ni..ṅ-gušavan oruvanukku nâḷ onṟukku nel nânâḻiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel padin-aiṅgam parišaṭṭam-vâṭṭum karaṅgoḷḷi oruvanukku nâḷ onṟukku nel nânâḻiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel ppadinaiṅ-galam jôdishañ-jolluvân oruvanukku nâḷ onṟukku nel..ṟuṇiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel muppadin kalam-agappaḍa vîšañ-gâšu onṟukku nel iru-kalanêy-iru-tûṇi-k-kuṟuṇi vyâkaraṇamum yâmaḷamum vakkâṇippân oruvanukku nâḷ onṟukku nel kkuṟuṇiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel muppadin kalam agappaḍa vîšañ-gâšu onṟukku nel.ru-kalanêy-iru-tûṇi-k-kuṟuṇi dêvakammi oruvanukku nâḷ onṟukku nel kkuṟuṇiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku nel muppadin kalam kôyil-ppudukkum

tachchan oruvanukku nâḷ oṉṟukku nel kkuṟuṇiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadi-nukku nel muppadin kalam ‖ âga ippaḍi niva. . . .šeydamaikku ivai puravu-vari-tiṇai-k-kaḷattu mugaveṭṭi Nirupa-šikâmaṇi Viḻuppa. . yann eḻut. . ivai Vîra-šikâ-maṇi muvênta-vêḷânn eḻuttu ‖ svasti šrî

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At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Iraṭṭapâḍi-êḻarai-ilakkamuṅ-goṇḍu Kollâpurattu jaya-stamha-nâṭṭi Pêrâṟṟaṅ-garai Koppattu Âhavamallanai añjuvitt-avan ânaiyuṅ-gudiraiyum peṇḍir baṇḍâramuṅ-gaikkoṇḍu vijaya-abishêkam-paṇṇi vîra-šiṅgâšanattu vîṟṟ-irund-aruḷina Kô-p-Parakêšari-pammar-âna uḍaiyâr šrî-Râjêntra-dêvarkku yâṇḍu mûnṟâvadu Vijaiya-Râjêntra-maṇḍalattu-k-Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu-k-Kuvaḷâlattu-p-Piḍâriyâr piḍaligaivâriyâl yâṇḍu mûnṟâvadu nâḷ eṇbattâṟu-varai kûḍi mudal-âna pašu-naḍai uru aṟupattu-mûnṟum daṇḍanâyaka-kaṇgâṇi Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Pâṇḍi-kulâšani-vaḷa-nâṭṭu Viḷâ-nâṭṭu Taṇḍaṅguṟai Taṇḍaṅguṟai-uḍaiyân Veṭṭan Pañchanedi-vâṇan-âna Madurântaka-t-Tamiḻ-pperaiyan nilaiyuru-k-koṇḍu šandirâditta-vaṟa erippad-âga it-têvarai ârâdikkum Šiva-Brâhmaṇar Kaušika-gôttirattu Šaṅkaran Tiyambakan-âna Bûpâlarâja-Brahma mârâyanum Âlan Mârašiṅgan-âna Râjaparâkkirama-Brahmamârayanum erippad-âga vaitta tiru-nuntâviḷakku iraṇḍu ip-pašuvâl vanda âkka-p-perukkam taṅgaḷidâga-vum ip-parišu vaitta tiru-nundâviḷakku iraṇḍu ivai pam-Mâhêšvarar rakshai ‖

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At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Tiru manni viḷaṅgum-i. . ku. . . . na. tan tôḷum vâḷun-tuṇaiy-ena-kKeḷi. . nai kaḍantu Vayirâgarattu-kkuñjara-kkuḷâm pala vâri añjali-Šakkaragoṭṭattu-tTârâvarašanai-ttikku nigaḷa-ttiṟai-koṇḍ-aruḷi arukkan-udaiya-ttišaiyil irukkuṅ-gamalam-anaiya Nila-magaḷ-tannai munniv-an-nâḷ tiru-Mâl-âdi-kkeḻil-âgi yaḍu-ttanav-iyâduñ-jaliyâvagaiy-inid-eḍuttu-t-tan kuḍai-niḻalil-inb-uṟa irutti tigiri-yum puliyun-tišai-toṟu naḍâtti-p-pugaḻun-tarumamum. . . . . niṟutti vîramun-tiyâgamu mânamuṅ-garuṇaiyum urimai. . yâttala nigaḷa jayamun-tânum vîṟṟ-iruntu kulamaṇi-makuṭa muṟaiyiṟ-chûḍi-t-tan-kaḻal târâdivar šûḍa-ch-cheṅgôl Nâva. . m puvitoṟum naḍâttiya Kô-Râjakešarivarmar-âna. . ḍayâr šrî-Râjêntra-Šôḻa-dêvarkku yâṇḍu iraṇḍâvadu adikâri. . ḷa-maṇḍalattu-k-Kâliyûr-kkoṭṭattu-p-Pembuliyûr-nâṭṭu-p-Pâṇḍiyampâkkattu-p-Pâṇḍiyampâkkam-uḍaiyâr Ambala-van Tiruppontaiyâr-âna Vîra-šikâmaṇi-mûvêntavêḷâr Vijaiya-Râjêntra-maṇḍalattu-k-Kuvaḷâla-nâ. . . . . . ttu-p-Piḍâriyâr kôyilin-uḷḷâl ttiru-ch-chuṟṟu-maṇḍapattu-k-kôyiṟ-karuma-mârâyar. . runtu it-têvar dêvadânam-âna ûrgaḷâl

vanta mâḍai nell-âkki it-têvarkkum patipâdamûla-ppaṭṭuḍaiya....pala-paṇi-nivantakkâṟkkum nivantañ-jeydapaḍi uṇḍô-v-enṟu it-têvarkku mâḍâpattiyañ-jeygiṟa Kannâṭaka-paṇḍitaraiyum patipâdamûla-ppaṭṭuḍai-p-pañchâchâriya-t-têvakammigaḷaiyuṅ-gêtka uḍaiyâr šrî....ḷa-dêvarkku yâṇḍu iraṇḍâvadu-varaiyum nivantañ-jeydad-illaiy-enṟu šolla mêṟpaḍiyârgaḷaiyum puravu-vari-tiṇai-kaḷattu mugaveṭṭi...yûr-k-koṭṭattu Araṇinilai Mummuḍi-Šôḷa-Nallûr i.. vêḷân Kaṇbu...mâna Nirupa-šikâmaṇi Viḷupparaiyanai vaiyttu-kkoḍa..tu adi-kârigaḷ Vîra-šikâmaṇi-mûvênta-vêḷar nivantañ-jeydapaḍi dêvadânam kuṟuṇi nel mâḍai nûṟṟ-eṇbattêḷê-mûnṟu-mâ॥Parakkambaḷḷi mâḍai irunûṟṟu-iraṇḍê-mâkâṇi॥ ..ṟaiyûr mâḍai patt-araiyê- oru-mâva...kaḷai...mânṟan pa...eṇṇûṟṟ-orupaṟto ....l âga aiññûṟṟ-orupattêḷê-mûnṟu-mâkâṇiyinâl mâḍai onṟukku kâšu iraṇḍ-âga kâšu âyirattu-muppattu-nâlêḷum-mâ-v-araikku kâš-onṟukku Râja.......nellu. ira.ṭit..nellu iraṇḍâyirat...nê-tûṇiyinâl kalaṅ-galanê-tûṇi-nânâḷi vâši...ṟṟi Arumoḷidêvan marakkâlâl nellu iraṇḍâyiratt-eṇṇûṟṟu-nâṟpattu-mukkalanêy-iru-tûṇi-mukkuṟuṇikkum nivantañ-jedapaḍi॥ Vîrabhadra-dêvarku sa...onṟukku tiru-v-amudariši nânâḷiyum kaṟiyamu iraṇḍum aḍaikkâya........mudu nâlum Brahmâṇiyârkku santi onṟukku tiru-v-amudariši nânâḷiyum kaṟiyamudu iraṇḍum aḍaikkâyamudu iraṇḍum ilaiyamudu nâlum Îšvariyârkku santi onṟukku tiru-v-amudariši.....kaṟiyamudu iraṇḍum aḍai......ṇḍum ilaiyamu ....ârkku santi onṟukku tiru-v-amudariši nânâḷiyum kaṟiyamudu iraṇ-ḍum aḍaikkâyamudu iraṇḍum ilaiyamudu nâlum Vaiyishṇaviyârkku santi onṟukkn tiru-v-amudariši nânâḷiyum kaṟiyamudu iraṇḍum aḍaikkâyamudu.. ..ilaiyamudu nâlum Vârâhi............yamudu iraṇḍu aḍaikkâyamudu iraṇḍum ilaiyamudu nâlum Indrâṇiyârkku santi onṟukku tiru-v-amudariši nânâḷiyum kaṟiyamudu iraṇḍum aḍaikkâyamudu iraṇḍum ilaiyamudu nâlum šrî-Châ......ḍêšvariyârkku santi onṟukku tiru-v-amudariši nâ.......kuṟuṇi-nânâḷiyum arda-yâmattukku tiru-v-amudariši nânâḷiyum santi nâlukku kaṟiya-mudu eṭṭum aḍaikkâyamudu eṭṭum ilaiyamudu padinâṟum Gaṇapatiyâr Arumukkiya...tu......ârkku santi onṟukku tiru-v-amudariši nânâḷiyum..... .ḍaikkâyamudu iraṇḍum ilaiyamudu nâlum Mûlasthânattu Châmuṇḍêšvari-yârkku santi onṟukku tiru-v-amudariši nânâḷiyum kaṟiyamudu iraṇḍum aḍaikkâyamudu iraṇḍum ilaiyamudu nâlum Yôgêšvariyârkku santi onṟukku tiru-v-amudariši nânâḷiyum kaṟiyamudu iraṇḍum.....m ilaiyamudu nâlum Kshêtrapâla-dêvarkku santi onṟukku tiru-v-amudariši nânâḷiyum kaṟiyamudu iraṇḍum aḍaikkâyamudu iraṇḍum ilaiyamudu nâlum Mahâšâstâvukku tiru-v-amudariši nânâḷiyum kaṟiyamudu iraṇḍum aḍaikkâyamudu iraṇḍum ilaiya-mudu nâ......kku tiru-v-amudariši nânâḷiyum kaṟiyamudu iraṇḍum aḍai-kkâyamudu iraṇḍum ilaiyamudu nâlum Sûrya-dêvarkku santi onṟukku tiru-v-amudariši nânâḷiyum kaṟiyamudu iraṇḍum aḍaikkâyamudu iraṇḍum ilaiya-mudu nâlum âga dêvargaḷukku nâḷ onṟukku......munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinukku tiru-

v-amudariši irunûṟṟ-eḻupadin-kalattinâl iraṇḍ-añjâkki nel aṟunuṟṟ-eḻupattaiṅ-galam kaṟiyamud-onṟukku nel uḻakk-âga nâḷ onṟukku nel kuṟuṇi-oru-nâḻi .... munnûṟṟ-aṟupadinu .. muppattu-mû .... ṟukku aḍaikkâyamudu muppattâṟ-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟupadukku aḍaikkâyamudu pannîr-âyirattu-toḷâyiratt-aṟupadukku aḍaikkâyamudu pattukku nel nâḻiy-âga padin-mukkalanêtûṇi-p-padakku nâḷ onṟukku ilaiyamudu oru....nâḷ munnû.........kku-t-toḷâyirattu-irupadukku ilaiyamud-irupadukku nel nâḻiy-âga nel padin-mukkalanê-tûṇi-p-padakk-âga dêvargaḷukku ôr-âṭṭaikku nellu eḻunûṟṟu-muppattaiṅ-galanêy-iru-tûṇi-k-kuṟuṇi uttaram-ayana...nti nâḷ.......gaikku kalašattin kîḻ aṭṭa nel tûṇi ariši nânâḻiyâl nel kuṟuṇi snapana-dravyam vêṇḍuvana koḷḷa-k-kâšu kâlukku nellu iru-tûṇiy-iru-nâḻi piradâna-kumbañ-jûḷa-p-puḍavai onṟukku-k-kâšu arai...kku nellu tûṇi-oru-nâḻi perun-tiru-v-amudariši tûṇi.. ..ṇḍ-añjâkki nel kalanê-mukkuṟuṇi kaṟiyamudu nâlukku nel-iru-nâḻi aḍaikkâyamudu irupadukkum ilaiyamudu nâṟpadukku nel nânâḻi Yôgini-Yôgêšvara-pûjaikku mattiya-pânam iru-kalattukku nel kala..tûṇiyinâl iraṇḍ-añjâkki nel iru-tûṇi-p-padakku..kâšu kâlê-araikkâlukku nel kalanê-munnâḻi dakshaṇam-ayana-samkrânti nâḷ snapanam âḍi aruḷugaikku kalašattin kîḻ-aṭṭa nel tûṇi ariši nânâḻiyâl nel kuṟuni piradâna-kumbañ-jûḷa-p-puḍavai onṟukku kâšu araikkâlukku nel tûṇi-oru-nâḻi snapana-dravyaṅ-goḷḷa-k-kâšu kâlukku nel iru-tûṇi-iru-nâḻi perun-tiru-v-amudukku ariši tûṇi-p-padakkinâl iraṇḍ-añjâkki nel..kalanê-mukkuṟuṇi kaṟiyamudu nâlukku nel iru-nâḻi aḍaikkâyamudu irupadukkum ilaiyamudu nâṟpadukkum nel nânâḻi Yôgini-Yôgêšvara-pûjaikku mattiya-pânam iru-kalattinâl neṟ-kalam ariši tûṇiyinâl iraṇḍ-añjâkki nell-iru-tûṇi-p-padakku âḍ-onṟinâl kâšu kâlê-araikkâlinâl neṟ-kalanê-munnâḻi sûrya-grahaṇattu nâḷ snapanam-âḍi aruḷugaikku kalašattin kîḻ-aṭṭa nel tûṇi ariši nânâḻiyinâl nel kuṟuni....mbañ-jûḷa-p-puḍavai onṟukku kâšu araikkâlukku nel tûṇi-oru-nâḻi *snapana-dravyattukku vêṇḍuvana koḷḷa-k-kâšu kâlukku nel iru-tûṇi-iru-nâḻi perun-tiru-v-amudukku ariši tûṇi-p-padakkinâl iraṇḍ-añjâkki nel kalanê-mukkuṟuni kaṟiyamudu nâlukku nell-iru-nâḻi aḍaikkâyamudukkum ilaiyamudu nâṟpadukkum nel nânâḻi Yôgini-Yôgêšvara-pûjaikku mattiya-pânattukku iru-kalattukku neṟ-kalam ariši tûṇiyinâl iraṇḍ-añjâkki nell-iru-tûṇi-p-padakku âḍ-onṟukku-k-kâšu kâlê-araikkâlukku neṟ-kalanê-mû-nâḻi Kârtigai-k-Kârtigai nâḷ snapanam âḍi aruḷugaikku kalašattin kîḻ-aṭṭa ne.tûṇi ariši nânâḻiyinâl neṟ-kuṟuṇi piradâna-kumbañ-jûḷa-p-puḍavai onṟukku-k-kâšu araikkâlukku nel tûṇi-oru-nâḻi snapana-dravyam vêṇḍuvana koḷḷa-k-kâšu kâlukku nell-iru-tûṇi-iru-nâḻi perun-tiru-v-amudukku ariši tûṇi-p-p.. kinâl iraṇḍ-añjâkki neṟ-kalanê-mukkuṟuṇi kaṟiyamudu nâlukku ne..l-iru-nâḻi aḍaikkâyamudu irupadukkum ilaiyamudu nâṟpadukkum nel-iru-nâḻi viḷakkiḍa eṇṇai padinâḻikku eṇṇai nâḻikku neṟ-padakk-âga neṟ-kalanê-iru-tûṇi

* The succeeding portion of this inscription is by mistake printed as No. 112 *a* in the Tamil text.

Yôgini-Yôgêšvara-pûjaikku mattiya-pânam iru-k..tukku ner-kalam ariši tûṇiyinâl iraṇḍ-añjâkki nell-iru-tûṇikku......nṟukku-k-kâšu kâlê-araikkâlukku neṟ-kalanê-mûnâḻi ôr-âṭṭai-nâḷil Ševvây..ṟukku nâḷ onṟukku-t-tiru-v-amudariši kuṟuṇiyum balikku arišiy-iru-nâḻiyum Astradêvarkku-t-tiru-v-amudarišiy-iru-nâḻiyum tirunâḷ onṟukku ariši kuṟuṇi-nânâḻiy-âga nâḷ aimbattiraṇḍukk-ariši aṟu-kalanê-tûṇi-p-padakkinâll-iraṇḍ-añjâkki neṟ-padinaṟu-kalanê-mukku-ṟuṇi nâḷ onṟukku-k-kaṟiyamudu iraṇḍukku nel-iru-nâḻiy-âga nâḷ aimbatt-iraṇḍukku nel tûṇi-p-padakku-nânâḻi naḷ onṟukku aḍaikkâyamudu nâlâga nâḷ aimbattiraṇḍukku aḍaikkâyamudu irunûṟṟ-eṭṭukku neṟ-padakk-aññâḻi nâḷ onṟukku ilaiyamudu eṭṭâga nâḷ aimbattiraṇḍukku ilaiyamudu nânûṟṟ-orupatt-âṟukku nel padakk-aññâḻi aṅgâra-balikku nâḷ onṟukku âḍ-onṟâga nâḷ aimbattiraṇḍukku âḍ-aimbattiraṇḍu âḍ-onṟukku kâšu kâlâga kâšu padinmûnṟukku kâš-onṟukku nel iru-kalanê-iru-tûṇi-k-kuṟuṇiy-âga nel muppattaiṅ-galanê-iru-tûṇi-k-kuṟuṇi bali-pôdu..pattu-viḷakkukku nâḷ onṟukku eṇṇai uriy-âga nâḷ aimbattiraṇḍukku eṇṇai irupattaṟu-nâḻi eṇṇai nâḻikku neṟ-padakkâga nellu nâṟ-kalanê-tûṇi kanniyâ-pûjaikku-p-peṇ-piḷaigaḷ eḻuvarkkum Vikkêšvara-mâṇi oruvanukkum nâḷ onṟukku ariši kuṟuṇiy-iru-nâḻiy-âga nâḷ aimbattiraṇḍukku ariši aiṅ-galanê-aiṅ-guṟuṇiyinâl iraṇḍ-añjâkki ne.padinmukkalanê-tûṇi-p-padakku-nânâḻi nâḷ onṟukku-k-kaṟi nâ.lukku nel nânâḻiy-âga nâḷ aimbattiraṇḍukku nell-iru-kalanê-padakku nâḷ onṟukku veṟuṅgâya padinâṟ-âga nâḷ aimbattiraṇḍukku veṟuṅgâ yaṇṇûṟṟu-muppatt-iraṇḍukku nell-iru-tûṇi-p-padakku-munnâḻi-uḻakku nâḷ onṟukku veṟṟilai muppattiraṇḍ-âga nâḷ aimbattiraṇḍukku veṟṟilai âyiratt-aṟunûṟṟ-aṟupattu-nâlukku nell-iru-tûṇi-p-padakku-munnâḻi-uḻakku ôr-âṭṭai-nâḷil tiṅgaḷ-saṁ-krânti pattukku saṁkrânti onṟukku-t-tiru-v-amudariši kuṟuṇi-nânâḻiy-âga nâḷ ppattukku-t-tiru-v-amudariši kalanê-mukkuṟuṇiyinâl iraṇḍ-añjâkki nel mukkalanê-kuṟuṇi-nânâḻi nâḷ onṟukku kaṟiyamudu iraṇḍukku nel nâḻiy-âga aiñ-ñâḻi nâḷ onṟukku aḍaikkâyamudu iraṇḍâga nâḷ ppattukku aḍaikkâya-mudu irupadukku nell-iru-nâḻi nâḷ onṟukku ilaiamudu nâlâga nâḷ ppattu-kku ilaiyamudu nâṟpadukku nel iru-nâḻi tiṅgaḷ tirunâḷ tiruviḻâ-p-pann-iraṇḍukku nâḷ onṟukku tiru-v-amudariši padakk-âga nâḷ panniraṇḍukku tiru-v-amudariši iru-kalattinâl iraṇḍ-añjâkki nel aiṅ-galam nâḷ onṟukku kaṟiyamudu nâlukku nel iru-nâḻiy-âga nâḷ panniraṇḍukku nel mukkuṟuṇi nâḷ onṟukku aḍaikkâyamudu nâṟpatteṭṭukku nel nânâḻi-muḻakku nâḷ onṟu-kku ilaiyamudu eṭṭâga nâḷ panniraṇḍukku ilaiyamudu toṇṇûṟṟ-âṟukku nel nânâḻi-muḻakku nâḷ onṟukku tiru-viḷakku eṇṇai nânâḻiyâga nâḷ ppann-iraṇḍukku eṇṇai nâṟpatteṇṇâḻikku nell-eṇ-kalam Yôgini-Yôgêšvara....nâḷ onṟukku mattiya-pânam iru-kalattukku neṟ-kalam-âga nâḷ ppanniraṇḍukku neṟ-panniru-kalam nâḷ onṟukku ariši tûṇiy-âga nâḷ panniraṇḍukku ariši nâṟ-kalattinâll-iraṇḍ-añjâkki neṟ-padinkalam nâḷ onṟukku âḍ-onṟâga nâḷ

ppannirandukku âḍ-onṟukku kâšu kâlê-raikkâl-âga-k-kâšu nâlaraikku neṟ-panniru-kalanê-tûṇi-nânâḻi Paṅguni-Uttira-t-tirunâ. .viḻâ-v-eḻuntaruḷa-t-tiru-k-koḍi êṟugaikku-t-tiru-muḷaiyaṭṭa-p-pâligaiy-iḍa-kkîḻ-aṭṭa neṟ-kuṟuṇi arišî nâḻiyinâl nel iru-nâḻi Šâmuṇḍâ-kumbañ-jûḷa-p-puḍavai onṟukku-k-kâšu araikkâlukku nel tûṇi-oru-nâḻi tiru-v-amudarišî iru-nâḻikku nel aiñ-ñâḻi kaṟiamudukkum aḍaikkâyamudukkum ilaiyamudukkum nel nâḻi tiru-k-koḍikku-p-panniru-muḷa-p-puḍavai onṟukku-k-kâšu araikku nellu-kkalanê-munnâḻi dhvajam-eḻuduvânukku kâšu araikkâlukku nel tûṇi-oru-nâḻi âšâriya-nukku uḍaiyum uttiriyamum iḍa-p-puḍavai iraṇḍukku-k-kâšu kâlukku nell-iru-tûṇi-iru-nâḻi tiru-nayana-môksham-paṇṇu. . . .kku dakshaṇaikku-k-kâšu araikkâlukku nel tûṇi-iru-nâḻi Dhvaja-dêvaṟkku-k-kalašattin kîḻ aṭṭa nel nânâḻi Dhvaja-dêvarkku nâḷ onṟukku-t-tiru-v-amudarišî iru-nâḻiy-âga nâḷ êḻukk-arišî kuṟuṇiy-aṟu-nâḻiyinâl iraṇḍ-añjâkki nel tûṇi-oru-nâḻi nâḷ onṟu-kku aḍaikkâyamudu iraṇḍu ilaiyamudu nâlum-âga nâḷ êḻukku aḍaikkây-amudu padinâlum ilaiyamudu irupatteṭṭukkum nel munnâḻi nâḷ onṟukku-k-kaṟiyamudu onṟukku nel uḻakk-âga nâḷ êḻukku nel nâḻi-muḻakku. .ṟam nâḷukku Dhvaja-dêvarkku âḍu onṟukku-k-kâšu kâlukku nel iru-tûṇi-iru-nâḻi dhvajam-iḻichchu-nâḷ âḍ-onṟukku-k-kâšu kâlukku nell-iru-tûṇi-iru-nâḻi Astra-dêvarkku-ch-chârtti aruḷa-p-pariyaṭṭam onṟukku-k-kâšu araikkâlukku nel tûṇi-oru-nâḻi santi onṟukku-t-tiru-v-amudarišî iru-nâḻiy-âga santi iraṇḍukku-t-tiru-v-amudarišî nânâḻiy-âga nâḷ êḻukku arišî mukkuṟuṇi-nânâḻiyinâl iraṇḍ-añjâkki nel iru-tûṇi-aṟu-nâḻi santi onṟukku-k-kaṟiyamudu onṟâga santi iraṇḍukku-k-kaṟiamudu iraṇḍukku nel uriy-âga nâḷ êḻukku nel munnâḻi-uri tiruviḻâ-v-aṟaivânukku-p-puḍavai onṟukku-k-kâšu kâlukku nel iru-tûṇiy-iru-nâḻi êḻânâḷ-t-tiruviḻâv-eḍukka-t-tiru-muḷaiy-aṭṭa-p-pâligai-k-kîḻ aṭṭa nel kuṟuṇi arišî nâḻiyinâl nel iru-nâḻi Šâmuṇḍâ-kumbañ-jûḷa-p-puḍavai onṟukku kâšu araikkâlukku nel ttûṇi-oru-nâḻi tiru-v-amudukku arišî iru-nâḻikku nel aiñ-ñâḻi kaṟiyamudukkum aḍaikkâyamudukkum ilaiamudukkum nel nâḻi Šâmuṇḍâ-hômattukku santi onṟukkum uriy-âga santi iraṇḍukku ney nâḻiy-âga nâḷ êḻukku ney êḻu-nâḻikku neṟ-kalanê-padakku hôma-chcharu onṟukku arišî iru-nâḻi âga santi iraṇḍukku arišî nânâḻi âga nâḷ êḻukku arišî mukkuṟuṇi-nânâḻiyinâl iraṭṭi nel êḻu kuṟuṇi eḷḷukkum porikkum toraikkum nâḷ onṟukku neṟ-kuṟuṇiy-âga nâḷ êḻukku nel êḻu kuṟuṇi hômattukku nâḷ onṟukku âḍu onṟâga nâḷ êḻukku âḍu êḻâga âḍu onṟukku kâšu kâl-âga kâšu onṟê-mukkâl-inâl nel nâṟ-kalanêy-iru-tûṇi-k-kuṟuṇi-aṟu-nâḻi Nava-dêvataiga. .kku santi onṟukku pêrâl tiru-v-amudarišî iru-nâḻiy-âga santi iraṇḍukku arišî tûṇi-nânâḻiy-âga nâḷ êḻukku-t-tiru-v-amudarišî iru-kalanêy-eḻu-kuṟuṇi-nânâḻiyinâl iraṇḍ-añjâkki nel aṟu-kalanêy-iru-tûṇi-k-kuṟuṇi-aṟu-nâḻi nâḷ onṟukku-k-kaṟiy-amudu iraṇḍukku nel nâḻi âga nâḷ êḻukku nel mukkuṟuṇi-nânâḻi nâḷ onṟukku. . . .kkâyamudu muppattâṟ-âga nâḷ êḻukku aḍaikkâyamudu irunûṟṟ-

aimbattettukku adaikkâyamudu pattukku nel nâḻiy-âga nel mukkuṟuṇi-oru-nâḻi-muḻakku nâḷ onṟukku ilaiamudu eḻupattirand-âga nâḷ êḻukku ilaiamudu aiññûṟṟ-orupatt-âṟukku ilaiyamudu irupadukku nel nâḻiy-âga mukkuṟuṇi-nânâḻi-muḻakku šârtti aruḷa-p-pudavai onbadinukku-k-kâšu onṟê-araikkâlukku nel mukkalanê-kuṟuṇi-oru-nâḻi šârtti aruḷa-t-tirukkâppu nâḷ onṟukku-p-pon mûnṟu mañjâ-dikku-k-kâšu araiyinâl neṟ-kalanê-tûṇi-nânâḻi bali-chcharuvukku santi onṟukku ariši iru-nâḻiy-âga santi irandukku ariši nânâḻiy-âga nâḷ êḻukku ariši mukkuṟuṇi-nânâḻiyinâl irand-añjâkki nel iru-tûṇi-aṟu-nâḻi nitta-hômam-paṇṇuvân oruvanukku dakshaṇai nâḷ onṟukku-k-kâšu araikkâl-âga nâḷ êḻukku-k-kâšu mukkâlê-araikkâlinâl. . .l. . .lanê-tûṇi-eḻu-nâḻi nitta-t-tiruviḻâv-eḻuntaru-lum nâḷ santi onṟukku-t-tiru-v-amudariši padakk-âga santi irandukku-t-tiru-v-amudariši tûṇiy-âga nâḷ êḻukku-t-tiru-v-amudariši iru-kalanê-tûṇiyinâl irand-añjâkki nel aiṅ-galanê-iru-tûṇi-p-padakku nâḷ onṟukku-k-kaṟiyamudu irandu-kku nel iru-nâḻiy-âga nâḷ êḻukku neṟ-kuṟuṇi-aṟu-nâḻi nâḷ onṟukku adaikkây amudu eṭṭâga nâḷ êḻukku adaikkâyamudu aimbat. . . .nâl nel aiṅ-ñâḻi-uri nâḷ onṟukku ilaiy amudu padinâṟ-âga nâḷ êḻukku ilaiy amudu nûṟṟ-orupa. . .ṇdi nâl nel aiṅ-ñâḻi-uri tiruviḻâv-eḻuntarulum idattu tiru-viḷakk-erikka nâḷ onṟukku eṇṇai padinâḻiy-âga nâḷ êḻukku eṇṇai eḻupadinâḻi eṇṇai nâḻikku neṟ-padakk-âga neṟ-padinoru-kalanêy-iru-tûṇi kaputtîrttam âdi aruḷumpôdu sâttiy-aruḷa-p-pudavai onṟukku-k-kâšu araikkâlukku nel tûṇi-oru-nâ. . . .tîrtt. . . . .di šârtti aruḷa-p-pariyaṭṭam onṟukku-k-kâšu araikkâlukku nel tûṇi-oru-nâḻi Brahmatvam-paṇuvân oruvanukkum mantra-japam-paṇṇuvân oruvanukkum stôtram viṇṇappañ-jeyvân oruvanukkum pêrâl dakshaṇaikku-k-kâšu kâlum Irukkuvêdi oruvanukkum Sâmavêdi oruvanukkum Yašurvêdi oruvanukku dakshaṇaikku-p-pêrâl kâšu araikkâl-âga kâšu onṟê-araikkâlukku nellu mukka-lanê-kuṟuṇi-oru-nâḻi tiruviḻâvil šêvittârum âdinârkkum pâdinârkkum prasâ-daṅ-gudukka-p-parišattaṅ-goḷḷa-k-kâšu nâlukku neṟ-padinoru-kalam mâtiru-šanti šeyya-t-tiru-muḷaiy-aṭṭa neṟ-padakku toraiyum uḻuntum uḷḷiṭṭu vêṇduvana koḷḷa neṟ-padakku pôdâdikkum idattu kan. . .yâv-oruttikku savvâpara. .tukku-p-pon arâi-k-kaḻañjukku-k-kâšu onṟukku nel iru-kalanêy-iru-tûṇi-k-kuṟuṇi udukka-k-kaṟai onṟukku-k-kâšu kâlukku nel iru-tûṇi-iru-nâḻi bhêri-vêṭṭikka-p-puda. . . . . .nṟukku. . . .šu kâlukku nel iru-tûṇi-oru-nâḻi bhêri-kkîḻ aṭṭa neṟ-kuṟuṇi . šâ-kkodikku-p-pudavai onṟukku-k-kâšu araiyinâl nel kalanê-tûṇi-nânâḻi bali ida âdu onṟukku-k-kâšu. . .lukku nel iru-tûṇi-iru-nâḻi tiru-v-amu-dukku santi onṟukku ariši iru-nâḻi âga nâḷ êḻukku-t-tiru-v-amudariši kuṟuṇi-aṟu-nâḻiyinâl nel tûṇi-munnâḻi santi onṟukku kaṟiyamudu onṟukku nel uḻakk-âga nâḷ êḻukku nel nâḻi-muḻakku santi onṟukku adaikkây amudu irandâga nâḷ êḻukku adaikkây amudu padinâlukku nel nâḻi-uri santi onṟukku ilai amudu nâlâga nâḷ êḻukku ilai amudu iru. . .tteṭṭukku nel nâḻi-uri santi onṟukku-t-tiru-viḷakku onṟukku eṇṇai oru ševid-âga nâḷ êḻukku eṇṇai

oru-ševiḍ-âga nâḷ êḻukku eṉṉai âḻâkkê-iru-ševiḍukku nel iru-nâḻi-uri yâga-šâlaiyil irukkum Šâmuṇḍâ-kalašam oṉṟum nava-..mbaṅgaḷum irukkum šayana-vêdikai mêl aṭṭa nel padakku ariši nânâḻiyinâl neṟ-kuṟuṇi kumbañ-jûḻa-p-puḍavaikku-kkâšu oṉṟ-araikku nel nâṟ-kalanê-kuṟuṇi-nânâḻi nâḷ oṉṟukku nantâviḷakku oṉṟukku eṉṉai uḻakk-âga nâḷ êḻukku eṉṉai nâḻi-muḻakkinâl nel mukkuṟuṇi-nânâḻi kumba-devataigaḷ padinmarkkum Astra-dêvarkkum santi oṉṟukku-ppêrâl tiru-v-amudariši iru-nâḻiy-âga nâḷ oṉṟukku ariši padakku-nânâḻiy-âga nâḷ êḻukku-ttiru-v-amudariši kalanê-aiṅ-guṟuṇi-nânâḻiyinâl iraṇḍ-añjâkki nel mukkalanê-êḻu-kuṟuṇi-aṟu-nâḻi santi oṉṟukku-kkaṟiy-amudu iraṇḍukku nel nâḻiy-âga nâḷ êḻukku nel êḻu nâḻi santi oṉṟukku aḍaikkâyamudu irupattiraṇḍ-âga nâḷ êḻukku aḍaikkâyamudu nûṟṟ-aiym-..ttu-nâlukku...ṟuṇi-êḻu-nâḻi-uri santi oṉṟukku ilai amudu nâṟpattu-nâl-âga nâḷ êḻukku ilai amudu munnûṟṟ-eṭṭukku neṟ-kuṟuṇi-êḻu-nâḻi-uri šiṟu-kâlai-ppalikku ariši iru-nâḻiyum madhyâna-balikku ariši iru-nâḻiyum udira-balikku âḍu oṉṟum antiyampôdu arkki..balikku ariši iru-nâḻi ardha-yâma-balikku ariši iru-nâḻiyum âḍu oṉṟum âga nâḷ êḻukku ariši kuṟuṇiy-âga nâḷ êḻukku ariši êḻu-kuṟuṇiyinâl neṟ-kalanê-aiṅ-guṟuṇi..nâḻi âḍu padinâlinâl âḍu oṉṟukku-k-kâšu kâl-âga-k-kâšu mûnṟ-araiyinâl nel onbadin-kalanê-êḻu-kuṟuṇi-nânâḻi graha-šântikkum aṟputa-šântikkum nâḷ oṉṟukku âḍu oṉṟâga nâḷ êḻukku âḍu êḻinâl kkâšu oṉṟê-mukkâlukku nel naṟ..lanê-iru-tûṇi-k-kuṟuṇi-aṟu-nâḻi balipôdu pîḍattu-ppiḍiviḷakku iraṇḍukku eṉṉai muḻakk-âga nâḷ êḻukku eṉṉai aiṅ-ñâḻi-uḻakkinâl nel iru-tûṇi-p-padakku-nânâḻi nava-hômattukku-ch-charu onbadukku nâḷ oṉṟukku ariši padakk-iru-nâḻiy-âga nâḷ êḻukk-ariši kalanê-mukkuṟuṇi-aṟu-nâḻiyinâl nel mukkalanê-mukkuṟuṇi-mun..ḻi hômattukku nâḷ oṉṟukku ney nânâḻi-uriy-âga nâḷ êḻukku ney muppattoru-nâḻi-uriyinâl ney nâḻikku neṟ-padakk-âga nel aiṅ-galanê-mukkuṟuṇi Šâmuṇḍâ-hômattukku nâḷ oṉṟukku âḍu oṉṟâga nâḷ êḻukku âḍu êḻinâl âḍu oṉṟukku-k-kâšu kâl-âga kâšu oṉṟê-mukkâlinâl nel nâṟ-kalanê-iru-tûṇi-k-kuṟuṇi-aṟu-nâ...yamu...šikku nâḷ oṉṟukku-p-perunti tiru-v-amudariši kuṟuṇiy-âga nâḷ êḻukku tiru-v-amudariši kalanê-mukkuṟuṇiyinâl iraṇḍ-añjâkki nel mukkalanê-kuṟuṇi-nânâḻi nâḷ oṉṟukku-kkaṟiy-amudu irandukku ne. iru-nâḻiy-âga nâḷ êḻukku neṟ-kuṟuṇi-aṟu-nâḻi santi oṉṟukku-ttiruviḷakku iraṇḍ-âga santi mûnṟukku tiruviḷakk-âṟukk-eṉṉai âḻakkê-iru-ševaḍ-âga nâḷ êḻukku eṉṉai nâḻi-iru-ševiṭṭukku neṟ-padakk-oru-nâḻi samâptiyil erumaiy-eṭṭu erumai oṉṟukku-k-kâšu iraṇḍukku nel aiṅ-galanê-tûṇi-p-padakku..pašuvukku âḍu oṉṟukku-k-kâša kâlinâl nel iru-tûṇi-iru-nâḻi...ṇya-vadaikku âḍu oṉṟukku-k-kâšu kâlukku nel iru..ṇi-iru-nâḻi muttirâšâriyanukku uḍaiyum uttiriyamum iṭṭa puḍavai iraṇḍukku-k-kâšu araikku neṟ-kalanê-tûṇi-nânâḻi dakshaṇaikku-p-pon mukkaḻañjukku-k-kâšu âṟukku nel ppadinaṟu-kalanê-tûṇi-p-padakku šû..nukku uḍaiyum uttiri-yamum-iḍa-p-puḍavai iraṇḍukku-k-kâšu araikku neṟ-kalanê-tûṇi-nânâḻi uḍaiy-um utti....mum-iḍa-p-p...iraṇḍukku-k-kâšu araikku neṟ-kalanê-tûṇi-nânâḻi

idu iraṭṭippu dakshaṇai-p-pon kaḻañjukku-k-kâšu iraṇḍukku nel aiṅ-galanê-tûṇi-p-padakku bali-iḍum âšâriyanukku uḍaiyum uttiriyamum-iḍa-p-puḍavai iraṇḍukku-k-kâšu nâlukku nel iru-tûṇi-iru-nâḻi dakshaṇaikku-p-pon kaḻañjukku-k-kâšu iraṇḍu. .nel aiṅ-galanê-tûṇi-p-padakku nava-hômam-paṇṇuvâr onbadin-markku dakshaṇaikku-p-pêrâl kâšu araiy-âga-k-kâšu nâl-araikku neṟ-panniru-kalanê-tûṇi-nânâḻi šânti-šeyyum êḻu nâḷum Yôgini-yôgêšvara-pûjaikku nâḷ onṟukku mattiya-pânaṅ-galam-âga nâḷ êḻukku mat. .pânam êḻu kalattuk. .nel mukkalanê-tûṇi-p-padakku nâḷ onṟukku âḍ-araiy-âga nâḷ êḻukku âḍu mûnṟ-aṟaikku kâšu mukkâlê-arai-araikkâlinâl nel iru. .lanê-tûṇi-êḻu-nâḻi nâḷ onṟukku arišiˈpadakk-âga naḷ êḻukkuariši kalanê-padakkinâl iraṇḍ-añjâkki nel iru-kalanê-iru-tûṇi-mukkuṟuṇi šânti-šeyyum êḻu nâḷum mû. . .rkkuñ. . .kkum pâḍinâṟkum-âḍinâṟkum šôṟṟukku nâḷ onṟukku ariši tûṇi-ppadakk-âga nâḷ êḻukku ariši mukkalanê-tûṇi-ppadakkinâl iraṭṭi. . . . .

109 (*a*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Tiru. . .vaḷara iru-Nila. . . .ntaiyum pôṟ-Chaya-p-pâvai. . . . . .ṇi-ch. . . . . .perun-têviyar-âgi inb-uṟa ne. .ti. . . . .ḷ-Iḍaituṟai-nâḍun-tuḍar-vana-vêli-p-paḍar-Vanavâšiyuñ-juḻḻi-šûḻ-madit-Koḻḻippâkkaiyum naṇṇaṟk-arum-araṇ-Maṇṇaikkaḍakkamum poru-kaḍal-Îḻatt-araiyar-tamuḍiyum âṅg-avan-dê. . . . . .kkaṟ Tennavan vaitta šuntara-muḍiyum I. . . . . . .te. . rai-Îḻa-maṇḍala-muḻuvadum eṟi-paḍai-k-Kêraḷan muṟaimaiyiṟ-chûḍuṅ-guladanam-âgiya palar pugaḻ-muḍiyuñ-jeṅg-adir-mâlaiyuñ-jaṅg-adir-vêlai-t-tol-peruṅ-gâvaṟ-pala-paḻan-tîvuñ-jeruviṟ-chinavil-irupattoru-kâl araišugaḷai kaṭ. . . . . .tîv-araṇ-karu-di iruttiya šemboṟ-Tiru-t-tagu-muḍiyum bayaṅgoḍu paḻi miga Mušaṅgiyil mudug-iṭṭ-oḷitta Jayašiṅgan aḷapparum pugaḻoḍum pîḍiyal Iraṭṭapâḍi-êḻarai-ilakkamum nava-nedi-k-kula-peru-malaigaḷum vikkarama-vîra.Šakkaragoṭṭamum mudira-vaḍa-vallai Madu. .ṇḍalamuṅ-gâ-mi. . . . . .yum veñ-jilai-vîrar Pañja-p-paḷḷiyum pâšaḍai-p-paḻana Mâšuṇi-dêšamum ayarv-il vaṇ-kîrtti Âdinagaravaiyiṟ-chantiran-ṟol-kulatt-Intirâšunai viḷaiy-amar-kaḷattu-k-kiḷaiyoḍum piḍittu-p-pala-danattôḍu niṟai-kula-dana-kkuvaiyuṅ-gittaruñ-jeṟi-miḷai Oṭṭa-vishaiyamum pû. . .šêr naṟ-k-Kôšalai-nâḍun-Tanmapâlanai vemmunai aḻittu vaṇḍ-uṟai-šôlai-t-Taṇḍabuttiyum Iraṇašûranai muraṇ-uga-t-tâkki-t-tikk-aṇai-kîrtti-t-Takkaṇa Lâḍamuṇ-Gôvi. . . . . .ḍu-kaḻaṟ-Chaṅgoṭṭal-Mahipâḷanai veñ-jamar-viḷâ-gatt-añjuvitt-aruḷi oṇḍiṟal-yânai. .m peṇḍir-baṇḍâ. . . . . .la-neḍuṅ-gaḍal-Utti. . Lâḍamum veṟi-malar-t-tîrttatt-eṟi-punaṟ-Kaṅgaiyum alai-kaḍal-naḍuvuṭ-pala-kalañ-jelutti Šaṅgirâma-vijaiyôrtuṅga-panman-âna Kiḍâratt-araiyanai vâr-ka-yam. . . . . . . .ṟ. . . . . . . .ppiṟakkamum ârtt-avan-aga-nagar-p-pôr-t-toḻil vâšalili Vichchâdira-t-tôraṇamum pottoḷi-punai-maṇi-p-pu. . . . .na-maṇi-kkadavamum

(ni)nirai-śri-Vijaiyamun-turai-nîr-Pannaiyum van-malaiyûraiyir-ron-Malaiyûrum âl-kadal-a. .l-šûl Mâyiruḍingamuṅ-galaṅgâ-val-vinai Ilaṅgâšôbamuṅ-gâpp-uru. . . . . . . ppappâlamu. . . . . mum viḷai-p-pain-tûr-iḍai Vaḷaippandûruṅ-galai-t-takkôr-pugal talai-t-Takkôlamun-tida-mâval-vinai Mâdamaliṅgamuṅ-galâmudir-kaḍun-tiral Nil. muri-dêšamun-tênakkalâ-polil Mânakkavâramun-todu-kaḷar-kâvar-kaḍu-muraṭ-Kiḍâramu-mâ-pporu-daṇḍâr-koṇḍa Kô-pParakêšaripanmar âgiya uḍaiyâr šrî-Râjêntra-Šôḷa-Dêvarku yâṇḍu 22 âvadu. . . . Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu-k-Kaṅgâšâyarattu-k-Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu-k-Kuvaḷâlattu-p-Piḍâriyâr kôyi. . munbu iṭṭigaiyâl-eḍuttu ninradu. . ṅgi uḍaiyâr šrî-Râjêntra-Šôḷa-Dêvar aruḷichcheyya eḍuppittân Šôḷa-ma. . lattu Uyyakkoṇḍâr-vaḷanâṭṭu Veṇṇâṭṭu Amaṇakuḍiy-âna Kêraḷântaka-chaturvêdi-mamgalattu Nârkkaṇa-šrî-Krishṇan Raman âna Râjên-tra-Šôḷa-Brahmamârâyan magan Mârâyan-Arumoḷiy-âna šênâpati Uttama-Šôḷa-Brahma-mârâyan ik-kôyil eḍuppittu i-dêvarku chantrâditya-vara erikkakaḍa-vid-âkki Janavârkalpagam-ennu. . . . . . ta tirununtâviḷakk-onrinukku ik-kôyilil Šiva-Brâhma(ma)ṇan Âlan Vinaganuñ-Jaṅkaran Tiyambakanum uḷḷiṭṭâr-vašam vaitta šâvâ mûvâ nall-erumai êḷu iv-viḷakku ninr-eriya iṭṭa nuntâviḷakku nirai Âyiravanadu. . kôlâl nûrru-p-palam ivarkây-t-tirukkôyil-eḍuppittân Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu Šeṅgâṭṭu-kkoṭṭattu Mâgiṇûr-nâṭṭu-k-Kâṭṭumâna-pâkkattu Brâhmaṇan Mûtta-vagaittûdan Tiruppori Ambalattâḍi Kshatrišikâ-maṇi-vaḷanâṭṭu Veḷânâṭṭu Eyinaṅguḍaiyân-âna Mûtta-vagai-ttiruppaḷḷi-t-toṅgal-uḍaiyân Šintâmaṇi Šaṅkaran Kuvaḷâlattu-p-Piḍâriyârkku chantrâ-ditya-vara erippadâga it- têvarai ârâdikkum Šiva-Brâhmaṇar-vašam oru santi erippadâga vaitta šanti-viḷakku onru

109 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî ip-piḍañ-jeyvittân Aṇḍa. . ḍaiyân Mâdavan pôr-êru

110

At Kôlâr, on the outer wall of Kôlâramma temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kuvaḷâla-pura-paramêšvaran Gaṅga-kulôrpavan Kâvêri-vallabhan Nandigiri-nâthan Uttama-Šôḷa-k-Kaṅgan-âna Veṭṭummâra-Bâṇanena Kuvaḷâla-Nâchchiyâr dêvadânaṅgaḷilum dêvargal dêvadânaṅgaḷilum marruṅ-Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭil-uḷḷa dêvargal dêvadânaṅgaḷilum tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam paḷḷichchantaṅgaḷilum-uḷḷa nila-vari avichchu-p-pâṭṭamum manai-paṇamum vâ. . paṇamu-marruḷḷa vari-vugaḷum viṭṭên it-tanmattai yarakkunân Gemgai-k-karaiyir-kurâr-pašuvai-k-konrân Piramavattiyilê viḻuvân-âga idu pan-Mâhêšvara-rakshai. . šivam-astu aram-arivark-aram-alladu tuṇaiy-illai

111

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Pûrva-dêśamuṅ-Gaṅgaiyuṅ-Gaḍâramuṅ-goṇḍa Kô-Parakêsaripanmar-âna uḍaiyâr śrî-Râjêntra-Šôḻa-Dêvar yâṇḍu 1.âvadu.240 nâl Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Kaivâra-nâṭṭu Vikkirama-Šôḻa-purattu viṭṭ-aruḷina kôyilin-uḷḷâl âṭṭattu-v-veḷikkûḍattu eḻuntaruḷiy-iruntu Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-k-Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu-p-Piragampaḷḷi veḷḷân-vagaiyil mudalil yâṇḍu padinâṟâvadu mudal tavirn-tu ivv-ûr kâṇi-kkaḍan nellu nûṟṟu-eḻupattaṟu-kalanê-nâ-ttûṇi-p-padakku-nânâḻi-muḻakkum pon nûṟṟu-muppattiru-kaḻañjê-mûnṟu-mañjâḍiyum âṟu mâkkâṇi yam in-nâṭṭu-k-Kuvaḷâlattu-p-Piḍâriyârkku vêṇḍum nivantaṅ....yâṇḍu padi-nâṟâvadu mudal iṟuppadâga dêvadânam-âga variyiliṭṭu-k-kuḍukka-v-enṟu tiru-vâymoḻintaruḷinâr enṟu tirumantiravôlai Nittavinôda-vala-nâṭṭu Veṇ...... Gaṅgaikoṇḍa-Šôḻa............ḻuttinâlum tirumantiravôlai-nâyagam Gaṅgai-koṇḍa-Šôḻa-purattu Râjavijjâdara-pperunteruvil Šonakanšâvûr Parañjôti âna Râjêntra-Šôḻa-kKantiruvapperayauum Uyyakkoṇḍâr-vaḷa-nâṭṭu Veṇṇâṭṭu Kêra-ḷântaka-ch-charuppêdi-maṅgalattu Nârkkaṇa-mârâyan Râjarâjan-âna Râjarâja-Brahma-mârâyanum Kôvanâchchan-âna Gaṅgaikoṇḍa-Šôḻa Aṇimuri-nâḍ-âḻvâ-num Uyyakkoṇḍâr-vaḷanâṭṭu.........ḍayân.........tama-Šôḻa....karanum oppiṭṭu-p-pugunta kêḻvippaḍiyê variyiliṭṭu-k-koḷgav-enṟu Uyyakkoṇḍâr-vaḷa-nâṭṭu Veṇṇâṭṭu Kêraḷântaka-ch-charuppêdi-maṅgalattu Nârkkaṇa-mârâyan Jananâdanâr-âna Râjêntra-Šôḻa-Brahmâdirâyar êva ivar êvinapaḍiyê uḍan-kûṭṭattu adikârigaḷ Mummaḍi-Šôḻa-maṇḍalatt-Aññippontakôḻai adikârigaḷ Nittavinôda-vaḷanâṭṭu Âvûr-kûṟṟattu Kiḻiñalûr-kiḻavar Viḍaṅgan Dêvanâr âna Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-mûvêntavêḷârum Kshatriyašikâmaṇi-vaḷanâṭṭu-t-Tirunaṟaiyûr-nâṭṭu-ch-Chembiyanalûr-uḍaiyâr Ninṟân Paṭṭanârum viḍaiyil adikârigaḷ Ksha-triyašikâmaṇi-vaḷanâṭṭu Veḷânâṭṭu Šiṟukûṟṟunallûr-kiḻavar Kollaiputtanâr-âna Uttama-Šôḻa-p-Pallavadarayarum Uyyakkoṇḍâr-vaḷanâṭṭu Ambar-nâṭṭu Perumpoḻa-uḍaiyâr Kuḍitâṅgi Šeṭṭânârum Pâṇḍikulâšani-vaḷanâṭṭu Eyinâṭṭu Pugaiyuṇikuḍi-uḍaiyâr Âlaṅguḷavan Šaṅgamaṇiyârum Arumoḻidêva-vaḷanâṭṭu Tenbali-nâṭṭu Šentamaṅgalam-uḍaiyâr Kuru...ṟṟiyâr-âna Kaḍâraṅ-goṇḍa-Šôḻa-mûvêntavêḷârum Nittavinôda-vaḷanâṭṭu Vîra-Šôḻa-vaḷanâṭṭu Šentamaṅgalam-uḍaiyâr Attikôvan-Âdittanârum...ḻi-dêva-vaḷanâṭṭu Puliyûr-nâṭṭu Muruganal-lûr-uḍaiyâr Kâḍan Gaṇavatiyâr-âna Irumaḍi-Šôḻa-mûvêntavêḷârum Kshatriya-šikâmaṇi-vaḷanâṭṭu Paṭṭana-k-kûṟṟattu...lâḍagai-uḍaiyân Ninṟân Araṅganârum Râjêntrašiṅga-vaḷanâṭṭu-t-Tiruvintaḷûr-nâṭṭu Madurântakanallûr-uḍaiya... kaḍavan Eṟintoḍiyâr-âna Parakêsari-mûvêntavêḷârum...kkum.....ḍi-nâṭṭu Irâjêntra-Šôḻa-vaḷanâṭṭu Šôḻa-Pâṇḍiya-vaḷanâṭṭu-t-Tirupputtûr..lâchchan Va-santayâji šrî...shṇapura-Nârâyaṇa-baṭṭarum êva-p-puravuvari-tiṇai.......ṇi

Râjarâja-Pâṇḍi-nâṭṭu Râjêntra-Šôḻa-vaḷanâṭṭu-k-Kîḻkuṇḍâṟṟu-ch-Chôḻašikâmaṇi-nallûr-uḍaiyân Âšanakampanum Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Arumoḻi-dêva-vaḷanâṭṭu Valivilakkûṟṟattu Vikkirama-Šôḻa-nallûr-uḍaiyân Baladêvan Lôkašûḷâmaṇiyum puravuvaritiṇaikkaḷam Arumoḻidêva-vaḷanâṭṭu Puṟaṅgarambai-nâṭṭu-k-Kuḻa-lûr-uḍaiyân Nâgana...yum Râjarâja-Pâṇḍi-nâṭṭu Madurântaka-vaḷanâṭṭu Aḷaṟṟûr-nâṭṭu Jananâdanallûr-uḍaiyân Kaiyilâyan Ambalamum mugaveṭṭi in-nâṭṭu Muḍikoṇḍa-Šôḻa-vaḷanâṭṭu Veṇḍaikkuḍi-nâṭṭu Iḷaveṇmai-uḍaiyân Uttaman Araṅganum Aiññûṟṟuvan Ârâvamurdum varippotta-kkaṇakku Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Râjêntrašiṅga-vaḷanâṭṭu Maṇṇi-nâṭṭu-ppaṭṭam-uḍaiyân Ševûrka..puramum variyiliḍu Nittavinôda-vaḷanâṭṭu Muḍi-chChôṇâṭṭu Vâḷuva..ka..ḍayân Toṅgal Ambalamum paṭṭôlai Puḷiyaṅguḍaiyân Šiṟiyân Veṇkâḍanum dêvadânam variyil-iḍuvitta pura..varitiṇaikkaḷattu mugaveṭṭi Aññuṟṟuvan Ârâvamudum vâšitta varippottaga-k-kaṇakku Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Râjêntra-šiṅga-vaḷanâṭṭu Innambara-nâṭṭu-p-Periyaṅguḍaiyân Tiruvišalûr Kûttâḍiyum paṭṭôlai-eḻudina Pâṇḍi-kulâšani-vaḷanâṭṭu Eyil-nâṭṭu Kovvaimaṅgalam-uḍaiyân Baṭṭan Baṭṭa...... ......yâṇḍu padinâṟâvadu nâḷ irunûṟṟ-eṇbatt-onṟinâl yâṇḍu padinâṟâvadu mudal dêvadânam âga variyiliṭṭadu ivai puravuvaritiṇaikkaḷattu mugaveṭṭi Aiññûṟṟuvan Ârâvamudan-en eḻuttu ivai puravuvaritiṇaikkaḷattu mugaveṭṭi Iḷaveṇbai-uḍaiyân eḻuttu

112 (*a*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

yâṇḍu padinonṟu nâḷ irunûṟṟu-eḻupadu Pûrva-dêšamuṅ-Gaṅgaiyuṅ-goṇḍa Kô-pParakêšaripanmar âna uḍaiyâr šrî-Râjêntra-Šôḻa-Dêvar Kâñchî-purattu-k-kôyilin-uḷḷâl âṭṭattu veḷi mêlai-maṇḍapam Râjêntra-Šôḻanil eḻuntaruḷi iruntu Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-k-Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu Pašaipâḻa kârâṇmai miyâtchi-yum migudi-k-kuṟaimaiyum uḷḷaḍaṅga veḷḷân-vagaiyil mudal yâṇḍu êḻâvadu mudal tavirutu ivv-ûr kâṇi-kkaḍan nellu nûṟṟ-eḻupatt-eṇ-kalanê-oru-nâḻiyum pon nuṟṟ-orupatt-iru-kaḻañjê-iraṇḍu-mañjâḍiyum iraṇḍu mâkkâṇiyum in-nâṭṭu-k-Kuvaḷâlattu-p-Paḍâriyârkku veṇḍu-nivantaṅgaḷukku iṟuppadâga yâṇḍu êḻâvadu mudal dêvadânam-âga variyiliṭṭu-k-kuḍukkav-enṟu tiru-vâymoḻintaruḷinâr-enṟu tirumantiraôlai Râjêntra-Šôḻa-nallûr-kiḻavan eḻutti-nâlum tirumantiraôlai-nâyagam Râjêntra-Šôḻa-kKantiruvapperaiyanum Râja-râja-Brahma-mârâyanum Madurântaka-p-Pallavaraiyanum Uttama-Šôḻa-ch-Chôḻakônum oppiṭṭu-p-pugunta kêḻvippaḍiyê variyiliṭṭu-k-kuḍukkav-enṟu Uyyakkoṇḍâr-vaḷanâṭṭu Veṇṇâṭṭu-k-Kêraḷântaka-ch-charuppêdi-maṅgalattu Nârkkaṇa-mârâyan Jananâdanâr-âna Râjêntira-Šôḻa-Brahmâdhirâjar êva ivar êvinapaḍiyê uḍaṅkûṭṭattu adikârigaḷ Uyyakkoṇḍâr-vaḷanâṭṭu-t-Tiruvaḻuntûr-nâṭṭu Mântai-kiḻâr Mâṟan Mananilaiyâr-âna Nittavinôda-mûvênta-vêḻârum

Šayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-k-Kâliyûr-k-koṭṭattu-p-Pâgûr-nâṭṭu Ukkal-uḍaiyâr kumarar Kâḷan Vâšudêvanârum Pâṇḍikulâšani-vaḷanâṭṭu Ârkkâṭṭu-kkûṟṟattu Ârkkâḍu-kiḻâr Pugaṉiḍi Râjâdittanâr âna Uttama-Šôḻa-Ârkkâṭṭu-mûvêntavêḷarum Arumoḻidêva-vaḷanâṭṭu Iṅgaṇâttu Iḷaiyânkuḍaiyâr Râjâdittan Kûttâḍiyârâna Parakêšari Viḻupparaiyarum Râjarâja-pPâṇḍi-nâṭṭu-k-Kiḍachchembi-nâṭṭu Šembil-nâḍu-kiḻavar-kiḻavan Šaturanâr-âna Vânavan-mûvêntavêḷârum Arumoḻidêva-vaḷanâṭṭu-p-Puliyûr-nâṭṭu Muruganallûr-uḍaiyâr Kâḍan Gaṇavatiyâr-âna Irumaḍi-Šôḻa-mûvêntavêḷârum naḍuv-irukkum Nittavinôda-vaḷanâṭṭu-k-Kiḻârkkûṟṟattu-p-Puḷḷa-maṅgalattu Paramêšvarabatta Savva-kkirutu-yâjiyârum viḍaiyil adikârigaḷ Nittavinôda-vaḷanâṭṭu Âvûr-kkûṟṟattu-k-Kiḻinallûr-kiḻavar Viḍaṅgan Dêvanâr âna Šayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-mûvêntavêḷarum Kshatriyasikâmaṇi-vaḷanâṭṭu Veḷâr-nâṭṭu-ch-Chiṟukuṟṟanallûr-kiḻavar Kollaiputtanâr âna Uttama-Šôḻa-p-Pallavadaraiyarum Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-ch-Cheṅgâṭṭu-k-koṭṭattu Mâgaṇûr-nâṭṭu Vaḷâmaṅgalam-uḍaiyâr Vêṅgaḍavan Eṟiñjoḍiyârum Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Arumoḻidêva-vaḷanâṭṭu Vaṇḍâḻaivêntar-k-kûṟṟattu-p-Panaṅgâḍikuḍi-uḍaiyâr Šaḍaiyan Puttanârum êva-p-puravuvaritiṇaikkaḷattu-k-kaṇkâṇi Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-t-Tirumunaippâḍikkunṟattûr-nâṭṭu Âṟṟûr-uḍaiyân Pôḍan Echchilum Baladêvan Lôkašûḷâmaṇiyum pâvarvaritiṇaikkaḷam Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Arumoḻidêva-vaḷanâṭṭu Puṟaṅgarambai-nâṭṭu-k-Kuḻalûr-uḍaiyân Nâgan Nantiyum mugaveṭṭi Râjarâja-p-Pâṇḍi-nâṭṭu Madurântaka-vaḷanâṭṭu Veṇbaikkuḍi-nâṭṭu Iḷaveṇbai-uḍaiyân Uttaman Araṅganum varippottaga-k-kaṇakku Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-p-Puliyûr-k-koṭṭattu-t-Tuḍarmuṇi-nâṭṭu-p-Pêḻûr-k-Kumarântai Kâraṇanê-Kadiranum variyiliṭṭu Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Šayašiṅgakulakâla-vaḷanâṭṭu-t-Ten-Panaṅgâḍu-nâṭṭu Šâttanûr-uḍaiyân Vîraraṇan Araṅganum paṭṭôlai Pâṇḍikulâšani-vaḷanâṭṭu-k-Kiḻiyûr-nâṭṭu-k-Kôvaimaṅgalam-uḍaiyân Baṭṭan..pâlakanum iruntu yâṇḍu padinmûnṟâvadu nâḷ irupattonbadinâl Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-k-Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu-p-P....ḷa veḷḷân-vagaiyil mudal yâṇḍ-êḻâvadu mudal tavirutu ivv-ûr kâṇi-kkaḍanellu nûṟṟ-eḻubatteṇ-kalanê-oru-nâḻikkum pon nûṟṟ-orupatt-iru-kaḻañjê-iraṇḍu-mañjâḍiyum iraṇḍu mâkkâṇiyum Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-k-Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu-k-Kuvaḷâlattu-p-Paḍâriyârkku vêṇḍum nivantaṅgaḷukku iṟuppadâga......mudal dêvadânam-âga variyiliṭṭu-k-kuḍuttadu ivai puravuvaritiṇaikkaḷa-nâyakan Kuḻalûr-uḍaiyân eḻuttu ivai mugaveṭṭi Iḷaveṇbai-uḍaiyân eḻuttu ||

112 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Vîra-Pâṇḍiyan talaiyuñ-Jê...n Šâlaiyum Ilaṅgaiyum Iraṭṭapâḍi-êḻaraiy-ilakkamuṅ-goṇḍu Kalliyâṇa-purattu jaya...m nâṭṭi vîra-siṅgâsanattu viṟṟiruntu Vijai-Râjêntran-enṟ-abhishêkañ....ḷina Kô-pParakêšaripanmar âna

uḍaiyâr šrî-Vijaiya-Râjêntra-Dêva...muppattaiñjâvadu Vijaiya-Râjêntra-maṇḍalattuk-Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu šrî Kuvaḷâ..........

112 (*c*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Arumoḻidêva-vaḷanâṭṭu Têvûr-nâṭṭu Âṇḍakkuḍaiyân Mâdavan pôr-êṟu

112 (*d*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

..........tiru..shêkam o..nâl.......ḷañju tiru-neṟṟiyiṟ-paḍam onṟinâl niṟai pon nâṟpadin-kaḷañju mâlai..munnaḍi.ṟa........maikkâṟaiyim âga-p-pon aymbattêḻu kaḷañjum paṭṭa mûnṟinâṟ-pon irubattu...ḷañju........n patton-badin kaḷañjê-mukkâlu tiruttôḷiṟ-k-kaṭṭina paṭṭam eṭṭinâṟ-pon...pon....ḷañ-jum...l onṟinâ niṟai pon padin-mukkaḷañjaraiyum veḷḷikkachche. m onṟinâl niṟai..ḷañjê....idu ivv-ûr...ti...yârum-ippaṇḍâram..rakshikkakaḍavar âgavum vaḷañjiyattukku...kkaṇḍu rakshippa..râḍu o....bhi..idha koṇḍu erikka kaḍava nuntâviḷakku.mûnṟu-šantiyum erikkuñ-janti-viḷakku 12 uišatam ....amudu aivumu...hmaṇar....dêvadânam Pašaivâḷa ûrâr nekkaḍamaikku erikka nuntâviḷakk-onṟu ivûr vâṇiyar.ti..ṭṭuñ-jekk-iraṇḍiṇâl nuntâviḷakku 2 i dê.....ṟaiyûrâr nekkaḍamaikk-erikku-nuntâviḷakk-onṟu.kâlai-viḷakku i. ṟumbukâṇi viḷakku 4 mâga maṇi..ṟum-irumbum-uṭpaḍa............

112 (*e*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

......ḍaituṟai-nâḍun-tuḍar-vana-vêli-p-paḍar-Vanavâši........šaṅg-adir-mâlaiyuñ-jaṅg-adir-vêlai-t-tol-peruṅ-gâva........ṭṭu-k-Kuvaḷâlattu-p-Paṭṭâla-gakku-t-tiru............kku....mêlâl................

112 (*f*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

.............koṇḍa Kô-pParakêšaripanmar âgiya uḍaiyâr šrî-Râjêntra-Šôḻa-Dêvarkku yâṇḍu 1.vadu Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu-k-Kuvaḷâlattu Bhaṭṭarukku........kku santi mûnṟukku erikka oru vilakki...ik-kôyilil tiru-v-ârâdanai-šeyyum Šiva-Brâhma(ma)ṇar-vašam tiruviḷakku onṟukkum..... Kshatrišikâmaṇi-vaḷanâṭṭu Tirunaṟaiyûr-nâṭṭu Nanti-purattu Vîra-Šôḻa... ....

112 (*g*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

..........nnavar pakka........mâ.....kkoṇḍa......k-Koḷḷippâkkaiyu naṇṇaṟk-arum-araṇ Maṇṇaikkaḍak...........viṟ-chchinavil irubattoru-kâl araišugaḷai katta Para.............ṇiya...........Râjê...ḷa........... tumê......ten..ku.............

113

In Kôlâr, on the left wall of the inner entrance of the Kôlâramma temple.

Kali-yuga nâlku-sâvirada nânûra embhattondaradoḷage Saka-varusha sâvirada mûnûra vondaneya Siddhârtti-saṁvatsarada Chayitra-su 1 Sô svasti srîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara ari-râya-vibhâḍa râya-gaja-mastaka-sûla virôdhi-râya-nirdhûma.....raṇa-Bhayirava saṅgara-Vîrabhadra-..râya-Râḷa pṛithivî-pati-râya-bhayaṅkara Harihara-sadana.podivanda...mûra-râyara gaṇḍa Nâgaṇṇa-voḍayara kumâra Dêpaṇṇa-voḍayaru darâ-prutuvî-mahântugaḷu Dêpaṇṇa-voḍaya-Mâmmalaga-râhutaru Kôḷâla-nâḍa-prabhu-Muttaṇṇa-jîyaru Soṇṇa-gauṇḍaru Yirigi-seṭṭi paṭṭaṇasvâmi-Amarâṇḍala-jîya ma......Hogariya Mâṇirâṇḍa-jîyara maga Bayyappa Nâyaṇṇa Kimbavâḍiya Mâra-dêva Abbiṇevîrâ makaḷaṁ Hambûyi-jîyanu Hudakuḷada Vâḷândi-jîyyara maga Vôbaṇṇanu voḷagâda samasta-gauṇḍu-prajegaḷû Kôḷâladaliya stânikarû Vâsudêva-mârâyanu .. kaṇṭha-mârâyanu oḷagâda stânikarû â-dêviya stânake mukhyarâda Dêvappa-jîyarige koṭṭa sâsanada kramav entendaḍe nimage dêviya stânika jîyya-paṭṭavanu katti..â jîyya-paṭṭake nâvu nimage dârâ-purvakavâgi Kôḷâla-nâḍa Andigana-hariya-grâma 1 kaṁ saluva chatus-sîmeyanuḷa gadde beddalu muntâgi vondu mêlu-vonnu sakaḷa-suvarnnadâya sarvâ-bâda-parihâravâgi naḍavudu yî-darma â-chandrârkka-stâyiyâgi naḍeyaluḷadu â-jîyya-paṭṭakke stâna-stânadalû jîyyaru-gaḷige âvâva sîme vuṇṭu â-sîmegaḷû yî-stânada..Dêvappa-jîyage saluvudu i-dharmake ârâdarû tappidarû Gaṅgeya taḍiyalu kavileya kon.......

114

In the same temple, on the outer wall in the north.

subham astu | svasti srî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1459neya Viḷambi-saṁvatsarada Jêshṭa-su 2 Ma Rôhiṇi-nakshatradalû srîman-mahârâjâ-dhirája râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa-srî-Achuta-Râya-mahârâyarû pṛithivi-râjyaṁ gayiutaṁ......vîra-bhaṭarige dharmavâgi viṭṭa...yanavarû avara pârupatyadallû .... srî .... Kôḷâlake pratinâmavâda Kôḷâla-Bhârgava-Parašurâma-pratishṭhe Kôḷâla-dêvî chatur-yuga-pûjita puṇya...kshêtra.... dêva-stânada grâmagaḷige.........

115

At the same temple, around the figure of lotus on the top slab of the first doorway.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Râjêndra-Šôḻa-dêvar tiru-nâmattâl Kaḍambanâkkai-nâṭṭu Kanaka-pavvadam âna-ch-Chûḻkalmalai-kkîḻ Iṭṭakirai Tribuvanaiyan magaḷ Jakki-yappai eḍuppitta-ttiru-ch-chuṟṟu-maṇḍagam šrî-Râjêntra-Šôḻa-dêvan

118

On the Bagu Baoḍi in Kolar.

(Persian characters.)

1200—Huval Hâfiz
kulo shayin hata nal mâyi katabuh

119

At the tank in Kolar.

(Persian characters.)

Zil ullâhil malik il malnân Ṭîpu Sultân
pâdshâh e ghâzi khal adallâhu mulkahu o saltanatahu
ba farmân e Sultân e Shâh e jahân
ke Saiyid Buḍan 'Amîl e jânfishân
cho dar sâl e Sâhir ba mâh e Taki
ke barbast e tâlâb e Kansar davân—1201 Hijri

120

At Têruhaḷḷi on the Kolar Hills, on the basement of the Gaṅgâdharêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kuvaḷâla-pura-paramêšvaran Gaṅga-kulôtbhavan Kâvêri-vallabhan Nandigiri-nâtan Uttama-Šôḻa-kKaṅgan-âna Vîra-Gaṅganena Gaṅga-maṇḍa-lattu-kKuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu-kKuvaḷâlattu Muchukunda-giriyin mêl Vîra-Gaṅga-nallûril uḍaiyâr Vîra-Gaṅgîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanârai-ttiru-pratishṭhai-paṇṇi-ttiru-kkaṟṟaḷiyuñ-jâtti-chChakarai-yâṇḍ-âyiratt-oru-nûṟṟu-muppatt-onbadu Dhâtra-saṁvatsarattu Chittrai-mâsattiṟ-padineṭṭân-tiyadiyun-Tiṅgaḷ-kkiḻamai-yum-apara-pakshattu Aṭṭamiyun-Tiruvôṇamum peṟṟav-anṟu in-nâyanârkku-ppû-šaikkun-tiruppaḍimâṟṟukkun-tiruviḷakkukkun-tirumêṟpûchchukkum maṟṟum pala-nimandaṅgaḷukkum-âga Kuvaḷâlatt-êriyil mêlai-ttûmbininṟum puṟa-ppaṭṭu vaḍakku nôkki-ppôna Mêṭṭukkâlukku-kkiḻakku Mâvaḍi-ppaṟṟuñ-Jekku-

rali-pparrun-Gûlichchêvagan-parrum Koraichcheruvum peruvâykkâlukku-kkilakku Aiyâdêviyum Amarapperuñjeruvum-Elumichchampâlaiyum-agappada-kkuli nâl-âyiram Panattiyil Periyêri-kîl-kkuli âyirañ-Jirrêri-kîl-kkuli âyiram Mušuvanmulaiyil-Ammaiy-âlvârum Agattiyândaiyun-gattina êri-kîl-kkuli âyiram...vamudu Parutti-êri-kîl-kkuli âyiram Uttama-Šôla-kKanga-ch-chatur-vêdi-mangalam-âna Pulal-êri-kîl-kkuli âyiram edirvâyil-ettam-irandinâl nilam ettu-kkandagam Puttûrir-Chirrêri-kîl-kkuli âyiram Puttûr-ettattil-ettam-añjinâl nilam-irupadin-kandagam âga varišai-kkôlâr-kuli padin-âyiramum etta-nilam-irupattettu-kkandagamum vittên šandirâditta-varai šelvadâga in-nâya-nârku nityôtsavattukku mâsôtsavattukkun-Gêttai-nakshatrôtsavattukkuñ-Jittirai-mâsattu-kKêttai-tîttha-nakshatram-â..mahôtsavattukkum pala-pani-nimandakkârarkum-âga-ch-Chakarai-yând-âyiratt-orunûrru-nârpattirand-âna Pramâti-samvatsarattu-tTingal-kkilamaiyuñ-Jittirai-vishuvum-ânav-anru Pal-lavakattêri-kîl nîr-pâyu-nilam-adanga vitttên Muttakattu..nšey punšey nâr-pâl-ellaiyin tôttam-utpada vittên Manikattiyir-Padumakattu vittên Kuvalâla-nâttil nâr-pâl-ellaikk-utpatta šullišûdi pâlamari irattai-kkanr-înranavu marrum-ippadiy-oppanav-ellâm in-nâyanârkê vittên-ivaiy-ellâm-ikkôyir.....tar..rattit-tum pidittun-gollakkadavargal šandirâditta-varai šelvad-âga vittên idu pan-Mâhê-švara-rakshai koduttân-aram perrân kârravanâ..ppinnaiy-aduttân-aran-gâttal vêndun-gadutt-adanai mârrinân-ârra naragâlu-marr-adanai-ppôrrinân pan ... ...kâvâm

121

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Uttama-Šôla-Gangan-âna Vîra-Gangan Muchukunda-giriyil Vîra-Gangapurattil Vîra-Gangîšvaran tali-ttânam-âga udaiyâr Vîra-Gangîšva-ram-udaiya-nâyanârai-chchêvikka-ttali pannirandukku-ttaliyilâl Tillainâyaka-ttalaikkôli Periya-nâchchiyum Vîra-Ganga-ttalaikkôli Palliyarai-nâchchiyum-ut-pada-ppêr panniruvarku-ppêr-oruvarku-k-kuli âyiram-âga-ppannîrâyiran-guli Pallavakattêri-kîlê vittu ivv-êriyai-chchêr...Muttakattilum-âga-ppêr-oruvarku-ppunšey-nilam iru-kandagam-âga irubattunâr-kandagam nanšey-nilamum-ittu Vîra-Ganganad-ându nârpattâru perra Târana-samvarsarattu-tTai-mmâsattu-ppadinâlân-tiyadiyuñ-Jevvây-kkilamaiyun-Gêttaiyum........vanru tali-kkâniy-âga vittên Pâdumândârku kuli âyiratt-ainûru idu pa.......

122

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kuvalâla-nâttil piranda mâppu-marikk-añju-panamum kunamêrkku mûnru panamum-in-nâttil virra marikk-oru-ponnum toruvunišu nadaivali

kudiraiy-âṟukkum ki.....kudirai-chchârigai...kkôyil tiruppaṇikkum šandirâditta-varai šelvadâga viṭṭên Puli-nâṭṭil Šakkili-êri-kîḻ-iraṇḍu vêli nilamum-orupûṭṭaiyum Kuvaḷâlatt-êri-kîḻ viṭṭa-v-iraṇḍu-vêli nilamum Poṟkuṉṟattu-kKudiraichchêvagar-êriyilê Kâṭṭaikaraiyum Kallaṭṭûril periyêri-kîḻ kuḍaṅgaiyum paḻaiya dêvadânam-iraṇḍu nîkkiy-allâda nilamum nîkki va....-nilavariyum vichchuppâṭṭamum-agappaḍa-ttiruvamudupaḍikku viṭṭên

123

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Veṭṭummâra-Bâṇanena Kuvaḷâla....tûrmai-chChenkaranadu tiru nundâviḷakkukku viṭṭên

124 (*a*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî mahâ-maṇḍalîšuran Uttama-Šôḻa-kKaṅgar Šelva-Gaṅgar mâmanâr Pôlâḷa-daṇṇâyakkar tambi Šikka-ttaṇṇâyakkar magan Vallâḷa-dêvanena uḍaiyâr Vîra-Gaṅgîšvaramu-uḍaiya nâyanârkku Vîra-Gaṅga-pputtêri edirvâyil tôṭṭam tiru-nanduvanam-âgavum idil pûvânadu tiruppaḷḷi-ttâmam-âgavum maṟṟ-uḷḷadu tiruviḷakkukku âvudâgavum ip-paḍikku Îšvara-varushattu-tTai-mmâdam muda. ....n Vaḍuka....n uḷḷadanai....yyakkaḍavar

124 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu 1244 šellâniṉṟa Dunmati-saṁvatsarattu Vaigâšimâdam 8ti tirunâḷu Nâyaṟṟu-kkiḻamai.......pûrva-pakshattu.....miyum.. ....uḍaiyâr Vîra-Gaṅgîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâkku tirunâḷukku dêvar vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar pradânigaḷil Kâ.........yar kumârar Kariyay-Irâmaiya-nâyakkar adikârigaḷ Tarukkêma....ṟṟu Kempapâḍi Mâra-dêvarum....ttil Kumarâtta Kûttâṇḍai-pôrêṟum Kuvaḷâla..šrî-pPeriya-nâḍavarum tirunâḷukku nišata...tta......râja..ṇḍaḷattil....kum pon...m yiu-nâṭṭavarum tirukkâroḷiyum na............t-tirunâḷum..Šoṇṇiyar mûṉṟân-tirunâḷum Ubhaiya-nânâdêšigaḷukku mûppâna Yiruga-šeṭṭiyâr nâlân-tirunâḷum........y-añjân-tirunâḷum Kuvaḷâlam....âdi-paṭṭaṇatta......ṟṟu....âṟân-tirunâḷum Minaḍai.... ...lân-tirunâ..ḷum Yira........Tiruttâṭṭanâṟum yin...... Periya-nâttavar tiruveḻichchikku tiru.....šândum Tiruvaṇârapuṟattukku tiruchchaḷagamum uḷḷappaḍa vêṇḍuna-um Tiruvanandal-nâyanârum.......tiru-vve............kôyil.....tiru............tiru............kaḍava...

.....nukkum......šeyyâd-oḻindavan Gamgai-karaiyil kurâṟ-pa..vai-kkonṟân...........Bramavatti koḻakkaḍavan Mâhešvara-rakshai

125

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti srî Marudûr-uḍaiyân Kamban Villavarâyanena uḍaiyâr Vîra-Gaṅgîšuram-uḍaiya-nâyanârkku oru tiru-viḷakku iru-šandi erivadâga-ppottasam vêle Aḍakkaiyanena kaṟ-kaḻani viṭṭên šandirâditta-varai šellakkaḍavadu idu šrî-Mâhêšvara-rakshai

126

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Bhujabala-Vîra-Nârâyaṇan Koygaikkuṟu-nâṭṭu-maṇḍalikan Malai-yâṇḍai-sîyan magan Dêvaṇḍai-šîyanena uḍaiyâr Vîra-Gaṅgîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr Vaiygaši-ttirunâḷ tirukkâroḷi en janma-nakshatram âna Âyiliya-nâḷ-ttirukkâroḷi eḻundaruḷuvikka-pPagar-êriyil munb-uḷḷa dêvadânattukku kîḻ-arugê viṭṭa kuḻi munûṟṟukkum irubattu-oru-paṇattâl uḷḷa vibhavam šandrâ-ditta-varai šellakkaḍavad-âga Viya-samvaṟcharattu Vaiygâši-mâdam mudal viṭṭên

127

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî dêvar Uttama-Šôḻa-kKaṅgâra..ti-nâyan Tiṇiyar....Gaṅgan Viḻuppar Nârayan Kuvaḷâlatt-êriyil Aiymâdêvi kuḻi nûṟṟu-oru-padum Šekkuralikku vaḍakkil kaḻani kâ..irupadum in-nâyanâr....tava....na id-iṟaivan.....m šandi-viḷakku yiraṇḍum šantarâditta-varai šelvadâga viṭṭên šrî-Mâhêšvara-rakshai ittai mâṟṟinân........

128

On the outer wall of the same temple.

1244 Durmati-saṁvatsara-Vaišâkha-mâsa....vîra-Vallâḷa-dêvara pradhâna kali-Lakkumai-daṇṇâyakana kumâra Kariya....Râmai-nâyakar adhikâri Haḷḷa .....

129

On a rock on the way up to the same village.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kuvaḷâla-pura-paramêšvaran Gaṅga-kulôṟbhavan Kâvêri-vallavan Nandigiri-nâdan Uttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅgan-âna Vîra-Gaṅganukku Vikkirama-Gaṅgan Kâli magan ..kkayena Vîra-Gaṅgan vêḷaikkâṟanena vêḷaikkâṟarâ ôḍi-ppôvâr mîṇâṭṭiyin-âḷa..ittai-chcholli ivaṟku pinbu šâvâdêy-irundênâgil ôḍi-ppô.... vêḷaikkâṟaṟku en mîṇâṭṭiyai-kkuḍuttên âvên

130

At Vibhûtipura (Kolar hobli), on the basement of the ruined Jalakaṇṭhêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kuvaḷâla-pura-paramêšvaran Gaṅga-kulôtbhavan Kâvêri-vallabhan Nandigiri-nâdan Uttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅgan âna Vîra-Gaṅganena Gaṅga-maṇḍalattu-kKuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu-kKuvaḷâlattu Muchukunda-giriyin kîḻ aḍivârattil Vîra-Gaṅga-nallûril uḍaiyâr Jalakaṇṭêšvara-nâyanârai-ttiru-pratishṭhai-paṇṇi-ttiru-k-kaṟṟaḷiyuñ-jâtti-chChakarai-yâṇḍ-âyiratt-oruṇûṟṟu-muppattonbadu Dhâtra-varushattu Šittirai-mâdattiṟ-padineṭṭân-tiyadi Tiṅgaḷ-kkiḻamaiyum-apara-pakshattu Ashṭamiyin tTiruvôṇamum peṟṟav-anṟu yin-nâyanârukku naivê-ttiya-amudupaḍikkum ttiruviḷakkum ttiruměni-ppûchchukkum maṟṟum pala-nimandaṅgaḷukkum-âga-kKuvaḷâlattu-pPeriyayêri-kkîḻ nûṟu kuḷi nilam viṭṭên puñjikkâga-kKuvaḷâlattukku-chchêrnda Vibhûtipura-kkirâmattai viṭṭên idakku šatus-sîmai-kkiḻakku-kKuvaḷâlam terukku Kîlkkôṭṭe mêrkku Muchu-kunda-giri viḍakku Khâdiripuram ittai Kaušika-gôtra Šiva-Brâhmaṇan pûšikka-kkaḍavan ittai mayattinavan Gaṅga-kkaraiyil kkurâ-ppašuvai-kkonnâ pala-narakaṅgaḷai anubhavippân šri-Jalakaṇṭêšvaran Umâ-Mahêšvara-rakshai

131

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî alai-kaḍal-uḍuttav-ama.talaiy-ulagatt-eṇṇ-aruṅ-gitti I..šaiyâr-adipan aṇṇal-eṅguḷandaiy-amaran-kâdalan kôd-il-pugaḻ-Kuvaḷâla-mâ-nagaraṅ-guḍi y-êṟṟiya âdi-vaṇikêšan Aḷagai-ppadiyun-tân-uḍaiyôn pai.yan Trailôkya-paṭṭaṇa-švâmi Aiyyan-aruṭ-chîr-Âšaittêvanuḍan avataritta âyiḻaiyâḷ Uyya.ṇḍai Arundati-yêy-anaiyâḷ tantây-tiru-vayiṟṟ-uditta tuḷaṅgu-maṇi-ttirumârman šeṅ-gamala-ppunal puḍai šûḻ šeḻun-Toṇḍai-vaḷa-nâḍan eṅgaḷ periyâṟk-iṇaya periyân maṟṟ-îṇḍ-ulagil opp-ariya Šakarai-yând-ôr-âyirattu mêṟ-chepp-ariya nûṟu kaḍand-irupadu tân šenṟadaṟ-pin venri-punai .. ḍar-kkaḷiṟṟu Vikkirama-Gaṅgan

kunṟ-eṟinda kûṟ-ilai-vêṟ-Koṟṟavanai iḍuvittu-kkott-alarum pûm-punal šûḻ Kuvaḷâlatt-êri-tanil uttamattê nîr-nila-maṟṟoru-vêliyum-âḷu šôlaiyadu tanakku vaḍa-mêṟkê viḍuvittu-ttiru-chchelvam pala perukki-chchi. .liyu-muppoḻuduṅ-garutt-amaiyav-eḻundaruḷumpaḍi nimandaṅ-gaṭṭuvittu-chchandirâditta-varai tirupugaḻ ṉiṟutti. .nindaḷûrilattin-intu vâḻg-enavê šrî-Mâhêšvararum Ainnûṟṟu-varum rakshai

132

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Tiru-magaḷ-tuṇaivan Jaya-magal-nâyakan irunilaṅ-gâvalan-iḻaṅ-gondaḻai. .šaiman vaḍa-tišai Mêruvil vâraṇam-poṟittôn kuḍa-tišaiy-induvin kula-muḍaṟ-chiṟandôn ten-tišai-kKâviri-chcheḻu-nîr-kaḍandôn vandišai-ppurin-dân vânavar-kôn-ṟan šenniyiṟ-kaiyavan. . kattavand-irukkira. .ponnin-âramum-îramum-punaindôn eṇ-ḍisaiy-amararum-Iyamanu naḍuṅgi-ppaṇḍu veṅ-Gâḷi-parikalam-paṟittôn nîneḍuṅ-gunṟagan-tuṇittu Nâgar kiṇilaiyâl-agamê pašay-âṇmaiyil-arašu-ppeḍiya-ttâkkiy-âṅg-avar muraišam kavandu mâḍagalatt-amarâ. .yan mu-tTamit-paruṇitan Muchukunda-giri-nâdan vaṇḍar parava. . . . . kkaṇḍanaḍanavarttana-pura-varâdišan Šelvan-peyarâl maṟṟ-avan tirumagaḷ palavaḷaṅgu kaṟpin-Mâdêvi-enbâḷ Pañchavar-tûdan para-nâri-puttiran veñ-jilai-ttaḍakkai Vîra-Gaṅgan naḍu. .ṟṟa šiṟṟandanar Šâraman toḍu-kaḍaṟ-ṟâuai-ttônṟaṟk-iḷaiyavaḷ veṅ-gaṇân Vikkiramâdittaṟku-ttaṅgai Kûttaṟku-ttân mun šiṟandavaḷ oḍakkoṟṟa-ttoṅgiya mukkaḍaga. .Varadaṅ-gôn Kachchi-kâvalan naṟu Tenuanaiy-aḍukaḷatt-aṭṭu venṟ-amar-kaḍanda Panaviriyûr-vêndan pon panapon puṇ keḍuvê paṅgâkkum eḻiṟ-Kaṅga-pperumâḷ attai. . .vâḻiy-agal-iḍat-ellâ-chchelvamum tôṟṟamum yâvaiyu-nillâv-ennum nilamai-êdi arundavâm-purinda šindaiyâḷ-âgiy-irund-aṟañ-jeyivaradiyâl penna eṇ. .ṇi šuṟṟum purišai-yun-tôraṇa-vâyadaluṅ-gaṟṟaḻiy-aduvuṅ-gavin peṟav-amaittu nandana-vanamun-tirumaḍaippaḻḻiyum-amaindanikkuḷamum maḍaiviḷâgamum pâguttu oṟṟaiy-išâṅgum iraṭṭai-târaiyum maṟṟum pala pala vâchchiyaṅgaḷum paṭṭamum-aṇi pûmbârikal-pagarumaḍe Puṟṟakaṭṭum pala-paḍi-nimanda-parišinuk-aruḷiy-anṟ-eḻiṟ-Chakariṟ âyirat-orunûṟ-onṟena aṟinarum uraitta nâḷil aṇiyuñ-janda-mum-agilum-âramu-maṇiyum ponnum varu-punaṟ-chàraṟ-koṅgalar kûvaḷai kûnṟ-iḍaiy-Umaiyoḍu Šaṅkaran-ṟannai tâpittanaḷê.

133 (*a*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Sâdhâraṇa-varushattu Mâši-mâdam 9 uḍaiyâr Šellva-Gaṅgîšvaram-uḍaiyârku . . . . vâm . . . . Šômâ. . .ḍa. r magan . . . . lavaḷ eṅga . . . . . mîšuram-uḍaiyâru . . . .

133 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šri Sâdhâraṇa-varushattu Mâši-mâdam 9 uḍaiyâr Šellva-Gaṅ. .švaram-uḍaiya .. kûrattâ ..... pparâšâri Vêṅgaḍavâṟk-attâni âḷachchi kuḍuttôm malaiyil nelai .. kôyilluku kallu šeṅgal taṭṭôḍum .. pe .. m-mariyâdayiṭṭa .. miṅgalil ...... vaṟku .. nalakkôṭṭaiyil maḍaiviḷâgatil šôlai šembu .. lluku Šakhara-yâṇḍu. .ḻâm varu.... mun ... kollaikum .. šandrâditya-varai sarvamânyam......kollai ku 5 kaḻani.....veyi. .kollai. .mariyâdi....âm........ ....lai ku 5 kaḻani ku 2 Ševva. .ppaḷḷi. .lê kollai ku 5 kaḻani ku 5....kollai ...kshêtram-âga chandrâditta-varai sarvamânyam-âga kuḍuttôm.....Iḍaipaḷḷi êrilê kaḻani ku 5...nilakkoṭṭaiyil........ kollai. .šrî

134

At Gavimaṭha (same hobli), on a stone near the wet land, to the east.

svasti šrî Saka-varusha sâsirada yinnûru-yembat-eṇṭaneya Plavaṅga-saṁvatsarada Âsvîja-ba 5 Â srîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvaraṁ ari-râya-vibhâḍa bhâsege tappuva râyara gaṇḍa vîra-Bukaṇṇa-Oḍeyara kumâra vîra-Râjêndra-Voḍeyaru prithivî-râjyaṁ gayiuttiha-kâladalu a........danikôskara khaṇḍu[ga]v eraḍu saluvudu

135

At Doḍḍa-Hasâḷa (same hobli), on the outlet of the Vôṭekere.

Durmati-nâma-saṁvatsarada Mârgašara-ba 6 lu. .ka-goṇḍa srî-Jaya. .gara... ....kavi subata....baruyanu Hasâḷada Môṭi-Gauḍanige barayisi kaṭu goḍige yinâmu hola kha ¼ gadde kha ½ idu prakâra.......aunbhavisuvadu

136

At Dimba (same hobli), on a stone near Koḍla-Gauḍa's well.

Pramâdîcha-nâma-saṁvatsarada Mâga-šu 10 lu srîmatu Dâ ॥ Sûranâraṇappanavaru Dimbada Dyâvaṇṇanige koṭṭa surugu-mânyada vâ.. prakâra hola 4 gadde 4 yî-prakâra putra-pautra-pâramparyavâgi anubhavisikoṇḍu yiruvadu yaudu barasi-koṭṭa šâsana

137

At Chôḷaghaṭṭa (same hobli), in Muninâgaṇṇa's field to the south-west of the village.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kuvaḷâla-pura-paramêšvaran Gaṅga-kulôṟbhavan Kâvêri-vallabhan Nanti-giri-nâdan Šôḷa-Gaṅgan-âna Vîra-Gaṅganena.........vikku Šôḷakaṭṭai idukku aḍaitta nañjai......pâl-ellaiyum ponn-aṟa-kkoṇḍu maṇṇ-aṟa kuḍuttên Uttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅganena Šakaṟai-yâṇḍu 1206 Târaṇa-saṁvatsarattu Šittirai-mâsam mudal pattonbadu Pirâmaṇarukkum perumâḷukkum dânam-âga kuḍuttên Tâḷai..kâḍu Jeyaniraviena ippaḍikku pattonbadu kuḍiyum...ta... vi-maṅgalattu kuḍi-irundu anubavippadu ippaḍi-kkuḍu.....ttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅgan-âna Vîra-Gaṅgan....ppaḍikku ivâi Gaṅga-pperumâḷ eḻuttu ippaḍikku ...ṇḍaimân eḻuttu ippaḍikku......râyan eḻuttu ippaḍikku..koṇḍa........ lâṇḍânena šeluttakkaḍavên

138

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

.........la-vari vichchuppâṭṭa-maṟṟumu uḷḷa âyaṅgaḷayum agappaḍa viṭṭên Vîra-Gaṅganena inta Iravi..maṅgala.........âšaippaṭṭavanum Geṅgaiyiṟ-kurâl-pašuvai konṟa pâpattai puguvân tan-tâyai aniyâya-nintai šonnapaḍi šandira-âditta-varai šellakkaḍavadu idu padineṭṭu-nâṭṭu viyâpârigaḷ ettu sva-dattam para-dattam vâ....rêta vasuddharâ shashṭim varsha-sahasrâṇi vishṭâ.....tê krimiḥ । hiraṇyam-êkam..m-êkâm.........ram haran narakam-âpnôti........

139

In Kṛishṇagauḍa's field to the north-west of the same village.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî sârvabhauma-chchakkiravartti šrî-Poyšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvaṟk-iyâṇḍu 32 ṇḍâvadu Šakâbda..... âna Sarvajit-saṁvatšarattu Vaigâši-mâdam patton-badân-tiyadiy-âna Rôhiṇiyum Budhaṅ-gaḷam-âna pûrva-paksha Prathamai in-nâḷ Gaṅgapâḍiy-âna Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu .... râmâ .... chChôḷakaṭṭu .. in-nâḷilê Bhagavan-Nârâyaṇan-âna Nâgadêva...na šrî-vîra-Ramanâ-Dêvaṟkku sarva .... mâttham-âga Kiḍambi .... matta ....machcha .... Âṇḍân-baṭṭanum Kiḍâmbi ...... ppiḷḷai magan .. chchamutti.... num ivar .... ṭṭârakku..nai.....ṇam-âga Šôḷa.......gattu...kku aḍaitta nañjai puñjai... l-ellaiyum kîḻ nôkkina kiṇaṟum mêl nôkkina maramum..ha-kshêtrârâmaṅgaḷum

sarvamâ . . yam-âga . . nichchai. . . . . . pala-varivu . . teṉ . . . . . . šaṅgama-šâkai uttarâna . . . vichchappâṭṭam . . . . pašu. .ḍâram uḷppa . . . . llâm-iṟaiyili-dânam dânam-âga-kkuḍuttên Nâga-dêvarena . . . šandirâditta-varai šallakkaḍa-vadu. . . . . podikku pattu-ppâkku ka . . . . van Gaṅgai-karaiyil kkurâl-pašuvai-kkonna pâvattil pôgakkaḍavân

140

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

. . . . .svasti šrî šrî-Pûmi-dêvikku pudalvar âgiya Šittar-Umêšasya šâsanam šrî-Pûmi-dêvikku puttara. .giya uttama-nidiyâ-mut-Tamiḻ-âlaiy-âḍi. . . .ni. . . . .têr. . . .m-inṟi-ttaṭṭam perugi. . . . . . ga Kali meliya pugaḻ peruga-ppagai naiya-ttikk-anaittum ševiḍuviḍâmal šeṅ-gôlê munnâgavum tiyâgamê aṉiyâgavum šitram-eḻiyadê. .pava maruga. . . . . . . .n eydiya dina-maṇi. . . . . yam ševiḍu. . . . . .ninṟa Gaṅga-vaḷa-nâṭṭu-kKuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu-pPeriya-nâḍa. . . . šrî-vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvar-ttôḷukkum vâḷukkum jayam-âga Šôḻakaṭṭe kîḻ kaḻani. . . . . . . tti magan . . . .su. . . . .mman âna Âṇḍân-baṭṭan šrî-pan . . .nnâlê Ki-ḍâmbi Echchamurata-baṭṭanum nam . . . . . .šôttaman magan Âṇḍân-baṭṭan šrî-vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvar tôḷukkum vâḷukkum. . . . . .viṭṭôm. . . . . .vîra-Râmanâda-Dêvarkku yâ. . .2. .Šôḻakaṭṭe. . . . .

141

At Kûṭêri (same hobli), on Jâru-baṇḍe in the south-west.

Âṅgîrasa-saṁvatsarada Âshâḍa-ba 8 srîmatu Tirumala-šômayâjalu Tamakaṁ Prasanna-Veṅkaṭêšvaruniki Nâginâyinicharuvu samarpistimî

143

At the same village,

on the basement of the north wall of the Sômêšvara temple in the east.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kuvaḷâla-pura-paramêšvaran Gaṅga-kulôṟpavan Kâvêri-vallaban Nantigiri-nâdan Uttama-Šôḻa-kKaṅgan Gaṅgapperumâḷ piruthivi-râjyam-paṇṇâ-niṟka Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam âna Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu-kKûṭṭêriyil Mâ. . . .livâḷa. . Pâridêvan magan ena. . . . . . .maṇḍalikkan ivv-ûr Akkappîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar kôyil Šiva-Brâhmaṇa . .kkâni vêḷaṟ-Kâšyapan Kumâ. . .n magan

Punišuvanam-uḍaiyânukku uttaram-ayana-saṅkiramattu kanaka.....dhârâ-pûrvakam-âga chandrâditta-varai šelvadâga-kkuḍuttu it-têvaṟku-ttiru-chchenniḍai-puṟam-âga ivv-ûr-êriy-âna ik-kuḍikâppa....šalileḍa....kkâṭṭanadi kaḻaniyum mêṟkiṟ Taṭṭâr-kaṭṭeyum viṭṭu Šiva-Brâhmaṇanukku aṟchanâbôgam-âga yiru-kaṇḍaga kaḻaniyuṅ-kôyil kaḻani-kkollaiy-iru-kaṇḍagamuṅ-guḍuttên-idu pan-Mâhêšvara-rakshai aṟam-aṟavaṟk-aṟam-alladu tuṇaiy-illai Paṟamê tuṇai

147

At Ṭamaka (same hobli), on a stone in Kacheṭṭi Muniveṅkaṭa's field.

šubham astu svasti samasta-sakala-šubhôdaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu sandadu 1480 nê Kâḷayukti-saṁvacharada muvva-râyara gaṇḍa ari-râya-vibhâḍa Sadâšiva-Râya-kârya-kartarâda šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Râma-Râjaya-kâryya-kartarâda Diluvara-Khânana Kârya-kartarâda Sîtâpana-.....ṭaparu Vîrayyage Kôlâlada-sîmeyoḷu koḍi[ge]-Râmasamudra baṭa-agrahâravâgi koṭṭaddu â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi koḍige-Râmasamudrava baṭa-agrahâravâgi koṭṭadu Turukâṇyada doregaḷu tapidare pandi tindavaru Karṇâṭakada doregaḷu tapidare Kašili tande-tâya konda pâpakke hôguvaru baṭa-agrahârake âva-dore tapidava kapileya konda pâpake hôhanu

149 (*a*)

At the same village, in Bûdigere Raṅgaiya's field to the west.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Pugaḻ-mâdu viḷaṅga Jaya-mâdu virumba Nila-magaḷ nilava Malar-magaḷ puṇara urimaiyiṟ-chiṟanta maṇimuḍi-šûḍi Villavar nilai-keḍa mînavar kulaitara Vikkalan Šiṅgaṇan mêl-kaḍal-pâya-ttikk-anaittun-tan šakkara-naḍâtti vîra-siṁhâsanattu-pPuvana-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷôḍum vîṟṟirunt-aruḷiya Kô(vi)v-Irâjakêšaripanmar âna chakkaravattigaḷ šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvaṟkku yâṇḍu 20 âvadu Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-kKuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu-kKaḻaniyûr-tiru-v-Irâmîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvaṟkku ivv-ûr-uḍaiya Brâhmaṇan Kausika-gô-trattu Bahudânya-sûtrattu Kaṟaik-kaṇḍa-Râmadêva-kamivittanan Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-Brahma-mârâyanena i-dêvarkku avi-bali-archanâ-bhôgattukku ivv-uru.... nanjeyi-nilatil nân ṟisha....ṟittu naḍuvitta kallâuukkum naḍu utpaṭṭa nilam padineṇ-šâṇ-kôlâl viṭṭa nilam kuḻi âyiram âyiramum it-têvarai ârâdhikkum Šiva-Brâhmaṇan Bhâradvâja-gôtrattu Bahudhânya-sûtrattu Irugan Muttan-âna U..ka-bhaṭṭanukku udaga-pûrvvam paṇṇi-kkuḍuttu yivanukkum ivvan varša..ttukku..yâl....viṟai nânum-en vaṟgattâru mey-pôga-kkûṟupadâhavum ivan viṭṭi koṭṭaṇam pala-paṇiviḍai koḷḷa.....nâgavum sarva-parihâram-paṇṇi-kkuḍuttên Jayam-koṇḍa-Šôḻa-Brahma-mârâyanena........

149 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Pûrva-dêšamuṅ-Gaṅgaiyuṅ-Gaḍâramuṅ-goṇḍa Kô-pParakêšari-panmar âna uḍaiyâr šrî-Râjêntra-Šôḻa-Dêvarku yâṇḍu 30 âvadu Kaḷaniyûr Mâhâdêvar tiru-v-Irâmîšvaram-uḍaiyârkku viṭṭa puñjai nâṟ-pâṟkellaiyum. . . . .
. . . . .

150

At Gaddêkaṇṇûru (same hobli), on a stone in Âvula Muniga's field.

Kali-yuga *nâlku-sâvirada-nânûṟa-aṟuvattâṟaroḷage Saka-varusha sâvirada-munnûṟa-hadinayidaṟa voḷagiya Šrîmukha-saṁvatsarada Jêshṭa-šu 1 Sô šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêsvara šrî-vîra . . . . ka-Râyaru pṛithivî-râjyaṁ gayiva kâladalli šrîmatu Kôḷâla-nâḍa-voḷagaṇa Kaḷaniyûra prabhu Sintaka-Chauṇḍi-jîyaravara maga Chokkappanu namm-ûra baḍagi-kula-samudra. . . . villada Gaṇḍôjî Nâchô-jana maga Šivaḍiyôjage koṭṭa šâsanada kramav ent endare tânu namage mâḷi-geya etti koḍalâgi nâu priyavâgi namma koḍige-holadalu (back) voḷage nâgoḷa koṭṭeü chandrâdityar [iruv]avarige sarvamânyavâgi koṭṭeü idake ârâdaru tappi-dare Gaṅgeya taḍiyali kapileya konda pâpadali hôharu î-mânyava keḍasidavaru bramhmatya-dôshadali hôharu

151

At the same village, on a stone in Vaṅkadâri Veṅkaṭâchalayya's field.

Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1443 neya Vikrama-saṁvatsarada Bhâdrapada-ba 5 Vôbu-Nârasimpurada mahâjanaṅgaḷu . . ya stâ(back)nikaru Dyâpa-Kadu-rappanavarige koṭṭadu sarvamânya hola hattu-koḷaga gadde hattu-koḷaga manê vondanu koṭadu sahita anubhavisal uḷḷavaru

152

At the same village, on a stone in the Taḷâri-mânya.

Sarvadhâri-saṁvatsarada Bhâdrapada-šu 1 Sô-lu šri-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara. . Râmaya-Dêvaru. . . hanuru Mallappa-gauṇḍaru-voḷagâdavaru vappi Balagaiya-guru Eḍiûra daṇḍige Vîraṇṇ-oḍaya(back)rige. . . . bûmi idakke âru tappa-lâgadu Kâsapa baraddu

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*Should be 4494.

153

At Kâmadênahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Taḷavâra's field.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1502 neya Vikrama-saṁvatsarada Âshâḍa-šu 12 lu šrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-vîra-Šrî-Raṅga-Dêva-mahârâyaru pṛithivî-râjyam geyiutaṁ yiralu šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Râma-Râjaya-Timma-Râjayyana pautrarâda Kôsala-Râjayana putrarâda Chinna-Timma-Râjayyanavaru Kâmadêvanahaḷḷi-Tirumalanâtha-dêvara amṛitapaḍi-nayivêdyake samarpisida mânya-holada šâsana tamage....yâgi salluva Kâmadêvanahaḷḷi..yalu..tamm-ayyana..vara appaṇeyalu dêvara amṛitapaḍi-nayivêdyakke samarpisida mânya-hola-šâsana yî-šâsanada holavanu gadde sâguvaḷi.... sûrya-chandraru iruva kâlaṅ mânyavâgi..samarpisida mânya-hola-gadde-dharma-šâsana

154

At the same village, on a stone in nettara-koḍige field.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varušaṅgaḷu 1487 neya Krôdhana-saṁvatsarada Pushya-šudha 10 šrîmatu Sugaṭûra Tamma..gauṇḍarû Karagada Mayilappa-gauṇḍarige nagâru-goḍagu-hola khaṁ ½ hattu-koḷaga yidake âru tappidarû tamma tande-tâyige saṁhârava mâḍida pâpakke hôguvaru

156

At Kallandûru (same hobli), on a stone in Taḷavâra Râma's field.

šubham astu Raghunâtha-Râjaya ... Kannaḍa Bhârati-agrahâra Kalandûru âchandrârka-stâyigaḷâgi nilagu .... Tammappa-gauḍaru mâḍida dharmma

157

At the same village, on a stone to the north of the Gôpâlasvâmi temple.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshaṅgaḷu 1536neya Ânanda-saṁvatsarada nija-Jêshṭa-šu 12 lu srîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêsvara pûrva-pašchima-dakshiṇôttara-chatus-samudrâdhipati šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-vîra-Vêṅkaṭapati-mahârâyaru ratna-siṁhâsanârûḍhar âgi prithivî-râjya-gayuttam iralu..Suguṭûra Tammappa-gauḍara .... râya-šîmeye .... Veṅkaṛassa-mârâjagaḷu....jagaḷa....sita pratigrâma baruva terege koṭṭu (rest illegible)

158

At the same village, on a virakal.

svasti šrî Iṟiva-Noḷamba pṛithvî-râjyaṁ geyyutire .....

159

On a rock at the same village.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî ·Hôjana-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvarukku....Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭu..............
....

162

At Bussênahaḷḷi (Sugaṭûru hobli), on a stone in the south.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu *1288 sanda vartamâna-Bhâva-saṁvatsarada Chayitra-šu 13 Šu-dalu srîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara ari-râyara vibhâḍa bhâshege tappuva râyara gaṇḍa pûrva-pašchima-chatu-samudrâ-dhipati šrî-vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-Voḍiyara kumâra šrî-vîra-Kumâra-Kampaṇṇa-Voḍi-yaru Avasarada Aṅkappanavaru mâḍid-agrahâra Kôḷâla-nâḍ-oḷagaṇa Kîḷôru-galiyâda Dêvalâpurada ašêsha-mahâjanaṅgaḷige koṭṭa dharma paḍeda šâsana agrahârake pûrvadali saluva chatus-sîmê-voḷapaṭṭa gadde-beddalu-kere-kuṇṭe-kaṭe-kâluve-guyyalu eḍa-eṟeyalu tôṭa-tuḍiki-nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa-akshî-ṇa-âgâmi-sidda-sâdhya-sthâvara-jaṅgama-saha Avasarad Aṅkappanavaru mâḍi-da nânâ-gôtrada-Brâhmara vṛittigaḷu dêva...yirisi vṛitti 2 Dêvaṇṇaṅgaḷige 2 Bommaṇṇaṅgaḷige purâṇada-Kali-bhaṭṭarige 1 parichâraka (rest contains details of vṛittis)

163

At Mâdavagurchênahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a rock in the south.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushammulu 1566ṟa Chitrabhânu-saṁvatsara-Chayitra-šu 1 Šukravâraṁ srîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-šrî-Šrî-Raṅga-Dêva-mahârâya-ayyavâru prithvî-sâmrâjyaṁ chayu-chunnagâ Ôbi-Râja-Ramaṇa-Râjayya-Dêva-mahârâja-ayyavâru Bhâskara-Sidhô-švara-bhaṭṭavâriki yî-tathâ-tithi-sûryôparâgaṁ-puṇya-kâlamandu Digu-Tirupati-pûrvamandu tamaku taṇḍrâdulu puṇyaṅgâ bû-dânaṁ dâra-pôsi yichchivuṇḍiri ganuka tamaku Šrî-Raṅga-Râya-Dêva-mahârâya-ayyavâru amara-umbaḷi pâliñ-china yi-Kôḷâla-sîmalôni Hogari-Chitanipalle-grâmaṁ sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvakaṅgâ dâra-pôsi yistini grâmamu putra-pautra-pâramparyamugâ â-chandrârkamugâ anubhaviñchukoni (stops here)

* Šaka 1288 = Parâbhava; Bhâva = 1317.

164

At Sugaṭûru (same hobli), on a stone in the vegetable garden in the north-east.

svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1552 neya Pramôdûta-saṁvatsarada Vayiśâkha-śu 15 lu srîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara śrî-vîra-pratâpa śri-vîra-Râma-Dêva-Râyaru pṛithvî-sâmbrâjyaṁ geyutiralu Sugaṭûra Chika-Râya-Tammaya-gavuḍaru daḷavâyu-Soṇṇaya-gavuḍarige koṭṭa netara-goḍegê-śâsanada kramav ent endaḍe nînu namma kâryagaḷige barada śâsanada paṭṭi namma doratanakke prayâsa-paṭṭu nirvahisida nimitya nimige Sugaṭûra-grâmadoḷagaṇa Santâ .. nâü ninage ... (back) netara-koḍige kôṭṭev âda kâraṇa (rest illegible)

165

On a stone in the centre of the same village.

svasti vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1553 neya Pramôdûta-saṁvatsarada Vayaśâka-śu 15 lu śrîmad-râjâdhirâja paramêśvara śri-vîra-pratâpa-śrî-vîra-Râma-Dêva-Râyaru pṛithvi-sâmbrâjyam geyyuttiralu Sugaṭûra Chikka-Râya-Tammaya-gauḍaru daḷavâyi-Soṇṇaya-gauḍarige koṭṭa nettara-koḍigê-śâsanada kramav entendaḍe (rest illegible)

167

At Koḷagañjihaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in the grass kâval.

Naḷa-saṁvatsara-Vayiśâkha-śudda 15 lu hajarat-Pâkharu-Khânu-Sâhêbaru ya.. dêkatu Araṇi-Gôpaṇṇa-Nârayaṇappa-Bhâskarayya-Subaṇṇa-Vidarayyanavaru koḍisi-koṭṭa mânya-hola khaṁ ½ hatu-koḷaga pâla...ga Tavarigeli Timmappa ardhapâlu (rest illegible)

168

At Bantigânahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone below the tank.

Subhakṛitu-saṁvatsarada Śrâvaṇa-bahuḷa 5 lu śrîmatu-râja-mânya râja-śrî Nârasiṅga-Râja ... Bayire Keñche-gauḍa (rest gone)

169

At Sômâmbudhi Amânikere (same hobli), on a stone built into the bund.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śri vijaya-praśasti-sahita śrîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara Tribhuvanamalla Taḷaikkâḍu Koṅgu Naṅgali Uchchaṅgi Vanavâsi Pâṇaṅgal-kôṭṭai koṇḍa Jaga-

dêkamalla Poyišaḷa-šrî-Nârasiṁha-Dêvar prathivi-râjyam-paṇṇiy-aruḷânirka Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyiratt-eḻubatt-êḻu šenṟa Bâva-samvatsarattu Paṅgini-mâsattu mûnṟân-tiyadiy-âna Viyâḻa-kkiḻamai......lâṟâna šrî..........lattu periyêri u...............

170

At Šômâmbudhi agrahâra (same hobli), on a stone at the Îšvara temple.

svasti samasta-bhuvanâšraya lôka-vikhyâta pañcha-šata-vîra-šâsana-labdhânêka-guṇa-gaṇâlaṅkṛita naya-vineya-jyâna-vijyâna-Bîra-Banañja-dharmma-pratipâḷana višuddha-guḍḍa-dhvaja-virâjamâna saha-samâḷiṅgita-vakshastaḷa-bhuvana-para ... nuta Vâsudêva-Khaṇḍaḷi-Mûlabhadrôdbhava-dvâtriṁša-vêḷâ ... m ashṭâdaša-paṭṭaṇamu chavusaṭṭi-yôgapîṭhamu nânâ-dêšâbhyantaram-ullaravattu-nâlku-ghaṭikâstânamuṁ Eṇenâḍa-padinâruvaruṁ nâlva-deseya gavaṟega-puṅgâtrigaruṁ gâṇḍigaruṁ gâvuṇḍa-svâmiyuṁ seṭṭigaḷû seṭṭiguttaru sênabhôvaruṁ êkêka-bîraru kanat-kanaka-samirddharuṁ samasta-baluṅkeya-daṇḍa-hastaruṁ âchâra-galigaḷuṁ kaḷahasa-pûrṇar ânneye bêliyâge beṅgeḷeye neḷalâge bêriyê maudaḷiyâge prithuviyê kaḷanâge samudramê nîrggâḍigeyâge Javage sarige-vaḷḷanâge âdityana balamê mâbalam âge chandranê chandrabalam âge nakshatra-târâ-gaṇagaḷê toṅgaḷâge tettîsa-kôṭi-dêvarkkaḷê nôṭakar âge vivaram emba kavachamaṁ tô..nney emba palageya piḍidû nâṇaṁ bayaludaṁ voḍedu Chêra-Chôḷa-Pâṇḍya-maṇḍalika-sâmanta-mahâ-sâmanta-chakravarttigaḷ-modalâge nâma-dharmma-sîla-châru-guṇagaḷi[ge] kâvarâgi pasubeyê japa-šîḷâ..ṇḍu....baḷaṁ kitti koṭa..khachakranân iṟidû kâdi gelva Bhagavatiya makkaḷ priya-kula-ayyavaḷaruṁ Ayyavaḷapura-Paramêšvariya makkaḷ appa Ayyavvayigaḷa modalâgi............

171

At Maṭnahaḷḷi (same hobli), in Jôḍidâr's field.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Irâja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâjan Šelva-Gaṅgan Šetu-Irâmîšuram-uḍaiyâṟku têṟṟiḍum chChelva-Gaṅgan tiru-v-Irâmîchchuraṟku tôṟṟiya uṇavu-kaḍanu ....varâdita nalla....ḷattân šâṟṟiya....ḷuñ-jandira-šûriyar tam padavimâṟṟilu-mâṟṟâ Šôḷar..va....ṟṟi....mmânilattê............kku nañjai..... ñjai.......ṭṭên mâṟṟinân Gaṁgaikkaraiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai-kkonṟa pâ..... pôvân

172

At the same village, on a stone at the Îšvara temple.

svasti Koṭṭimbar daḷa-manegaḷ Aṇṇiûranû vaḷâlaluḷḷa eṟidu viḷdar

173

At the same village, in the field of Channarâyasvâmi's pûjâri.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

......m âyiratt-iru-nûṟṟu-nâṟpa.....ṇḍu šenṟ-edirâm-âṇ......ndu-saṁvaṟsarattu Paṅguni..da-mudal svasti samasta-bhuvanâšraya šrî-pṛithivî-vallabha mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara parama-bhaṭṭâraka Yâdava-kulâmbara-dhumaṇi sarvajña-chûḍâmaṇi malarâja-râja malaporuḷu gaṇḍa gaṇḍa-bêruṇḍa kadana-prachaṇḍa êkâṅgavîra asahâya-šûra Šanivâra-šiddhi Giridugga-malla chala-damga-Râma vairîpa-kaṇḍîrava Makara-râjya-nirmûla Pâṇḍya-kula-samud-dharaṇa Šôḷa-râjya-pratishṭhâchârya Poyšaḷa-šrî-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar Puduppa-ḍaivîttil irundu šuka-râchchiyam-paṇṇugiṟa nâḷil-Iḍavaṅgattukku mukkiyarâna mûvar-gaṇḍa Pêšâṇi-Annman Gêṇaka-šakkaravatti šrîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍaḷêšvara Murâri-dêvar kumarar Pammarašar Ilavappaḷḷiyil Vayiri-dêvaṟku-pPâlâṟṟil nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâlillaiyil koṇḍa 3 kuḻi-ppaṅgâl-uḷḷa nilamum perièriyil nam paṅgum kuḍaṅgai â kuḍuttôm chandrâtya-varai šellakkaḍavadu inda-kkuḍaṅ-gaiyai mâṟṟinavan Gamgai-kkaraiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai .kkona pâvatti pugirakka-ḍavan

174

At Goṭṭehaḷḷi (same hobli), on uppina-baṇḍe.

sakarayâṇḍu nâlku-sâvirada-nânûra-tombhattu Krôdhana-saṁvatsarada Pushya-suddha 5 ralu Goṭṭihaḷḷiya-gauḍa šrî-Mâcharasara maga Paṅgarasaru hoyisida kallu

176

At the same village, on a stone in Soṇṇe-Gauḍa's field.

Šârvari-saṁvatsara-Âsvija-šudda 12 lu šrîmatu Šembâji-Râjaravaru Sugaṭûra-hôbaḷiya Akaladarasaya Antrâji-paṇḍitaru vṛitti vandu Šâmba.........

177

At Mâdamaṅgala (same hobli), on stones on the two sides of Viraguḍi, *alias* Chokkanaguḍi.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî samasta-prašasti-sahita šrîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Taḻaikkâḍu Koṅgu Naṅgili Koyâṟṟûr Uchchaṅgi Vanavaši Veḷvalaṅ-goṇḍa bhujabala Vîra-Gaṅga Pôḷa Nârasiṁha-Dêvar prativî-râjiyam-panniy-aruḷâniṟka Šagarai-yâṇḍu âyiratt-eṇbattâṟu Svabhânu-saṁvaršam Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu Puda-

nâṭṭu Mâdamaṅgalattu mâḍu toṟu-ppôgâniṟka O. . ṭa. . ttûr kâṇiyâḷan Šiṟu-ttoṇḍaṟ magan Oṟṟi-gâmuṇḍan toṟu-mîṭṭu-ppaṭṭân nâm adukku kal-niṟuttinê Mâdamaṅgalattu kâṇiyâḷan Kachchuvarašar ta. . . . . . . yân. . . . Nâgappaṟaiya . . . . kku Kachchuva-Nâga-gâmuṇḍar kuḍaṅgaiy viṭṭa kaḷani muppadin-kuḷaga . . . . tana Kachchava-gâmuṇḍan maga Nâga-gâmuṇḍanê en machchananukku.

178

At Jaṅgamagurjihaḷḷi (same hobli), on a rock known as kôkile-guṇḍu.

šubham astu svasti srîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara ari-râya-vibhâḍa bhâsige tappuva rayara gaṇḍa pûrva-pašchima-samudrâdhipati vîra-Dêva-Râyara kumâra-râya Bukka-Râya pṛithivî-râjya mâḍuva kâlada. . . . ? 1344 neya saṁvatsarada naḍeyuva Šubhakṛitu-saṁvatsarada Âsvayuja-ba 14 Budhavâra . . . . ya puṇya-kâladallu Vijaya-Bukka-Râyara mahâ-pradhâna Bayicheya-daṇṇâyaka-oḍeyaru pṛituvî-râjya mâḍuvalli â-Turavida-Râvige srîman-mahâ-sâmantâdhipati . . . . Aṟehaḷḷiyavoḷage Uttamasamudrada grâma 1 kkaṁ âha chatus-sîme-voḷagâda gadde-beddalu . . . . kâḍârambha-nîrârambha . . . . . jala-pâshâṇa-ashṭa-bhôga-têjas-svâmya - vṛikshâdi-âgâmi-sahiraṇya . . . .

179

At Velgaḷbure (Kurubûru hobli), on a stone in the roof of the Mârigudi-maṇṭapa.

Šrîmukha-nâma-saṁvatsara-Phâlguṇa-šuddha 5 Sthiravâra-šubha-dinadallu Velagalaburre-grâma-madhye šrî-Mâremmana dêvastâna kaṭisidavaru šânbhâga Subbaṇṇa Bairê-gauḍana maga Honnê-gauḍanu šilpi Basavana maga Mallâchâri

180

At the same village, on a stone in the Karitimmanahaḷḷi-bîḍu.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshaṅgaḷoḷu naḍavantâ Naḷa-nâma-saṁvatsara-Bhâdrapada-šu 2 lu râ || Gôvinda-Râvu šêkadâranu

181

At the same village, on a stone in the Doḍḍana-biḍu.

Šôbhakrutu-nâma-saṁvatsara-nija-Šrâvaṇa-šu 5 lu râja-šrî-Khâji-sâhêbaru šrîmukhada - Šivârada - hôbaḷî gavuḍagaḷa Karitimmanahaḷḷî - Môṭaṇahaḷḷi - Bayirappa koṭṭa staḷa-mânya

182

At the same village, on a vîrakal in the Bûdinatta field.

svasti śrîmanu Gaggar-okkalâ Madalûra Kuppan torugoḷol bidu sattu saggi-âdand avakke mû-tûmbu-kaḷani parihâra koṭṭar

183

At the same place, on the top of the vîrakal.

svasti śrî Vaḷigaḷ âmbura

184

At the same village, on a stone in the Daśavanda-field.

śubham astu svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushaṅgaḷu ? 1500 Bahudhânya-saṁvatsarada Pushya-śu 15 Sugaṭûra Tammeya-gauḍa..........

185

At Daḷasanûr (Daḷasanûr hobli),
on a stone in front of Karaga house in Karaga street.

svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1673 llu âdanthâ Âṅgirasa-nâma-saṁvatsarada Vaiśâkha-śu 13 llu râja-śrî Mâstêuahaḷḷî-Ayama-gauḍanavaru dêśa-kulakaraṇi-gumâstâ..pa-Veṅkaṭêśaya Daḷasanûru-hôbaḷî-kulakaraṇi Aṇṇappa hôbaḷî-gavuḍaṅgaḷu modalâdavaru saha Karagada Tammaṇṇa Ajaṇṇa jana-yibarige hâki-koṭṭa staḷada-mânyada hola kha ½ vûra-muṇḍaṇa kerê-keḷage gadde ½ ubhayaṁ kha 1 koṭṭu-yiddhêve sukhadalli anubhavisikoṇḍu yiruvadu ‖ Kempaṇṇana rujuvu 1 (back) yî-mânya Kaḍivâṇa-davaru tekoṇḍaddu 300 aksharadalu munnûru-varaha yidaralli Tammaṇṇa-nadu muppâgada pâlu Ajaṇṇanadu hâgada pâlu yî-kartaru anubhavisikoṇḍu yiruvadu yidake bhâgâdigaḷu pâlige bandare tamma pâlige bauda haṇa koṭṭu kaṭṭôdu Kempaṇṇa koḍade yiddare bâdhyatê yilla vûra munda............

186

At the same village, on stones lying at the outlet of Doḍḍakere.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî śakkivarttigaḷ Vikkirama-Śôḷa-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu pattâvadu Nigarili-Śôḷa-maṇḍalattu-pPuda-nâṭṭu nâṭṭu-gâmuṇḍan Râjêntra-Śôḷa-pPuda-nâṭṭu-maṇḍalikan śoṟ-padiyâl Eruttilan ..ṅgan âna Aḷagiya-Śôḷa-pPuda-nâṭṭu-vêḷân

magan Mâran âna Vâṇa-Vichchâdara-pPuḍa-nâḍ-âḷvân Tiladanûr-pperi-êri-kîḻ-kkâḍu-veṭṭi-kkâmb-aṟuttu ivv-ûr Aṅkakkâṟîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvaṟku-ttêva-dânam-âga viṭṭa kuḻi munnûṟṟ-aiymbadu munnûṟṟ-aiymbadu kuḻiyum viṭṭên Vâṇa-Vichchâdara-pPuḍa-nâḍ-âḷvânena it-tanmam iṟakkuvân Gengaiy-iḍai-kKumariy-iḍai-kkurâṟ-pašuvai-kkonṟân Brammôttiyê paḍuvân Šiva-Brâhmaṇan Bhârattuvâji-gôttrattu Pichcha-dêva-baṭṭan magan Âditta-dêva-baṭṭanukku kâṇiy-âga nîr-vârttu-kkuḍuttôm ..... maya-gâmuṇḍanum Vâṇa-Vichchâdara-pPuḍa-nâḍ-aḷvânum-ivv-iruvômum

187

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Ti....... vaḷara iru-Nila.....yum pôr-Še.............. neḍu-diyal-û..yuḷ-Iḍaitu......ḍum tuḍar..na-vêli.... .... muḍiyu-munnava.....l-tTennavan vaitta...........

188

At Nûlupurakôṭe (same hobli), on a stone near the village entrance.

Saumya-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-ba 7 lu Daḷasanûru-hôbaḷî nâḍa-gauḍa Ayima-gauḍaku kulakaraṇi-Aṇṇapagâri Chaṇamêši Hiḍiyaṇa-modalâdavaru Nabâ-bu-Šâyira Jânu khijamatahâra Nûru-Mahamadge Gâṇḍlahaḷḷî Muchalakuṇṭê bhûmivaḷage elle-nirnaya mâḍi koṭṭu yidhêve â-bhûmivaḷage grâma-kaṭḷê âkâra nôḍikoṇḍu masîdige darma salisikoṇḍu sukhadalli yirôdu yidake yâru tapidarû Hindû tapidare Kâsivaḷage brahmatya-mâḍida pâpadalli hôguru Musilamânaru tapidare handi tindahâge nâlugu-ûrula yallasaradu yichinadi

189

At Koṇḍênahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a rock in the šânbôg's inâm wet land in the south.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

šri-Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Puga-naṭṭu Puḷḷa-dêvâr-irâšiyam-paṇṇiy-aruḷa Šômâṇḍân âna..ttira-pâlanena Poṇḍurâṇḍu periêri-kîḻê ivv-ûr Koḷḷîšuram-uḍaiyârkku nâṟ-kaṇḍaga-kaḻani-viṭṭên-i-danma-yiṟakinavan Gaṅgai-taḍi kurâṟ-pašu-konṟa Piṟamavatti-paḍuvân

190

At the same village, on a stone lying in front of the Îsvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śri Nigarili-Śôḷa-maṇḍalattu Puga-nâṭṭil Poṇarel tiru-kKoḷḷiśuram-uḍaiyar kôyilil kâṇiy-âna Śiva-Brâmaṇa Â. . . .ya-gô . . . ttu Kâkkunâyaka-baṭṭa. . .
. . . .

193

At Muduvâḍi (same hobli), on a stone near the sluice of Mallasandra tank.

Jaya-saṁvatsara-Âśvîja-ba 5 Bra-lû srîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-mânya râja-srî Śambôji-Râja-mahârâjaraiyanavara kâr. . . .ru Kôḷâla-sîmê sarahadâlada Kaṇayâja-pantaru-modalâdavaru Kôḷâlada Kômaṭi. . .alu Chandaya Tambâra-haḷḷi-Âdepa-gauḍanavarige Muduvâḍi-Mallasamudrada kerê-keḷage hâkista-kaṭuṇadali śâsana. . . . . .vâgi yiralâgi. . . . . . . .suvahâge mâḍi Bâḷâji-paṇḍitar-ayyanavaru apaṇe-koṭṭadu Mallasamudradallû hola kha 1 alida gadde kha 9. . . . . . â-Mallasamudraddalu sa. .ke kha 3 Muduvâḍi. .ke kha 6 ubhayaṁ saha nâlavattombhattu-kaṇḍuga gaddê śâsana

194

At the same village, on a stone near the village entrance.

śri śubham astu Śaka-varusha *1404 neya Śukla-saṁvatsara-Chayitra-śudha 5 lu śrîmatu Muḷuvâyi-râjya. . . . .ra Dêvarâyapuravâda Muduvâḷi-agrahâ. . . .aśêsa-vidyâ-vihâra . . liku . . . . mahâ-nâya . . . yelana eṛa . . nigâri Ôbuḷi-nâyinigâru Chinnama-nâyanigâru daṇḍa-veṭi yikina-darma-śâsanaṁ mîru mâku yichiṭi-kâvalini Raghunâtha-śripatigânu. . . . .

196

At Tora-Dêvaṇḍahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone at the village entrance.

śubham astu svasti śrî jayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varusha 1463 neya Plava-saṁvatsarada Bhâdrapada-śu-2 lu śrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara śrî-vîra-pratâpa śrî-vîra-Achchuta-Dêva-mârâyaru pṛithvî-râjyaṁ geyutam iralu Râmâbhaṭṭa-ayyanavara kayyalu Kôḷâlada mârâya Kôḷâla-dêvateya śrîkâryake biḍisi Devâṇḍahaḷi-grâma yî-dharmake âru tapidaru tammatâyi-tandegaḷa tapidarû

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* Śukla = 1492 ; Plava = 1404.

197

At the same place, on a 2nd stone.

Yuva-saṁvatsarada Âšvîja-šu 5 lu Tammapa-gauḍa-ayyanavaru Liṅga-aṇṇa-navarige pura-mâḍi viṭa grâma

198

At Gâṇḍlahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a pillar in front of the Îšvara temple.

(east face) svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-šabda Pallavânvaya-šrî-prithuvî-vallabhaṁ Palla[va]-kula-tilakan êka-vâkya šrîman-Noḷambâdhirâjar Iṟiva-Noḷamba Nolipayya (west face) prithuvî-râjyaṁ geye šrîmat-Vikramâditya-Tiruvayyaṁ Gaṅg-aṟu...siraman âḷuttire Baṅgavâ(north face)ḍiya-keṟege bittu-kaṭṭu biṭṭudu idan aḻido Vâranâsiyuma kapileyuman aḻidon

200

At Nukkanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a vîrakal in Veṅkaṭaramaṇa's field.

svasti šrî sakala-jagat-trâyâbhivaudita-surâsurâdhîša-Paramêšvara-pratihâri-krita-Mahâvali-kulôdbhava-šrî-Mahâvali-Vâṇarasar prithivî-râjyaṁ geye Bâṇa-rasaruṁ mahâja[na]ruṁ kâduttire Nekkundi-nâḍan iṟiyim endu aṭṭe Bâṇarasarâ daṇḍu Pulikuṟikkiyuḷḷe eraḍu-daṇḍu kiṭṭi eṟeyuttire Nâga-Guṭṭarasaṁ tamma êṟida kudureyan maguḻe aṭṭi bâḷaṁ kiḻtu naḍadu palaran iṟidu sattoḍe Beḷḷamparavi mâ.bâḷagaḷchu-âge koṭṭodu sarvva-pâda-parihâraṁ idaṁ aḻivôn Bâraṇâsiyan aḻidônuṁ sâsirvvar-pârvvaruṁ sâsira-kavileyaṁ konda pañcha-mahâ-pâtakan akku

201

At the same village, on a stone in Šânabhôga's field.

svasti šrî Šakâbda ? 1268 neya ...mêle saluva Vyaya-saṁvatsarada Âšvija-ba 5 Sô-lu šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍa .... râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-Bukka-Râyaru prithivî-râjya geyivalli avara kumâra pratâpa-Harihara-Râyara nirûpa diṁ pradhâni-Mallarasaru ko[ṭṭa] šâsana Nikarili-Chôḷa-maṇḍalada Kôḷâla-nâḍa prabhu Yirigi-Seṭṭige pûrvadalli mâ.... ligakke saluva Nukkanahaḷḷi-yanû koḍageyâgi koṭṭeü â-ûrige saluvantâ udda-mukha ...-sathaḷaṅgaḷu adô...vâda bhâvigaḷu akshîṇi-âgâmi-nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa-sahitavâgi Yirigi-Šeṭṭige koṭṭevu yidake âru tappidarû Gaṅgeya taḍiyalli kapileya konda pâpadalli hôharu (usual final verses) maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî

202

At Eḍahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone set up in the mânya field of the Îśvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Śakara-yaṇḍu 1207..mêl śellâniṉṟa Khara-varushatti..kṛishṭha-pakshattu Chaturdaśi Guru-vâramum....nakshatramum peṟṟa nâl śrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara hari-râya-vibhâḷa bhâshaikku tappuva râyara gaṇḍa śrî-vîra-Kumâra Kampaṉ...uḍaiyar śuṅttu adikâri....ḷattumiḷa..târiyanta śeyvar..râyasa-hasta-kamalla .... Iḍaipaḷḷi sarvamâ-nyam-âga.. ....

203

At Chikkapura (same hobli), on a stone set up in Râmâyaṇada Vasantaiya's Inâm field to the south-east of the village.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Śakarai-âṇḍu âyirattu-irunûṟṟu-eṉbattu-mûṉṟa..n mêṟ-chellâniṉṟa Pâlavaṅga-varushattu Âṭṭi-mâsam 3 ti Triyôdeśiyuṁ Viyâḻa-kiḻamaiyuṁ śrî-manu-mahâ-maṇḍaḷêśura ari-râya-vibâḍa bâśaikku-ttappuva râyara gaṇḍa pûrva-dekshiṇa-pachchima-uttara-nâlu-semudrâdhipati śrî-vîra-Bhukaṇâ-uḍaiyar kumarar Kamaṇâ-uḍaiyaru Muḷamâyil-paṭṭaṇattil râjiyam-paṇṇinâ kalatil avar araimanai-mahâ-pradhâni Sômappa-uḍaiyavar niruvadinda...Viṭṭappân ivar tamaiyanâr Kopparaśârum Nigarili-Sôḻa-maṇḍalam..Puda-nâṭṭil Periya-nâḍavarum Śivandikan Śennâṇan Śokâṇṇa Kaṭṭipaḷḷi Śêśaṇṇa uḷḷiṭṭa nâvarum Tannichchaipaḷḷi-pura pâdi Aṟuvattu-mûvar Vîrabhadra-dêvar-mmagan Vîra-ppanukku śila-śasanâm tara Tannichchaipaḷḷi-purattukku pûrvattil śellum nañjai puñjai nâl-ppal-ellaiyu śatu-śîrmaikku kallum nâṭṭi viṭṭôm sarvamani-yam-âga śandira-âditta-varai naḍakakaḍavudu inda dhammattai keḍuttavar-gaḷ Geṅgai-karaiyil kurâṟ-paśuvai-kkonṟavan pâttilê pôvargaḷ Kopparaśar dhamma maṅgâḷamaha śrî

204

At Gummaraḍḍipura (same hobli), on a stone near the pond at the village entrance.

śubham astu ‖ a-vighnam astu svasti śrî jayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varshaṅgaḷu 1541 neya Siddhârthi-saṁvatsarada Pushya-śuddha 12 lu śrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara śrî-vîra-pratâpa śrî-vîra-Râma-mahâdêva-Râyaru Penagoṇḍeya ratna-siṁhâsanârûḍharâgi pṛithvî-sâmbrâjyaṁ geyivuttiralu Chaturtha-sa-gôtrada Sugaṭûra Tammaya-gauḍara pautrarâda Yimmaḍi-

Tammaya-gauḍara putrarâda Chikka-Râya-Tammaya-gauḍaru Bhâradvâja-sa-gôtrada Chaṇḍîšvara-vaṁšada Râmajana pautrarâda kavi-sammata Narasa-Râjana putranâda Bâlakṛishṇayyage koṭṭa bhaṭâgrahâra-bhû-dâna-dharma-šâsanada kramav ent andare Râmarasa-mahârâyarû tamage amara-nâyaka-tanake pâlisida ûra-châviḍige saluva Yêḷunâḍa-sîmeyoḷagaṇa Kôḷâla-sîmeya ..râhaḷi.....

205

At Vânarâsi (same hobli), on a stone in Paṭêl Vetta's field.

Paridhâvi-saṁvatsara-Phâlguṇa-šu-5 Gu šrîmatu mahâ-maṇḍaḷêšvaraṁ šrî-vîra-Kampaṇṇa-Voḍeyaru Duvâle....rige koṭṭa saṁ......saluva Hode-nâḍ-oḷagaṇa Vâraṇâsiyamba ûranû nimage ma..puravâgi koṭṭa-sammandha sarvamânyav-âgi vubhaya.....horagâgi û....sarva-yâgati-saha sarva-bâdhâ-parihâravâgi â-chandrârka-stâyiyâgi sarvamânyavâgi maḍa......vâgi koṭṭa sthâna-mânya.. ....mariyâde

207

At Baṅgavâḍi (same hobli), on a stone below the chikka-kerê-bund.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1583 neya Šârvari-saṁvatsarada Mâga-šu 10 lu srîmad-râja-mânya-râja-šrî Vilâji-paṇḍi[ta] Vîra-yanavaru...veḍigeya Gaṇapatiya......nallige koṭṭa-kaṭṭu-koḍigê-kaulu-kra-mav ent endare namma Daḷasanûra-staḷake saluva Baṅgavâḍi-kereya nîvu kaṭṭisiddakke batya-koḍige koṭṭalli varusha 1 keri-keḷage achukaṭu-šudda-vâḷi-gaḷa (back) yallavu vomba....ḍasaluḷḷavaru yidaroḷage yâ.ḍu phala sarvamânya (here follow details) yî-prakâra naḍasaluḷḷavaru endu koṭṭa-šilâ-šâsana yidake yâru tappidaru pañcha-mahâ-pâtakaru stâna-mânya mâva..........

208

At Ternahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Nâchêgauḍa's Karaga-field.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1647 aguneṭi Krôdhi-saṁvatsara-Šrâvaṇa-šudha 2 lu kôṭa-mânyaṁ Pañchânanaṁ-Tiramulaya-komâraḍu Koṇḍaya chênu kha ½ Mâstêpalli-Ayyama-gaunivilô kha ¼

209

At Bûragahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Karaga-Hanumappa's hoṅgê-kân.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 16.. Bahudhânya-nâma-saṁ-Bhâdrapada-ba-5 lu .... janavaru kulakarṇi .... Baṅguvâḍi-majare Bûragahaḷḷî kôṭa-mânya Sambâji-mâne Bûragahaḷḷî Guḍe-gavuḍa jana..hola kha.. guṇṭê-keḷage gadde kha ¼ koṭu-yidhêve

218

Kuppênahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in the forest to the east.

Yîšvara-saṁvatsara-Phâlguṇa-šu... šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara-Timmayya-Dêva-Chôḷa-mahârâjalu Tirumala-dêvara mânyamu yavaru tîsinânu vâri â.... vini.........

219

At Hôḷûr (Hôḷûr hobli),
on a stone lying in the pañchâṅgi wet land below the tank bund.

svasti šrî vijâyâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1585 Šôbhakrutu-saṁvatsarada Vaišâkha-šu 5 lu šrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-šrî Šambhâji-Râja-sâhêbaru Âlambagirî Tippi-Šeṭṭi-Vâraṇâši-Channê-gauḍagû koṭṭa.koḍigê-šâsana-kramav ent endare Kôḷâlake saluva Hôḷûru-hiriya-keriyannu nîü jîrṇṇôddhârav-âgi bahušâ kaṭṭišida nimitya prâku saluva achukaṭṭu gadde (here follow details) ubhayaṁ âru-khaṇḍuga gadde sarvamânya naḍasaluḷḷavaru yî-mânyake âva pârapatyagâraru tappidarû Kâšiyalli âkaḷa kouda pâpakke hôguvaru hosa achu-kaṭṭu ye (back) shṭu sâgidaru ashṭu gaddeyu yaṇṭu-phalâ nimage sarvamânyavâgi naḍasi-koḍaluḷḷavaru yaṇṭu-phala sandamêle nirṇaya khaṇḍugav eraḍake kaṭu-koḍige gadde kha ¼ ayadu-koḷaga-lekhadalu naḍasaluḷḷavaru hola aramanê pâlinoḷage kha ½ agrahârada pâlinali kha ½ ubhayaṁ kha 1 hola khaṇḍugavanna sarvamânyavâgi tappade naḍasaluḷḷavaru yidake yâva pâra-patyagâra tapidarû Kâšiyali âkaḷa konda pâpake hôguvaru

220

At the same village,
on a stone in Dêšakulakaraṇi Veṅkaṭanâraṇayya's kandâyam wet land.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṁbulu 1549.... Prabhava-saṁvatsaraṁ Phâlguṇa-šuddha 10 lu šrîmatu mahâ-nâyaṅkâchâryalayina Kovara Avubaḷa-Nâyani-komâra Nâgu-Nâyanigâru Sugaṭûri-Chika-Râya-Tammaya-gavi-nivâri apaṇakûḍâ Hôḷûriki agrahâraṁ mahâjanâla sammatina Nalabayi-raḍḍi-Chinabayi-raḍḍi Dâsapa-raḍḍi....keñchayaniki janulu nalugariki.......kaṭu-goḍagi dharma-šâsana-vivaram eṭlennanu mâ-kulavurânuku yichina Hôḷûru-grâmâna Chalapada charu-kinda kôḍi-staḷâna Kâmade..lega.bâna konipiñchi viḍichina maḍi kha 1 ralu..kirâki .... vayiñchukoni paḍilaṁ šêsukoni yî-maḍi phala-sâmyaṁ putra pautra-pâraṁ â-chandrârka-stâyigâ sukhâna anubhaviñchukoni vuṇḍêdi ani yichina-dharma-silâ-šâsanaṁ (usual final verse)

221

At the same village, on a stone lying near Bairaśeṭṭi's tope in the west.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

śotti śiri Mudaliyâr Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Śôḻa.ḷavañjiyâr kalattil Nigarili-Śôḻa-maṇḍa-lattu Puda-naṭṭil Poḻiuril Kachchi-Mukkaṇa-Kâḍuveṭṭi Pallavâditan Kâma-raśar magan Kuttaraśar Iravuttira-varaśattu kaṭṭinâr-i-Uḍaiya-śamuttiramu Śâma-śamuttira..m i-ur nayanâr dêvadana kaḻani oṉṟu Yiḍârpaṭṭa kaḻani.. ...viṭṭa........ .

222

At Dômasandra (same hobli), on a stone lying in the Paṭêl's field to the north-west of the village.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Śaka-varshaṅgaḷu 1277 Manmatha-saṁvatsarada Mâgha-śu 6 Śa ı śrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara ari-râya-vibhâḷa bhâsege tappuva râyaṟa gaṇḍa uttara-dakshiṇa-pûrva-patsima-samudrâdhipati ......va

kaparddaka..râkrîḍaṁ Gaṅgâ-śṛiṅgâra-śêkhara ı
karôtu jagatâṁ prîtiṁ tatasyandinakalâ ॥
âsîd âsîrvâdair êdhita-râjyas satâṁ mahîpâlâ ı
Saṅgama-nṛipêndra-sûnuḥ Bukka....pâla....guṇî....mân ॥
tasyâbhûd amita-pratâpa-taraṇis sâkshât prasâdê śaśî
saṅgîtaika-nidhis samasta-vi...shâm anyêshu kalpadruma[ḥ] ı
dharma-sthâpana-śîla-buddhi..ritaḥ sâmrâjya-lakshmî-pa..ḥ
nâmnâ vîra-Kumâra-Kampaṇa-iti-prakhyâhvayô bhûbhṛitâṁ ॥
mantrî tasya mahânubhâva-mati-bhâmatyô guṇânâṁ kulaiḥ
satyâchâra-samasta...turas sampûrṇa-bhâgyônnataḥ ı
śrêyân Sômapa ity udâra-mahimâ prâkalpayat śrêyasê
nîtijñô..ḷuvâdhipûr-adhipati-śrî-Sômanâthâlaya[ṁ] ॥
kadâchid atha kalyâṇatamaṁ kamala-lôchanaṁ ı
Sômavâra-vratê dêvaṁ Sômanâtham avaikshata ॥
niriksha niprâha tu taṁ sva-lakshyâ
sva-mantri ..ptâlaya-sankhya-bhâjaṁ ı
dêvaṁ dayâ-vâ...Sômanâtham
asmai tadâ grâmam adân mahântaṁ ॥
....

224

At Aṇṇênahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone lying in Paṭêl's field.

Sâdhâraṇa-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-śu 10 lu śrîmatu mâtuśrî Jayitâbâyi-ammana-vara appaṇêli Sugaṭura-hôbalî havâludâra râja-śrî Viṭhala-paṇḍitarayyanava-

runnu a(back)grahârada mahâjanangaḷu sahâ Aṇṇênahaḷḷî Śankarayyage netara-koḍigî-hola-śâsana ayidu-koḷaga-hola sarvamânyavâgi anubhavisikoṇḍu sukhadali yihadu

225

At Jannappalli (same hobli),
on a stone lying to the south of the Gôpâlasvâmi temple.

śubham astu svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushambulu 1563 aguneṭi Vishu-saṁvatsaram Âśvîja-ba 30lu Âtrêya-sagôtra Âpastamba-sûtra Yajuḥ-śâkhâdhyâyilaina Âravêṭi-Râma-Râju-Rangapa-Râjugâri pautralaina Gôpâla-Râjugâri putralaina śrî-Ranga-Râya-Dêva-mahârâyal-ayyavâru Âtrêya-sagôtra Âpastamba-sûtra Yajuś-śâkhâdhyâyilaina Nandyâla-Phaṇipati-sômayâjula pautrulu Raghunâtha-sômayâjula putralaina Venkaṭagiri-śâstrulaku î-tathâ-tithi-sûryôparâga-puṇya-kâlamandu dhârâ-pôsi ichina Janapalle-grâma-dâna-dharma-śâsanaṁ śrî-Râma

226

At Nenamanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a vîrakal in Hiraṇyayya's kandâyaṁ land.

svasti śrî Bêlûrarâ magaṁ Mâdappan prabhu-gauḍi Beḷûrâ emmeya tokaḷoḷ guddi ânt iṟidu sattan taṇaṁ pôdandaḍ okkala...

227

At Huttûr (Huttûr hobli), on a stone at the village entrance.

svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushangaḷu 1588 nê Viśvâvasu-saṁvatsarada Pushya-ba 10 ....daya-puṇya-kâladalu śrîmat-Kauśika-gôtra Bhôśala-nila Śivâji-Râjara putrarâda Śambhâji-Râjara kula-strî Jayitâ-Bâyammanavaru Kâśyapa-gôtra Kapathaḷî Gôvinda-panta-pautrarâda Virupâksha-Śankara-putrarâda Bhâvuji-pantarige koṭṭa bhû-dâna-dharma-śâsanada kramav ent endare Kôlâra-châvaḍige saluva....lada sîmevaḷage.....Uttûra-grâmavannû agrahâravâgi dâna-âdhi-kraya-bhôgya-....kaiṅkaryavâgi sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dhârâ-pûrvakavâgi sadâ sa-putra-pautra-pâramparyavâgi chatus-sîme-vaḷitavâda kâḍârambha-nirârambha-nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa-akshîṇa-âgâmi-siddha-sâdhyagaḷ emba ashṭa-bhôga-têjas-svâmya-....putra-pautra-pâramparya â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi anubhavisikoṇḍu baraviri [...] baresikoṭṭevâgi (3 lines gone)

228

At the same village, on a stone lying below the tank bund.

śubham astu Vyaya-saṁvatsarada Vaiśâkha-ba 5 Sugaṭûra Tamapaya-Gavuḍa-ayanavara (8 lines gone)

229

At Mêdutambihaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in the Gôpâḷi-hulbanni.

svasti Śrîpurusha-mahârâjâdhirâja-paramêśvara-bhaṭaru pṛithuvî-râjyaṁ geye Puttûrâ Jeṭṭamugoḷuttiḻdu Puttûr-Attâṇige aydûmbu-kaḻaniyuṁ aydûmbu-toṭṭappaṭṭuṁ koṭṭar idan aḷidôr pañcha-mahâ-pâtakar appar parihâra

230

On the right side of the same stone.

svasti śrî Puttûroḷu Kaṇṇaṁ Gûḷarasa Kanakârige mûgoḷaṁ kaḻani Bhagavatige koṭṭôd aḻivô ppañcha-mahâ-pâtakan akkuṁ ida saliyage dharmmaṁ

231

At the same place.

śrîmat-śrî-Śiva............hârâja pṛithuvî-râjya geye Puttûr-uḍe Śivamâram-maṁ Duṇḍagerggaṁ Nallattûr-oḍe Ogga mane-baḷegamuṁ aydûmbu-meda-kaḻaniyu eḻtûmbu bâḷe-toṭṭapaṭṭu Brahma-dêyaṁ koṭṭôdu sarvva-bâdhâ-parihâra idôn rakshippôrâ pâdam eṇṇa tolê mêle

232

At the same place.

svasti śrî Indapparasan-âḷan âṁkkuḷtire Puttûrato Bhuvanasiṅgiyara maga Sômaṇaṁ ....Kamavikuṇaṁ bandu toṟu-goḷvalli palaruman ôḍisi ivvattala â..kkondu tâka avandarüḷḷ aḻdudu î-śûra-gati petta arasum Attâṇiyum osadu anoḷa kaḻaniyuṁ i-kôha-pâḻu-mane parihâramuṁ koṭṭa ida salisidôn-pâ[da] enna tale mêgaṇḍu idan aḷidôn pañcha-mahâ-pâtakan akku toṟuvan ikisidin

233

At the same place.

svasti śrî Noḷambâdiyarasa pṛithuvî-râjyaṁ geye Puttûra toṟukoḷuḷ pettôṁ bali-miṇḍan â-śeṭṭiyara magan ara-paṭṭaṅ-gaṭṭi arasu ûruṁ iḻdu ayguḷa-kaḻaniyuṁ koṭṭôdu idan aḻidôn pañcha-mahâ-pâtakan akkuṁ

234

At Neraṇalli (same hobli), on a stone below the tank bund.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî sârvabhûma-śakkaravattigaḷ śrî-Bhôjaḷa-vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvaṟkku yâṇḍu 37 vadu Kara-sammasarâttu Perumaṅgalam-uḍaiyân Araiyan Viṇḍuvar-

perumâḷ âna Kâḍuvettiyena Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu Puda-nâṭṭu Puttûr-paṟṟil en-daga....attaiyârkku nanṟ-âga eḻundaruḷuvitta Pillai-âḻva-îšuram-uḍaiya-nâyanârkku nân kaṭṭina Kânakaṭṭai dêdânam âga viṭṭu i-nâyanâr kôyil Toṇḍai-ma...lattu Illattûr-nâṭṭu Neṇamali Šiva-Brâhmaṇan Pâ..gava nâyana-ppiḷḷaikku kâṇi âga kuḍuttên Kâḍuveṭṭiyena

235

At Šisandra (same hobli), on a vîrakal in the gauḍa's field.

svasti šrî Mahâbali Bâṇarasar gGaṅg-aṟu-sâsiramum âḷe (stops here)

237

At Jôḍi-Yâraṅgaṭṭa (same hobli), on a stone in Varadappa's inâm land.

Manmatha-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-ba 5 lu Kôḷâla-kôṭeya Šâmbaya-Nâyakaru... ...Bayirapa...taya....kaṭṭu-goḍagi yaramânya

238

At Šahapura (same hobli), on the Kâvalana-baṇḍe.

šrî-Chikka-Râya Tima-Gavuḍanige koṭṭa mânya puṇyav âgabêk endu (stops here)

239

At the same village, on the virakals in the Viraḷaguḍi field.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî sârvabhuvana-chakravattigaḷ šrî-Poyšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâda-Dêvarukku yâṇḍu 37 vadu Âḍi-mâda-muda..n-tiyadi nâḷ muppatt-âṟâvadu Šittirai-mâdam dêvar prâdhâna ..l Mañjiya-mâvuttarum Iḷavañjirâyarum Viṟchunaiyil pûšal-seygaiyil Nambi-šeṭṭiyâr piḷḷaigaḷil Vîrakkaḷal-mugiyâr anusâram âna Meṉṟan-paḷḷi Vi......n Villi pûšalukku-ppôy maḍan-âgi minpeḍugaiyil ivan piḷḷaikku makkaḷ uḷḷadanaiyum tân kaṭṭina kuṭṭaiyuṅ-gaṇḍaga-kkollaiyum avichchu-ppâṭṭam iṟai utpeḍa sarvamâniyam âga-chchandirâditta-varai šellakkaḍavad-âga kuḍuttôm Vîrakkaḷal-mugiyârum ivv-ûr ......râyarum

240

At Bichagoṇḍanahaḷḷi (same hobli), at the pond near the village gate.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâbdam 1210 idan mêṟ-chellâninṟa Sarvachid-varushattu Âḍi-mâdham šrî-vîra-Hariyam-uḍaiya vîra-Bukkaṇa-uḍaiyâr prithivi-râjyam-paṇṇâ-

nirkkaiyil svasti šrî Šeravâran-nâṭṭukkum Šonneya-nâyan-šaturvêdin-nâṭṭavar Paṭṭiyûr Pemmi-šeṭṭi Šura ..... kiša-gavaṇḍar Minarašan Mailâṇḍai ..... marrum-uḷitta nâḍavarum Pammapetta-nâṭṭu Širramarâdiyai sarvamâniyam-âga kuḍaṅgaiy-âkki viṭṭôm chandrâditta-varai šellakaḍavadu

241

At Kôṭûr (same hobli), on a stone lying at the sluice of the Basavâpura tank.

šrî-Basava-Liṅgâya namaḥ šubha...svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šalivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1530 neya Kîlaka-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-šuddha 15 Sômavâradalu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-Veṅkaṭapati-Dêva-mahârâyaru pûrva-pašchima-uttara-dakshiṇa-chatus-samudra-prituvî-sâmrâjyaṁ gaiütiralu *Charta-gôtrada Suguṭûra Yimmaḍi-Tammaya-Gauḍara putrarâda Mummaḍi-Tammaya-Gauḍaru tamma Amara-Nâyakatanake saluva Kôḷâla-sîmê-voḷagaṇa Kôṭûra-Hosahaḷḷiya-grâmavannu *Chatra-gôtrada Šiva-putrar-âda â-Nagaratêšvara-dêvara sishyaru (ma)Mahadêvarige nâü namma tâyi-tande-gaḷige puṇyav âgal endu Vîrapurav endu pratinâmavan iṭṭu Basava-Liṅga-dêvara guḍiyanu nimage maṭavâg irabêk endu tri-vâchâ-tri-karaṇa-šudhavâgi nimage paṭṭa kaṭṭisideü nîvu nimma šisya-parampari â-chandrârkavâgi anubhavisikoṇḍu sukhadali yihôdu yidannu âru tapidarû Kâsî-Gaṅgeya taḍiyali gô-Brâhmaṇa-rige .... konda pâpake hôharu

242

At Abbaṇi (same hobli), on stones lying at Basavana-dinne.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Uttama-Šôḷa-kKaṅgar Padima-dêvar magan Gaṅgapperumâḷena Vanniyakaṭṭattir Dâmôdara-pperumâḷukku Šrîmuka-savvarsarattu Âni-mâda-mudal Kâraipaḷḷiyil vîša mudal ûr nanšey puñjey nâr-pâl-ellaiyum Appaṇai-êri-kiḻ kuḍaṅgai panniru-kaṇḍagattu pattu-kkuḷagamum utpaḍa-ttiruviḍai ... ṭam âga kuḍuttên Gaṅgapperumâḷena

243

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

.......va-Gaṅganena Kârai Vikrama-Šôḷa-Gaṅgan .... svasti šrî Aru-gellaiyam svasti .... vîša mudal .... pâlakku Tirunandavanapuraḷapurattu Aruḷâḷanâdanumâ..............

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*Perhaps a mistake for *Chaturtha*.

244

At Haraḷakuṇṭe (same hobli), on a stone lying at Šaṅkaranârâyaṇa-dinne.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Uttama-Šôḷa-kKaṅgan âna Padumišeyanena Mâmaḍimudaligaḷil Api ..yil ivan....magan Uyya-vanda-piḷḷaikku Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭil Nariyanpaḷḷikk-aḍaitta nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellayy-um Kaṇṇandai-kuṭṭaiyil nîr pâyum nilamu-maṟṟum eppêṟpaṭṭanu ..m pon-aṟa-kkaikkoṇḍu maṇṇ-a........koḍuttên.... ......ṭṭil Nâyañjeyvânpaḷḷiyil.......ppanâr pô......tta vaḷaiyil Veḷ.. švaram-uḍaiyâṟku dêvadânam âga ša..lamum-aḍittu eḻuto-veṭṭi ....kkallu-nâṭṭi-kkuḍuttên idil Brâhmaṇaṟku-ppanniru-kaṇḍaga-kkaḻaniyum panniru-kaṇḍaga-kkollaiyum...ki kuḍuttên..........

245

At Haraḷakuṇṭe (same hobli), on a stone lying in the Saṅkaranârâyaṇa-dinne.

svasti šrî Iṟiva-Noḷambaṁ prithuvî-râjyaṁ geyyutt ire gâṇigara Perundâḷi-seṭṭiyara magaṁ Gaṅge-seṭṭi Kalasyaṟe Panaṭiya tuṟugoḷoḷ koṇḍu puyyal vôgi ânt iṟidu saggam êṟidaṁ Šakha-varshaṁ 888 bese-geydoṁ Koyatûra kâsigaṁ Vikramâdittan bahu-guṇake ...

246

At the same village, on a stone at the village entrance.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1559..ya Îšvara-nâma-saṁvatsarada ..... šrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa pûrva-pašchima-dakshiṇa-uttara-chatus-samudrâdhîšarâda šrî-vîra-Veṅkaṭa-Dêva-mahârâyaru Penugoṇḍeya ratna-siṁhâsanârûḍharâgi prithivî-râjyaṁ geyutt iralu chaturtha-gôtrada....Timmaya (rest gone)

247

On two pieces of a stone at the same village entrance.

(1st piece) šrî Suguṭûra Immaḍi-Tammaya-Gauḍara pautrarâda Chika-Râya-Tammaya-Gauḍara putrarâda Immaḍi-Chika-Râya-Tammaya-Gauḍarayyanavaru Šatašṛiṅga-parvatada Antara-Gaṅgâ-tiradalu nâvu kaṭṭisida dêvasthânadalu Yêkâmbranâthannu Kâmâkshammannu pratishṭheyannu mâḍi â-kâladalu Hoḷalipaṭaḍeya Haraḷakuṇṭege pratinidhiyâdanthâ Šivakâñchîpurav emba agrahâravannu mâḍi...dêvatâ-sânnidhyadalli gaṇa-saṅkhyâ 33 mûrtigaḷannu

mâḍi Brâhmaranu grihaṅgaḷa kaṭṭikoṇḍu kuṭumba-samêtavâ(2nd piece)gi iruvahâge mâḍi nâvu......... namma tande Chika-Râya-Tammaya-Gauḍaraiyyanavarigû dharma-svarûpiy âdanthâ Halasammanavarigû puṇyav âgi yî-grâmake saluva valaya-Vâmana-mudrâge vaḷagâda kâḍârambha-nîrârambha-ashṭa-bhôga-têjas-svâmyavannu sakala-suvarṇâdâya-bhattâdâya-turu-kâṇike-virubha-bêḍige-bîjavari-maṇudere-maggadere-suṅka-soḍige-ulu........ âdâya-biṭi-bêgâra-kabâḍu-kudurê-suṅka yivu-modalâdav ellâ ..lavu tri-purushâdiyâgi tri-karaṇa-šuddhiyâgi tri..kadalu namma antaḥkaraṇadalu sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvakavâgi dhâreyan eradu koṭṭa agrahâra-bhû-dâna-dharma-šâsana šrî hîgey endu nâvu sadyaḥ-parichchhêdava mâḍidevâgi yî-dharmavanu (stops here)

248

At Aṇḍigênahaḷḷi bêcharâkh (same hobli), on a stone at the border of Haraṭi.

svasti šrî Šakâbda 1319.. ke mêle saluva Yîšvara-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-šu 1 Sô-lû šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-Harihara-mahârâyaru pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geyuvalli.......-Râyarige âyur-ârôgya-aišvaryâbhivṛiddhiy âgabêk endu šrîman-Mahêšvara-paṇḍitârâdhyaru Mudda-Girinâtha-ayyagaḷige koṭṭa dharma-šâsana...... Kôḷâla-nâḍa prabhugaḷu..... pûrvarâda Ballâḷa-Dêvana kâla-modalâgi hâḷâgidda Aṇḍiganahaḷḷiyan ta...â-ûrige saluvanta ûrdhva-mukhavâda vṛikshagaḷu akshîṇi-âgâmi-nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa-sahitavâgi Mudda-Girinâtha-ayyagaḷige koṭṭantâ dharma yidakke âru tapidavaru Gaṅgeya taḍiyalli kapileya konda pâpadalli hôharu

251

At Haraḍi (same hobli), on a stone at the village entrance.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshaṅgaḷu 1553neya Prajâpati-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-šu 2 lû šrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-šrî-vîra-Veṅkaṭapati-Râya-mahârâyaravaru pṛithivî-sâmrâjyaṁ geyutt iralu šrîmat-sujana............ Ampeyyanavarige nîvu koṭṭa............. Tammê-Gauḍaru .... grâmagaḷa dâna-viḍeya kramav ent endare namma âḷuvikege saluva Kôḷâla-sîmê-voḷagaṇa Hanaṭi-sthaḷada..... Aḍiganahaḷḷi 1 (others named) antu grâma 11nu nâvu nimage dharmavâgi...dagaḷa satyava mâḍi šâsanava hâki samarpistev âda-kâraṇa prâku grâmagaḷige saluva chatus-sîmê-voḷagâda kâḍârambha[ke] salu[va] holada ..... nîrârambhake saluva keregaḷu kuṇṭegaḷu aṇegaḷu......yyaḷu tôṭa tuḍike kudurê-suṅka sakala-suvarṇâdâya (3 lines gone; usual final verses)

252

At Timmasandra (same hobli), on a stone in front of the Gôpâlasvâmi temple.

šrî-Gaṇâdhipatayê namaḥ svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1390 ya Sarvadhâri-saṁvatsarada Mâgha-ba 14 Šivarâtri-puṇya-kâladalu šrî-man-mahâ-maṇḍaḷêšvara poḍe-râya bhûpa-Nârâyaṇa-râya Hulihaliya Râmaya-arasugaḷu Šrîparvatada Kâmidêva Vîraṇa-voḍeyarige poḍavondu koṭṭa dharma-šâsanada kramav ent endare Teppada Nâgaṇana gaḍi. . . châvaḍiya Kôḷâla-nâḍige sandu-baha Timmasamudrada grâma 1 danu šrî-Mallikârjuna-dêvara šrî-kâryake â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi chandrâdityar uḷḷannabara sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dhârâ-pûrvakavâgi voḍambaṭṭu koṭṭa dharma-šâsanada pura (usual final verses) šubham astu

254

At Neranahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in front of the village.

svasti šrî vijayâbda-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 15. . neya Šrîmukha-saṁ-vatsarada. . . . mahôdaya-puṇya-kâladalu šrîmat-râja-šrî-Jayitâ-Bâyammanavaru Kailâsa-vâsi (rest effaced)

256

At Agrahâra-Sômarasanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone on Kûrukalkaṭṭe Uḍuguṭṭa.

Plavaṅga-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-šu . . . šrîmat-Sômarasanahaḷḷî kereya nakkala-hola matina-mara-holavaṁ mâḍikoṇḍu baral ûra gavuḍaru . . . koṇḍu sukhadali yiharu yî-hola ayikoḷaga Bilanakuḍi hola gadde ûbhayaṁ staḷa-gânike hanneraḍu-koḷaga dâna-mâḍi. . . . . Tammarasayyana appaṇeyinda koṭṭa koḍagi. . lagaṁ . . . . sukhadalu yiharu Tammarasaya-appaṇeyinda (rest illegible)

MULBAGAL TALUQ.

1

In Mulbâgal, on a copper-plate in the Šrîpâdarâya-maṭha.

šubham astu

namas tuṅga—*etc.* ||

Harêr lîlâ-varâhasya daṁshṭrâ-daṇḍas sa pâtu vaḥ |

Hêmâdri-kalašâ yatra dhâtrî chhatra-šriyaṁ dadhau ||

kalyâṇâyâstu tad dhâma pratyûha-timirâpahaṁ |

yad gajô'py Agajôdbhûtaṁ Hariṇâpi cha pûjyatê ||

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šakâbdaṅgaḷu ? 1499 sandu vartamânav âda Yîšvara-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-šu 15 Guruvâra-Rôhiṇî-nakshatra-Prîti-nâma-yôga-Kaulavâkaraṇa-yukta-puṇya-kâladalli šrîmat-parama-haṁsa-parivrâjakâ-châryar âda pada-vâkya-pramâṇa-pârâvâra-pârîṇar âda sarva-tantra-svatantrar âda šrîmad-Vaishṇava-siddhânta-pratisṭhâpanâchâryar âda šrîmad-Gôpînâtha-dêvara divya-šrî-pâda-padmârâdhakar âda šrîmad-Âdirâja-tîrthara prašishyar âda šrîmat-Saṅkarshaṇa-tîrthara šishyar âda šrîmat-Suvarṇavarṇa-Parašurâma-tîrthara Muḷabâgala-maṭhake šrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara râja-mârtâṇḍa râja-kaṇṭhîravâpratima-pratâpa vîra-narapatigaḷ âda Ašvapati-Gaja-pati-manô-bhayaṅkarar âda nara-lôka-gaṇḍa Vijayânagara-Karṇâṭaka-siṁhâsanâ-dhîšvarar âda Âtrêya-gôtrar âda Âšvalâyana-sûtrar âda Ruk-šâkhâdhyâyigaḷ âda Narasihva-Râyarayanavara pautrarâda Virûpâksha-Râyarayyanavara putrar âda Vijaya-Veṅkaṭapati-Râyarayyanavaru | Muḷabâgala-maṭhakke yî-Kârtika-šu 15 Guruvâra-Rôhiṇî-nakshatra-Prîti-nâma-yôga-Kaulavâkaraṇa-yukta-puṇya-kâladalli barasi koṭṭa bhû-dâna-šâsana-kramav ent endare Vûṭakûru-sihvâsanada pašchima-kôṭê bâgalige saluva Paramati-sthaḷake sêrida Vaḍaga-Râtûra hô(on the back)baḷige hondida Veṅgere-grâma Vaḍatanapâḷyakke pûrva Sirakaṇapâḷyakke dakshiṇa Pâṇḍimaṅgalake pašchima Kâvêrige uttara yî-chatus-sîmê-madhya-dalli yiruva upagrâma-sahita Veṅgere-grâmakke pûrva-dakshiṇa-pašchimôttara-gaḷalli daṇḍa-kamaṇḍalu-mudrâ-Vâmana-mudrâṅkita-silegaḷanû pratishṭhâpita mâḍista chatus-sîmê-vaḷagina Veṅgere-grâma yidakke sêrida upagrâmagaḷu kara sahâ Muḷabâgala-maṭhada šrî-Gôpînâtha-dêvara dîpârâdhanege šrîmad-Âdirâja-tîrthara prašishyar âda šrîmat-Saṅkarshaṇa-tîrthara šishyar âda šrîmat-Suvarṇavarṇa-Parašurâma-tîrthara Muḷabâgala-maṭhakke Narasiṁha-Râyarava-ra pautrar âda Virûpâksha-Râyanavara putrar âda Vijaya-Veṅkaṭapati-Râyar-ayyanavarû Pâṇḍuraṅga-kshêtra-vâsi šrî-Viṭhala-svâmiyavara divya-šrî-pâda-sannidhiyalli sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dhârâ-pûrvakam âgi koṭevu kâraṇa yî-chatus-sîmê-

vaḷagina tôṭa tuḍige gade bedalu mâvaḍe maravaḍe nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-taru-pâshâṇa-akshîṇ[y]-âgâmi-sidha-sâdhyaṅgaḷ emba ashṭa-bhôga-têjas-svâmyagaḷannu nîvê anubhavisikoṇḍu baraluḷḷavar endu Muḷabâgila-maṭhake Vijaya-Veṅkaṭa-pati-Râyarayyanavaru barasikoṭṭa bhû-dâna-śâsana |

êkaiva bhaginî lôkê sarvêshâm êva bhûbhujâṁ |
na bhôjyâ na kara-grâhyâ vipra-dattâ vasundharâ ||

(usual final verses)

na visham visham ity âhur Brahma-svaṁ visham uchyatê |
visham êkâkinaṁ hanti Brahma-svaṁ putra-pautrakaṁ ||

śrî-Virûpâksha

2

In Muḷbâgal, on a copper-plate in possession of Kṛishṇappa.

śrî-Prasanna-Virûpâksha śubham astu svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1353 nê Sâdhâraṇa-nâma-saṁvatsarada Phâlguṇa-śu 10 lu yî-Prasanna-Virûpâksha-dêvarige dêvâlaya-prâkâra-gôpuraṅgaḷu śikharada chinnada hodike Manmatha-pushkaraṇi aṅga-raṅga-bhôga-vaibhava-agrahâra-grâmaṅgaḷu maṇṭapaṅgaḷu bhikshâ-maṇṭapa-muntâda-sakala-dharmmaṅgaḷu Vijaya-Râyara dharmadinda Vishṇuvardhana-gôtrada Heggaḍe-dêvaṅgaḷu Vommâyammaṅgaḷa makkaḷu Lakhaṇṇa-daṇâyakaru Mâdaṇṇa-daṇâyakaru śrî-Prasanna-Virûpâksha-dêvarige paḍitara-dîpârâdhane-nityôtsava-pakshôtsava-mâsôtsava-rathôtsava-muntâda aṅga-raṅga-vaibhôgaṅgaḷu naḍebêk enda-kâraṇa Uthâna-12 puṇya-kâladalli dhârâ-dattav âgi ko (back) ṭṭa grâmaṅgaḷu Muḷuvâyi-sîmege saluva Virûpâkshapura 1 Guṭṭehaḷḷi 1 Sûrâdêvihaḷḷi 1 Mahâdêvanahaḷḷi 1 Kumudêvanahaḷḷi 1 Kuñchibaṇḍêtaraphu 1 sahitavâgi dhârâ-dattav âgi koṭṭuyiddhêvê âda-kâraṇa yidakke saluva yalle chatus-sîme-vaḷagaṇa nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-taru-pâshâṇa-akshîṇa-âgâmi-siddha-sâdhyaṅgaḷannu divya-bhôga-svâmyaṅgaḷannu anubhavisikoṇḍu sakala-suvarṇâdâya-sakala-bhattâdâyagaḷunnu śrî-Prasanna-Virûpâksha-dêvarige Vommâyammanavara makkaḷu Lakkaṇa-daṇâyakaru Mâdaṇa-daṇâyakaru mâḍida dharma || (usual final verses)

3

In Muḷbâgal, on the outer wall of the Râmadêva temple in the Âñjanêya temple.

(West side) śrî-Hanumatê namaḥ || śubham astu śrî-vîra-Râmachandra-patê namô'stu svasti śrî jayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varusha 1443 neya Vishu-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-śu 12 lu śrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-(south side) paramêśvara śrî-vîra-pratâpa-śrî-vîra-Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâyaru pṛithvî-râjyaṇ gaiû-

taṁ iralu Muḷuvâya mûḍaṇa-pariseya Hanumanta-dêvaravara guḍiya dakshiṇa-bhâgadali Udayagiri-sthaḷada šênabôva-Hariyapa-voḍeyaru......châvaḍige... Râya.......(west side) šâsana-kramav ent endare namma voḍeya Râya-Sidhaṇṇa-voḍeyaru...... sîmê-voḷagaṇa Tâtagaṭa-grâmavanu Koṇḍamarasa-arasinavarige dharmavâgi ayanavarige binnahaṁ mâḍi avara apaṇeyinda â-grâmavanu Utthâna-dvâdaši-puṇya-kâladalu dêvara amṛi(south side)ta-paḍi-nayivêdya-aṅga-raṅga-vayibhôgakke samarpisi koṭev âgi â-Tâtagaṭa-grâmake saluva chatus-sîmê-voḷagaṇa kupe-kiṛukuḷa..........nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa-akshîṇa-âgâmi-sidha-sâdhyaṅgaḷ emba ashṭa-bhôga-têjas-svâmya-sakala-suvarṇâdâya-sakala-bhôga-...(east side).....pratishṭheya mâḍida šrî-Râmanâtha-dêvaru Šîtâ-Paramêšvarî-Lakshmaṇa-dêvara pratishṭeyanu mâḍi guḍi-gôpura-maṇṭapavanu kaṭisi yidake šrî-Hariyapa-Râjagaḷu voḍambaṭṭu koṭar alliya šrî......... dhâreyan eṛadu koṭev âgi â-Tâtaghaṭada grâmaṁ dêvara pûjege â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi naḍal uḷadu endu poḍavaṭṭu koṭṭa dharma-šâsana ‖ (usual final verse)

4

In Muḷbâgal, on a stone in front of the Viṭhala-Nârâyaṇa temple.

šubham astu

namas tuṅga—etc. ‖

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1469 neya Parâbhava-saṁvatsara-mâgha-ba 4 Bu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-šrî-Sadâšiva-Râya-mahârâyaru pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geyiüttaṁ yiralu Muḷa-vâgila-râjyada hadineṇṭu.......nad oḷagâda dêvarugaḷige šrîma......dêvarâ Âtrêya-gôtrada Âpastamba-sûtrada Yejuš-šâkhâdhyâyigaḷ âda šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Nandyâlada Vîra-Râja Šrî-Raṅga-Râjagaḷa makkaḷu.....pura mahâ-arasugaḷu namma Nâyakatanake saluva Muḷuvâgila-râjyada padineṇṭu-dêvasthânada.....jaru bandu dêvasthânake................dêvaru.... râjana râjyada......salu.....Sadâšiva-Râyara nirûpa.......sarvamânyav âgi yî-dêvasthânada.....amṛita-paḍi-naivêdyake......ru samarpaṇa...... ...ud endu koṭe............

5

On the basement of the same temple.

Vyaya-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-šu 12 lu šrîmatu Hariyapagaḷu mâḍida nirṇaya.. ..voḍeyarige dharmava......yara Viṭha....ya grâma........vibhûti-gâṇike ....kâṛarali.........šraya.....gaḷa haṇa.....ṛaravari bîdu sâḷu........ ...dharma-šâsanavanû koṭeu....amṛita....â-chandrârka-sthâyi............ ..(usual final phrases) â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi....agrahâra........

7

In Mulbâgal, on a rock attached to the Nâchâramma temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varusha 1339 neya Durmukhi-saṁvatsarada Mârgasira-šu 10lu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara pûrva-dakshiṇa-pašchima-samudrâdhipatiyâda šrîman-mahâ-Pratâpa-Dêva-Râya-mahârâyaru prithivî-râjyaṁ geyiütt iralu šrîman-mahâ-pradhâna-Nâgaṇṇa-daṇṇâyakara Muḷavâgila-râjyadalu šrîmatu Annadâni-Oḍeyaru nyâya-dharma-gaḷanu pâlisuta sthiran âgi Muḷuvâgila-râjya-paripâlanava mâḍuttaṁ iddalli Muḷuvâgilige mûla-sthânav âgi yidda grâmâdhidêvatey âda â-Muḷuvâya Nâchi-dêviyara nirûpadalu â-Muḷuvâya Nâchi-dêviyara sthânikaru Kêšava-Peru-mâḷeya makaḷu Balepanu Maṇiyaru Mârapâ Kêšava-Perumâḷeya tamma Âvâṁ-baḷa tamma oḷag êkasthar âgi Šrîvatsa-gôtrada Dêvarasara makkaḷu Šivarâtreya Viṭhaṇṇagaḷu Mallaṇṇagaḷu oḷagâda-mahâjanaṅgaḷige koṭa dharma-šâsanada kramav ent endare Muḷavâgila-râjyakke saluva Hode-nâḍa oḷage namma Muḷu-vâya Nâchi-dêviyarige saluva Katarîyahaḷiya šîmê-oḷage Pâlâṟa-haḷadali Ara-ḷiya-aṇey embudu anâdi-kâla toḍagi oḍadu nela-saritav âgi hâḷâgi yida sam-mandha â-aṇeyanu nimma kayya bahaḷa-dhanavanû yiki keṟeyâgi kaṭisi alli Muḷuvâya-Nâchipurav emba grâmavanû kaṭuvadakke nimage šîmeya mâḍikoṭa vivara Yalachiyakuṇṭe nimmoḷagâgi â-Yalachiyakuṇṭeya mûḍaṇa-kôḍiya ara-ḷiya-mara mêreyâgi holada barabina mêle dara huṇiseya saritadalu â-marada mêle adakke mûḍalu holada baribina mêlê mûḍaṇa-kaḍeya Hayanahaḷa-pariyantara â-haḷakke paḍuvalu darahuṇisege teṅkalu namage saluva šîmey-ashṭanû nîvu kaṭuva keṟeya keḷayiṅke šîmeyanû mâḍikoṭu nimma grâmake holada sîme nimma Yalachiyakuṇṭeya mûḍaṇa-kôḍiya araḷiya-mara modalâgi baḍagalu bana-huṇiseya mêle jôḷada-holada baribina huṇiseya mêle baḍagaṇa haraḷudiudala mêḍu pariyantara alinda paḍuvalu Nâgana aṇege paḍuvaṇa huṇase modal âgi Hâlâṟa-toṟe pariyantara namage saluva paḍuvaṇa-šîmeyanû aḍaviyanû nîü kaḍidu holananû mâḍikombadake šîmeyanû mâḍikoṭev âgi nîü kaṭida keṟeya kîḷêriyalu oḷageṟiyalu huṭidashṭu-gaddeyanû nâku-bhâgava mâḍi yî-nâku-bhâ-gada oḷage ondu bhâgeyanû namma Muḷuvâya Nâchi-dêviyara bhaṇḍârake saluvudu keṟege nimma kayiuda bahaḷa-dhanavan iki kaṭidirâgi mikka mûṟu-bhâga-gadde nâü nimage šîmeya mâḍikoṭa holananû nimma mahâjanaṅgaḷige namma Muḷuvâya Nâchi-dêvi koṭa sarvamânyada agrahârav âgi koṭev âgi â-mûṟu-bhâga-gadeyanû â-holananû â-Muḷuvâya-Nâchipurav emba nîü kaṭida grâmavanû yidake saluva ashṭa-bhôga-têjas-svâmyavanû â-chandrârka-sthâyiy âgi sarvamânyada agrahârav âgi anubhavisûdu nimma kshêtraṅgaḷu dânâdhi-krayaṅgaḷige saluvudu nimma keṟege ûna-mânav âdare nîü mahâjanaṅgaḷu kaṭal uḷḷavaru yî-patra-šâsanada mariyâdeyali namma Muḷuvâya-Nâchiyara munde šilâ-šâsanavanû mâḍikoṭev âgi nîü yî-agrahâravanû sarvamânyav âgi

â-chandrârka-sthâyiy âgi anubhavisi sukhadiṁ bâḷûd endu namma strî-putra-jñâti-sâvanta-dâyâdyânumatadinda arasina anumatadinda tamma sva-ruchiy-inda oḍambaṭṭu dhârâ-pûrvakavâgi koṭa dharma-šâsana ‖ (usual final verses) yint-appudakke â-sthânikara su-hastada oppagaḷu

9

In the darga of Haidar Vali.

khâse Haq farmûda Murbâgal mokhâm
râzdâne zikre ikhfa wa jalî
farkhe âada miburad sâhin sanash
bûd ganje rôze Haq Haidar Vali—668

10

On the south wall of the Lakshmi-Nârâyaṇa temple, near the Šaṅkara-tîrtha.

svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varusha 1321 neya Pramâthi-saṁvatsarada Chayi-tra-šu 1 Â šrîman-mahâ-pradhâna Âšvalâyana-sûtrada Âtrêya-gôtrada Heggappa-gaḷa maga Mallarasaru šrî-Lakshmî-Nârâyaṇa-dêvara pratishṭhe dêvâlaya-šikha-ra saha â-chandrârkka-sthâyiy âgi mâḍida dharmma-šâsana ‖ (usual final verse)

11

On the wall of the ruined temple near the same tirtha.

ôṁ namaš Šivâya ‖

para.....san-nidhiṁ san-nidhiṁ yaḥ
.......šrîman-mahâ-Šaṅkaraš šaṅkarô..... ‖
....Šakâbda-bhâji Vibhavê saṁvatsarê Šrâvaṇê
mâsê châsita-paksha-Manmatha-dinê vârê Bṛigôš šôbhanê |
prâtâpêmmaḍi-Bukka-bhûpa.......Kriyâšaktir ity
âkhyâtasya gurôr Gurôr iva satâṁ Šakrô'bhyadhatta kramât ‖
šrîmaty Âhabanîyakê janapadê Kummâyipally-âkhyayâ
khyâtaṁ grâmam ašêsha-dâna-subhagê kâlê tadânîṁ šubhê |
Vidyâšaṅkara-vigrahâya guravê vidyâdhika-vyaktayê
prâtâpêmmaḍi-Bukka-bhûpatir ašêshôpâdhi-muktaṁ muḍâ ‖

svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varusha 1312 neya Šukla-saṁvatsarada Âshâḍha-ba 8 Šu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-Harihara-mahârâya-ravara kumâra šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍaḷêšvaraṁ šrî-vîra.....vâya Yimmaḍi-Bukka-Râya-Oḍeyaru Vidyâšaṅkara-dêvarige koṭṭa dâna-patra-šâsanada kramav ent endare........... Muḷuvâya-râjyada Âvani-nâḍa Kummâdêviyahaḷḷiya-grâ-

ma vandanû Vidyâśaṅka......amṛita-paḍige â-ûra chatus-sîme-oḷage uḷḷanthâ keṟe kuṇṭe bhâvi tôṭa-sahitavâgi a-û...nû Vidyâśaṅkarapuravâgi â-Vidyâśaṅkara-dêvarige â-chandrârka-sthâyiy âgi dhârâ-pûrva...gi koṭṭeü â-ûralu yên uḷḷanthâ dêvara amṛita-paḍige anubhavisûdu yî-mariyâdege....śâsana-tâmra-śâsanavanû baradu koṭeü â-Yimmaḍi-Bukkaṇṇa-Oḍeyara oppa ‖ śrî-Harihara ‖ (usual final verse)

12

On the east wall of the same temple.

svasti śrî jayâbhyudaya-Śaka-varusha sâvi......Yimmaḍi-Bukkaṇṇa-Oḍeyaru pṛithivî-râjyava mâḍuva........

15 *a*

At Muḷbâgal, on a rock on the Muḷbâgal hill.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Śôbakiri..-śammaṟcharattu-pPaṅguni-mâśaṅ.....ti u...yar Mâdêvarkku i.. .....nâchchi........nena ivanukku pinb-irundên âgil i..pukka....ṇḍa. .ṟaich-chan........

15 *b*

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

........mâchchan-aṅkakkâṟa Ka..ṇa..raiyena Kûttâḍun-dêvar âna maṇḍali-kaṟku vêḷaikkâṟan nâ...ṟa.....ppân taṅgaḷ ammaikku-ttânê maṇâḷan

16

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Vi..yakoṇḍa-Śôḷa Âvaniya-nâṭṭu Nuḷambâdi-râyar magan Nuḷamba. panukku Âdi...ḷa.n magan Gaṅgaperumâḷḷena .....chchan ivaṟku...... nena ivan-taṅgaḷ....tâ..ma.........

17

At Muḷbâgal, near the Jayastambha on the Hanchukallu hills.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

......ti-varsha..ppâḍa....nâ....ḍa..ṭai....ttâr......vitta tanmam

18

Copy of a copper plate in possession of Munisâmi-dikshitar archaka of the Sômêśvara temple.

svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushaṅgaḷu ? 1156 neya Jaya-nâma-saṁ | Âsvîja-śu 10 llu śrî-Prasanna-Sômêśvara-svâmige jîrṇôddhâra-dêvâlaya-prâkâra-śikhara-Manmatha-pushkaraṇi-aṅga-raṅga-vaibhavaṅgaḷu grâmaṅgaḷu bhikshâ-maṇṭapaṅgaḷu muntâda-sakala-dharmaṅgaḷu śrî-râjâdhirâja-mahârâyar âdanthâ Kañchî-vaṁśôddhârakarâda śrî-Êkâmbarêśvara-svâmiyavara prasâdakar âdanthâ mahârâya-Vîra-Râyara komâraru Yaḷavañji-Râyaru śrî-Prasanna-Sômêśvara-svâmiyavarige paḍitara-dîpârâdhane-nityôtsava-pakshôtsava-mâsôtsava-rathôtsava-varushôtsava-nṛitya-vâdya-muntâda aṅga-raṅga-bhôga-bhâgya-vaibhavaṅgaḷu naḍebêk endu pratishṭhâ-kâladallu dhârâ-dattavâgi koṭṭa grâmaṅgaḷu Muḷuvâyi-châvaḍige salluva Yiṇḍlahaḷḷi-grama 1 Gummakallu-grâma 1 Mâraṇḍahaḷḷi-grâma 1 Koṇḍênahaḷḷi-grâma 1 Gaḍipalli-baḷiya Nellikuṇṭê-grâma 1 Kugganahaḷḷi-grâma 1 Tirumalahaḷḷi-grâma 1 Pâlênahaḷḷi-grâma 1 Tolaḍi-grâma 1 Mêlu-Tâyalûru-grâma 1 Tyâkallu-sîmey-oḷage Kamppasamudra-grâma 1 kasabevoḷage Sômêśvara-kere 1 kere-keḷage gadde khaṇḍuga 10 hattu-khaṇḍuga kasabe-hola Muddanakuṇṭê baḷiyallu hola 6 âru-khaṇḍuga saha dhârâ-dattavâgi koṭṭu idhêve âda-kâraṇa idakke salluva yalle chatus-sîme-voḷagaṇa nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-taru-pâshâṇa-akshîṇa-âgâmi-siddha-sâdhyaṅgaḷannu divya-bhôga-svâmyaṅgaḷannu sakala-dhânyâdâya—sakala-suvarṇâdâyavannu śrî-Prasanna-Sômêśvara-svâmiyavara nimitta archakaru Yajuś-śâkhâdhyâyar âda Bôdhâyana-sûtrar âda Bhârggava-gôtar âda Mandana-Kâḷêśvarada Chandrasêkhara-dîkshitaravarige mahârâya-Vîra-Râyara komâraru Yaḷavañji-Râyaru mâḍida dharma-śâsana

(usual final verse.)

śrî-Râma-svâmi-vâkyaṁ ||

> mad-vaṁśajâḥ para-mahîpati-vaṁśajâ vâ
> yad-vaṁśa-jâḥ parama-dharma-rataika-chittâḥ |
> mad-dharmam êva paripâla. . . chitta-vṛittê
> tat-pâdukâ-dvayam ahaṁ sirasâ namâmi ||

(other final verses)

19

In Muḷbâgal, on a south wall of the Sômêśvara temple of Sômêśvarapâḷya.

śubham astu svasti śrî jayâdy-udaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varusha 1440 neya Bahudhânya-saṁvatsarada Vaiśâkha-śu 15 lu śrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara srî-vîra-pratâpa-śrî-vîra-Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâyaru pṛithuvî-râjyaṁ gai-yuttam iralu Muḷuvâya-râjyakke saluva Yaḷavañji-nâḍ-oḷagaṇa Mandaragôṇṭe

yemba grâmavanû Salageya-dêvanu.....bêkendu Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâyarige binnahaṁ mâḍalâgi â-binnahannû pâlisi â-Mandaragôṇṭeya-grâmavanû Sômêdêvarige koṭevâgi karaṇîka Nâga.....ge nirûpavanû koḍalâgi Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâyara nirûpadinda.......Muḷuvâya................kâlad annada naivêdyake koṭṭevu.........

20

On the same wall.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varusha 1389 neya Sarvajitu-saṁvatsarada Mâgha-ba 14 lû šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara gaja-mṛigayâ-vihâra pûrva-dakshiṇa-pašchima-samudrâdhipati šrî-vîra-pratâpa-Virûpâksha-Râya-mahârâyaru pṛithivî-râjyaṁ gaiütaṁ yiralu Narasiṅga-Râja-Oḍeyarige dharmmavâgi Šivarâtrê-puṇya-kâladalu Muḷuvâya Hariyappagaḷû Muḷuvâya-paṭṭaṇada Baṇajiga-Daṇḍapana maga Yaleya-Saṅkapa-Seṭṭige koṭṭa dharmma-šâsana nînû teṟuva siddhâya eraḍu haṇa yî-puṇyagaḷa bembaḷiya vaḍḍi .... gavuḍa-suṅka magga .. taḷavâṟike-kâṇike-kaḍḍâya-bîḍagoḷu hostu haḷadu eraḍu-ettina hêṟu mânya sahavâgi sarvamânyavâgi biṭṭevâgi nînu Muḷuvâya Sômeya-dêvarige dina-ondakke eraḍu-vîḷeyanû putra-pautra-paramapareyâgi â-chandrârka-stâyi âgi naḍasutta bahudu endu koṭṭa dharmma-šâsana (usual imprecatory phrases) Hariyappana baraha ||

22

At Kappalamaḍuvu (same hobli), on a stone near the Basavaṇṇa temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1466 neya Krôdhi-saṁvatsarada Vaišâkha-šu 14 lu šrîmatu râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-Sadâšiva-Dêva-mahârâya pṛithvî-râjyaṁ geyuttam iralu Muḷuvâgila santeya......ya Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha-dêvara amṛita-paḍi-nayivêdyake Râma-Râja-ayyanavaru.....pa-Râjagaḷu...... (back)............ra nirûpadinda.........suvarṇâdâya..........vanu Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha-dêva[ra] amṛita-paḍi.................

23

At Allâḷasamudra (same hobli), on a rock near the Taḷavâramânya wet land.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

šrîmanu Aruḷâḷa-nâdar Allâḷa-šamuttiramâ..pa..ta.šukum..kaiyil nâvi.... mâvôm....nâlvaṟku...šâ............

25

At Padmagaṭṭa (same hobli), on a stone below the Hanumanakere.

šrîmatu Muḷuvâgila Tuḷuva Gummaṇa-Nâyakara makkaḷu Krushṇama-Nâyakaru Pramâdi-saṁvatsarada Âšvîja-bahuḷa 5 lu Biri-jiyana maga Kariyaṇṇa-gauḍagu Beḷevayana maga Vêmaya-gauḍagu koṭṭa kaṭu-koḍagiya mânyada kramav ent endare.......

26

At Tâtakallu (same hobli), on a virakal in the Nettaru-biḍu.

svasti šrî jagat-tritayâbhivandita-surâsurâdhîša-Paramêšvara-pratihârîkṛita-Mâvali-Bâṇarasa pṛithuvî-râjya geye Pallava .... ikki Hondikalla tuṟu ...... Niṅga-Râyan aḻmi satta

28

At the same village, on a big rock in the east.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

.. ti.mâ ... ko.ḍaḻagiya perumâḷ svasti šrî.dhikêša mahâ-vîra tvat-bâṇa-vaḍabâ-mukhê hastô hataḥ kathannashṭê niššêsham makarâ..yaḥ venṟi adikan vi.ka....giyâna šau .... pašâtta ...... ko .... nṟanavu mâḍu .. tepa ..... mmaruṅgum mâḍu............

29

At Kâvuttanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in front of the Sômêšvara temple.

svasti šrî Harihara-Râyara Šaka-varsha 1319 neya Îšvara-saṁvatsarada Mâgha-su 3 Bhâ Âvani-nâḍa Kâüttanahaḷḷiya Sômê-dêvara pratishṭhê-kâladalu â-haḷḷige mûḍalu Mâvinakuṇṭe adake baḍagaḷu Nâgagaṭṭa-voḷagâda Maḍalu Kachuvana-haḷḷi-sîmê-pariyintara Mâvinakuṇṭê-chatus-šîmê saha adake teṅkalu..... Gôḍiyahaḷḷiya-sîmê-pariyantara..â-chatus-šîmeyanu Viṭhapa-Voḍe ....

30

On a stone at the same place.

šubham astu šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1468 neya Parâbhava-saṁvatsarada Mâgha......šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-Sadâšiva-Râya-mahârâyaru pruthuvî-râjyaṁ geyiüttaṁ yiralû..... ..varâda Âtrêya-gôtrada Âpastambha-sûtrada Yajuš-šâkhâdhyâyigaḷâda šrîman-

mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara.....râjagaḷa śrî...râjagaḷa...Timmappagaḷa.........
bhaṭṭaru piriya..............

31

At the same village, on a vîrakal in Veṅkaṭappa's field.

svasti śrî Iṟiva-Noḷamba pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geyyutt ire Eradayûra ûr-aḻivinoḷe Bâra Mâdhavayya ânt iṟidu sattu svarggasthan âdaṁ

32

On a stone at the same place.

svasti śrî Iṟiva-Noḷamba pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geyyutt ire Ballada tuṟu-goṇḍ ôḍe Kobbeyayy ariduṁ Olipayyaṁ tuṟuvan ikki bidalli Olipa................
dêvana mâ...yyana Chôḻa.......tuṟuvan ikki....

34

At the same village, in the Karaga Inâm wet land.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Dâtu-varuśattu Śittirai-mâdam nâlân-tiyadi śiṟi-vîra-Bukkaṇa-uḍaiyaṟkku śellâninṟa kâlattu Âvaniya-nâṭṭil Kâvuttarpaḷḷiyil Kâvuttar-śeṭṭi Śâmiṇḍar Śavuṇḍappar Odu..num Śavuṇḍapparum Śivadiyum maṟṟuḷa yûravarum Ega. ṭṭimâyâ..yakanum Muḷavâyil nagarattâril Kâḍandai vâṇigan Śaypa..ḷavi-kunṟam-uḍaiyâṟkku śandirayâtti-varaiy-âga ôlai-kuḍutta pariśâvadu Vachchagaṭṭattil Lôkakumâranenadu.pari kaṭṭugaiyil ivv-êri kîḻôḍu kuḍaṅgai Âlattâṟṟil ten pâśirattal nâlu kaḻani panniru-kuḻaga kaḻaniyum śandiṟâyitta-varai śeluttakaḍavadâga śâdanam kuḍuttôm idukku yiyâdoruttan âm-allav-enṟavan Geṅgai-kkaraiyil kural-paśuvai konṟa pâvattilê pôvargaḷ tan tâykku tânê miṉ..n i..kku śânṟu Ponnamiṇḍar..gâmiṇḍar śadumapâ i..ku Śâdâśâriyum Śivaditaṭṭânum ivai Śâvuttan.ḷuttu

35

At the same village, on a stone in Tamme-Gauḍa's field.

śrîmat-Piṅgaḷa-saṁvatsarada Âshâḍha-śu 13 Sômavâradalû Vîramarasaru Muḷuvâgila râjyake saluva Kâûttanahaḷḷiya grâmadali Takkuru Vîrayyage bhaṭavṛittiyâgi koṭa hattu-koḷagada gadde

36

At the same village, in Timmaiya's field.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Virupaṇṇuḍaiyar âḷugiṟa kâlattil Viṭṭappaḍaiyar vi.......ttil Kollaṇam Appaiya-nâyakan..Kâvattanpaḷḷiyil...........

37

At Sonnavâḍi (same hobli), on a stone in front of Veṅkaṭappa's house.

šubham astu Sarvajitu-saṁvatsarada Vaišâkha-šu 5lu šrîmat-Hanumappa-Nâyakaru šrî-Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâyarige dharmav âgabêk endu koṭa koḍagi-mânyada hola (usual imprecatory phrases)

38

At Âvani (Âvani hobli), on a pillar lying below tamarind tree, near the main entrance of the Râmêšvara temple.

(East face)

Šrî-vadhu Dhare Pôḷalchô- | râvanipaṅg agra-mahishi Bhuvanâmbike Vâg- |
dêviyara doreyar enisida | Dîvabbarasiyara doreg eḻdar peṟar oḷare ||
atišayamâge tamma pesaroḷ neṟe tat-pati-nâmadiṁ yašô- |
rjjitam enip agrahâram avinâsi namasyame mâḍi râjyadoḷ |
sutan anukûlanâgi besakeyye guṇônnatiy oppi nind Aru- |
ndhati dore Dîvaḷabbarasiyar jjagatî-taḷak êṁ pavitrarô ||
viditaṁ lôkakke munnaṁ Raghu-kula-dahanôgrêshuviṁ kâydu tiṇṇaṁ
kudigoṇḍ aḻk itt Agastyaṁ kuḍiyut uguḷdan iṁ kaṭṭupaṭṭiḻdud int a- ||
ppudu pempan tâḷdit end and aṟiyare lavaṇâmbhôdhiyaṁ pôlisal vêḍ |
iduv ettân ettal embant atibahaḷa-jalan Dîvaḷabbâsamudraṁ ||
paded âyâsakke pakk âgire gaḍa piridu-bhrântiniṁ pô . . d ond-a- |
bdadoḷ int entânum eydutt irad Amaranadî-kânteyaṁ kâṇbar. . . . . |
. . .dêsar sayp id êṁ sambhavisito namag app aḻkaṟiṁ Gaṅ(south face.)ge teṅkaṇg |
idiraṁ band iḻdud embant atibahaḷa-jaḷaṁ Dîvaḷabbâsamudraṁ ||
Manu-charitaṁ Mahêndra-nṛipaninde parôkshadoḷ â-mahâtmyanâ |
janani Mahêndra-nâmade koḷaṁ nija-nâmadoḷiṁ taṭâkam Î- |
šana bhavanaṁ Mukunda-bhavanaṅgaḷan imbine mâḍi dharmma-va- |
rddhanade kanîya-nandanana râjyaman îkshisug âva-kâlamuṁ ||
neṭṭane Kadamba-vaṁšaṁ |
puṭṭida mane Pallavêndran Iṟiva-Noḷambaṁ |
puṭṭida magan ene mugilaṁ |
muṭṭipuduṁ pempu Dîvaḷabbarasiyara ||
svasti šrîmad-anêka-divya-guṇa-saundaryâlayâ sâ yatô
bhûlôkâgrya-Kadamba-vaṁša-tilakâ sadbhis sadâ vanditâ |
šrîmad-Râja-Manôja-bhûpa-mahishî Dîvâmbikâ višrutâ
pûtâ nûta-pativratâ stuta-guṇâ dêdîpyamânâjani ||

(West face)

kṛitvâ dêvâyatanaṁ Mahêšvarârppaṇam ananta-pâpa-vinâšâ ।

ghaṇṭâ Dîvâmbikayâ Noḻamba-Nârâyaṇêšvarâya sudattâ ॥

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-šabda Pallavânvaya šrî-prithvî-vallabha Pallava-kula-tilakaṁ Pallavâbharaṇan âhava-durggan ahitara Javan amôgha-vâkyaṁ Noḻamba-Nârâyaṇa šrî-vîra-Mahêndraṁ Noḻambâdhirâ(north face)jana parôkshadoḷ Dîvabbarasiyar pPôḻalchôramaṅgaladoḷ Dîvabbâsamudravaṁ kaṭṭisiy alliye Vishṇu-grihamaṁ mâḍisiy Âvanyadoḷ Noḻamba-Nârâyaṇêšvara-maṁ mâḍisi yî-dêvargg Eḷanagaramaṁ sarbbâ-bâdhâ-parihâram âgi koṭṭar nelanuṁ chandranum uḷḷinaṁ salgum î-dharmmava. . . . . lîyadava kavile Bâṇa-rašiyan aḻida pañcha-mahâ-pâtakaṁ ॥ baredaṁ Nâmayyaṁ ॥

39

On the basement of the south wall of the same temple.

svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varusha 1291 neya Saumya-saṁvatsarada Âshâḍha-šu 1 Budhavâradandu šrîmatu Anantappanavara makkaḷu Avasarada-Aṅkappa-navarige Âvaniya Râmayi-dêvara Sôma-jîyan-oḷagâda sthânikaru koṭṭa šâsana-da kramav ent endaḍe â-Âvaniya Râmayi-dêvara munde â-Aṅkappanavaru dharma-chhatrakâgi Âvaniya voḷage Râmayi-dêvarige saluva dêva-dânada Kalu-vaṅgeṟeya keṟegaḷu gadde-beddalu-muntâda chatus-sîmeya bhûmiyanu tat-kâlô-chita-kraya-dravyavanu koṇḍu â-kshêtrada â-chatus-sîmeya voḷagâda nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa. . . . .

40

At the same temple, at the southern doorway.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyiratt-orunûṟṟu-eṇbattêḻu šellâninṟa Raktâkshi-saṁ-vatsarattu-chChittirai-mâša-mudal tiruv-Irâmîšuram-uḍaiya-nâyanâṟku yiv-vûril viyâpârigaḷil Maṇali-kiḻavanuḍaiya piḷḷai magan Aḻagarena Tiruppuṟak-kuḍaiyil vaichcha tiru-nundâviḷakku . . . . kuḍutta . . . . kaḍa vadu Mâhêšura-rakshai

41

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyiratt-orunûṟṟ-aimbattonṟ-âna Sarvvadhâri-šammatša-rattu Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Âvaniya-nâṭṭu Âvaniyattu uḍaiyâr tiruv-Irâmî-šuram-uḍaiyâr kôyil âḍiy-aruḷugiṟa kûttaṟku Šayaṅgoṇḍa-Šô . . . . Vâšiṭṭa-gôttirattu Mâdêva-baṭṭan marugan Muttippiḷḷaiyum Dêvappiḷḷai-yum Pârattuvâši-gôttirattu-pPirân-baṭṭar pêran Mâra-dê. . . . .

42 (*a*)

At the same temple, to the north of Gañji-maṇṭapa.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

švasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyirattu-irunûṟṟu-aṟupattu-onbadu idin mêṟ-chellâ-ninṟa Pramâdi-saṁvatsarattu Šittirai-mâdam mudal pûrva-pakshattu Nâyaṟṟuk-kiḻamaiyun-Tiruvôṇamum peṟṟa nâḷ Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Âvaniyattu uḍai-yâr tiruv-lrâmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâya(nâya)nâṟku Âvaniya-nâṭṭu nâṭṭu-nâyagañ-jeyvâr Ponna-gâmiṇḍar Aṅka-gâmiṇḍan uḷḷiṭṭavarôm udaka-pramâṇam-paṅṅik-kuḍutta parišâvadu in-nâṭṭukkuḷ ûr-vaḻi kûḍi-kkôyilukku-pPagaikanṟundêvar kuḷa..m avv-ûṟk-aḍaitta dâna-mâniya.nigarittu voḻiya..ka.-.paga.ṟi šûḻnta šû-.šaḍai iraṭṭaik...dêva-maṇḍalattil Vaṇ....kkan Šadumban eḻuttu Kama..pi taḍai Arašanpiḷai eḻuttu... kan.......yar nâḍu-kiḻân Ula........ya...ḷâ-rai kurâl kali..tuvaipa..til .. madiruvam .. vai .. ppaḷḷappaṇam Tippâṇḍai Nâchchiyâr .rukku paḷḷikk-oru paṇam ivaiy-uḷḷadu šeluttuvarâga šauntrâdittya (ya)-varaiy-âga šellakkaḍavadâga udaka-pramâṇam kalliluñ-jembilum veṭṭi-kkuḍuttôm nâṭṭavarôm ippaḍikku inda tanmattukku ilaṅganañ-jonnava.Gam-gai-karaiyil kkurâl-ppašuvai-kkonṟa Pramavattiyâr dôshat..lê viḻuva..Pon-na-gâmuṇḍar eḻuttu A..gâmuṇḍar eḻuttu ivai Nâ..ṟaiyan eḻuttu ivai Ella.... eḻuttu ivai........eḻuttu ivai Mâra....ṭṭavar eḻuttu....man eḻuttu ivai.... šan eḻuttu ivai Vallatti........kkum........eḻuttu tan tâykku tânê maṇâ-ḷan šî-Mâhêšvara-rakshai

42 *b*

At the same temple, on the basement.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî pugaḻ-šûḻnta puṇari agaḻ šûḻnta puviyil Ponnêmi aḷavum tannêmi naḍappa viḷaṅgu-Jayamagaḷai iḷaṅ-gô-pparuvattu Šakkaragoṭṭattu vikkiramat-toḻilâṟ pudumaṇam-puṇarntu maduvaraiy-îṭṭam Vayirâgarattu vâri ayinunai-kKondaḷavaraiyar..............ṟišai-ttêmaru-Kamalappû-magaḷ-podumaiyum Ponniyâḍaiyun-tanNilappâvaiyun-tanimaiyun-tavira-ppunidaṟṟiru-maṇi-maku-ṭam urimayiṟ-chûḍi-ttannaḍi-iraṇḍun-taḍamuḍiyâga-ttonnila-vêntar šûḍa.... nuvâṟu...........tu tiru-niḻal veṇṇilât-tigaḻa oru tani-Mêruviṟ-puli viḷaiyâḍa vârkaḍaṟ-ṟîvântarattu pûpâlar tiṟai viḍuta.ta kadañ-jori-kaḷiṟu muṟai niṟpa vi-laṅgiya Tennavan karuntalai ka..kkiḍappa........yiṟ-kula..ṟai.....tuḍaṅgi ....kkiḍappa veṅgaṇum paṭṭa veṅgaṟu viṭṭa tan mânamuṅ-gûṟina vîra-muṅ-giḍappa êṟina malaigaḷum mudugu neḷippa iḻinta nadigaḷ šuḻanṟ-uḍaint-ôḍa viḻunta ka..ka..lai virittal amara-kkuḍa-tišai ka...nâga-ttânum tânaiyum pannâḷ iṭṭa pala pala mugum bayant-edir-mâṟiya Jayapperun-tiruvum paḻiy-ugantu kuḍutta pugaḻin Šelviyum vânarar voṇkaṇa-maḍandaiyar-îṭṭamum miḻa-

rutu kudutta vengari-niraiyun-Ganga-mandalamuñ-Jinganav-enum pâni irandum oru-mišai-kkai .... ndiya pugalodu Pândi-mandalan-gola-ttiruvilatt-adaittu vellavaru parita..ngam poru-kari-ttalangalum pôla tantira-vâriyum udaittây vantu vada-kadal ten-kadal padarvadu pôla-ttan peruñ-jênaiyai êvipPañjavar aivarum poruda.....ñji........nelitt-ôdi ara........ ttu nâttu. ...duttu marravar tammila.vanašarar tiriyum..porra.....rri korra vibhavavântamum-ettišai-toru nirutti muttin šalâpamu.tTamil-pPodiyanum marra vanakari padumayyañ-Jaiyyamuñ-Ganniyun-gaikkond-aruli ....kâtti ku..malai-nâtt-ulla šâvêr-ellân-tani-višumb-êra mâverittinakaru.... ttalai varaikKungalar kulaiya-kKottâru..ram neri-toru nilaigal ittaruli...Kali.ga-mandalan-gaiypa.ttu tiral-kol-âramum tiruppuyatt-alangalum pôla vîramun-tiyâgamum vi..ga-ppâr tola-chChivanidatt-Umaiyena ta.na-šikâmani Puva-mulududaiyâl iruppa avanudan Gangai vîrriruntena mangaiyar tiladam êlišaivallavi Êl-ulagam-u.daiyâl vâli valatt-iruppa ûliyûli Puvana-mulud-udaiyâludan .vîra-simhâsanattu vîrrirunt-aruliya Kov-Irâjakêsari-panmar âna šakkiravattigal šrî Kulôttunga-Šôla-Dêvarku yându 2.âvadu Nigarili-Šôla-mandalattu Ila ..gar-nâttu Âliyattu Kâšyapa-gôttirattu Annamau Âtti..la.n âna Ilanagarnâttu nâttu-kkâmundan Šôla-mâttânda-Bramma-mârâyar Âviniya-nâttu Âviniyattu tiruv-Irâmîšvaram-udaiya-Mahâdêvarku tiru-nuntâvilakku onrukku-chchâvâ mûvâ-ppêrâd-âga vitta pašu irubattunâlu ip-pašu irubattunâlum stânam kâni.daiya Šiva-Brâhmanan Vasishtha-gôttirattu Šivakkoluntu-battanum Pûmidêva-battanum Pâratuvâši Iruga-batta.immûvôm ivv-irubattunâlu pašuvum kaikkondu tiru-nantâvilakku onrum šantirâditta-vara šeluttakkadavôm âga kaikkondôm im-mûvôm pan-Mâhêšvara-rakshai

42 (*c*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî pugal-šûlnta punari agal šû[l]nta puviyil Ponnêmiy-alavum tannêmi nadappa vilangu Šaya-magalai ilan-gô-pparuvattu Šakkaragottattu vikkiramattolilâl pudumanam-punantu maduvaraiy-îttam Vayiragarattu vâri ayinunaikKontalavaraiyar tantalam iriya vâl urai-kalittu-ttôl-vali-kâtti padum pari nadâtti ttiyai nitti vada-tišai vâgai-šûdi-ttenrišai-ttêmaru Kamalappû-magal podumaiyum Poniyâdaiyum tan Nilappâvaiyum tanimaiyun-tavira punidarrirumani-makutam urimaiyir-chûdi .... torun-jella ven-kudaiyiru-nila-vilâgamum veganum tanadu tiru-nilal vennilâ-ttigala oru-tani-Mêruvirpuli vilaiyâda vâr-kadar-rîvântarattu pûpâlar tirai vidun-tantata kadañ-jorikalira murai nirppa vilangiya Tennavan karun-talai parunt-alaittida....pirkula-ppirai pôla nir-pilaiy-enum šoll-edir kôdirralladâ tan kai vill-edir kôdâ Vikkalan kallagara-Nangili tudangi Manalûkkadu vênda Tungapâttiraiy-a..

vu..ntanta ponnagara.... kkiḍappa veṅgaṇum paḍavêlukaṇu vi..tan mânamuṅ-gûrina vîramuṅ-giḍappa êṟina....................naiyum pinnâḷ iṭṭa pala pala mudugum bayant-edir-mâṟi Jayapperun-tiruvum paḻiy-ugandu kuḍutta pugaḻin Šelviyum vânara.vâṅkaṇa maḍandaiyar-îṭṭamu. ḷâdu kuḍutta veṅgari-niraiyuṅ-Gaṅga-maṇḍalamuñ-Jingaḷav-ennum pâṇiy-iraṇḍum oru višai kaikkoṇḍ-îṇḍiya pugaḻoḍu Pâṇḍi-maṇḍalaṅ-goḷḷa-ttiruviḷatt-aḍaittu veḷḷavaru puritalaṅgam poru-karittalaṅgaḷum pôla-ttandira-vâriyu. muḍaittây vaṇdu vaḍa-kaḍal teṅ-kaḍal paḍarvadu pôla-ttan peruñ-jênaiyaiy-êvi-pPañja-Pâṇḍavarum poruda pôkkaḷatt-añji nenitt-ôḍi araṇena..puga..ṟattu kâṭ..ppa........ ....tiyanum matta-vana-kari paḍum..ch-Chaiyamuṅ-Ganniyuṅ-gaikkoṇḍaruḷi-ttennâḍ-elai-kâṭṭi...malai-nâṭṭ-uḷḷa šâvêṟ-ellân-ta.višumb-êṟa mâveṟiya tiṇakarunilai varai-kKuṅgalar kalaya-kKoṭṭâṟ-uṭpaḍa neṟitoṟum nilaigaḷ iṭṭaruḷi varu-punal Kaliṅga-maṇḍalaṅ-gaippaḍuttu-ttiṟal-koḷ-âramuntiruppuyatt-alaṅgalum pôla vîramun-tiyâgamum viḷaṅga-ppâr toḻa-chChivaniḍatt-Umaiyena-tTirušintâmaṇi Puvana-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷ iruppa avanuḍa Gaṅgai vîṟṟirundena maṅgaiyar..ladam êḻišai-val..Eḻ-ulagam-uḍaiyâḷ vâḻi valattinid-iru..................Šôḻa-Dêvarkku yâṇḍu 35 âvadu Nigarili-Sôḻa-maṇḍalattu Iḷânagar-nâṭṭu Âliyattu Kâšyapa-gôtrattu Arumoḻidêvan......nâr Iḷânagar-nâṭṭu nâṭṭu-kkâmuṇḍan Râjêntra-Sôḻa-Brahma-mârâyan Âvaniya-nâṭṭu Âviniyattu-ttiruv-Irâmîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvaṟku tiru-nuntâviḷakku onṟukku-chchâvâ mûvâ-ppêrâḍ-âga viṭṭa pašu irubattunâlu ip-pašu irubattunâlum stânaṅ-gâṇi-uḍaiya Šiva-Brâhmaṇan................ntu-baṭṭanum Pûmidêva-baṭṭanum Pârattuvâši Iruga-baṭṭanum im-mûvôm ivv-irubattunâlu-pašuvuṅ-gaikkoṇḍu tiru-nantâviḷakku onṟum šantiradita-varai šeluttakaḍavôm âga kaiyikkoṇḍôm im-mûvôm idu pan-Mâhêšvara-rakshai.

42 (*d*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

švasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyirattu-irunûṟṟu-irubattu-añju šenṟa Šubakri..šan mašarattu Šittirai-mâsam pattân-tiyadi Nâṟṟu-kiḻamaiyum Uttirâḍamum Dašamiyum pûrva-pakshamum peṟṟa nâḷ Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Âvaniya-nâḍu Âvaniyattu uḍaiyâr tiruv-Irâmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâṟku svasti šrî Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḻavañjiyar âna Vâšudêvar maganâr Kûttâḍun-devarena in-nâyanâṟku Âvaniya...Âvaniyattu. êriyum idukku aḍaitta nañjai puñjai nâṟ-lellaiyum kîṇôkkiya kiṇaṟum mênôkkiya maramu....ḍaiyar tiruv-Irâmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâṟku namakku nanṟâga-ttiru-Mâši-ttirunâḷum eḻundaruḷuvittu pûja........ ta paḍi pûjaikkum dêvadânam-âga........viṭṭên Kuttâḍun-dêvarena peri-êri nilattil ik-kôyilil kâṇiy-uḍaiya........kku nilam panniru-kaṇḍagamum...... ttukkum.... têrikîḻ kaṇḍaga.................lam nâṟpatteṭṭu kaṇḍaga-

mum.......nilam....kaṇḍagamum......ttu............toṇṇû....ṇḍagamum nikki ninṟa nilam a....kaikoṇḍa tirunâḻu........kâṇi............ vi..ttil viḻuvâr ippaḍikku idu pan-Mâhêšvara-rakshai

42 (*e*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañji-râyarena nâlu-nâṭṭil niyâyattâṟkuñjantânam- illâ uḍaimai koḷḷa-kkaḍavôm........

42 (*f*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

................la mudugum bayand-edir-mâṟi Jaya-pperun-(ti)tiruvum paḻi-y-ugantu ku....pugaḻuñ-jelviyum vâna..........maḍantaiyar paṭṭamum maḷâdu kuḍutta veṅgari-niraiyuṅ-Gaṅga-maṇḍalamuñ-Jiṅgaḷav-ennum pâṇiy-iraṇḍum ovišai-kkaikkoṇḍ-îṇḍiya pugaḻoḍu Pâṇḍi-maṇḍalaṅ-goḷḷa-ttiruviḷatt-aḍaittu veḷḷavaru-pari-taraṅgam poru-karittalaṅgalum pôla-ttantira-vâriyum uḍaittây vantu vaḍa-kaḍal ten-kaḍa............yai êvi Pañja-Pâṇḍavvarum poruda pôr-kaḷat-añji nenitt-ôḍi araṇe..pugara-paṟattu nâṭṭaḍi-ppaḍuttu maṟṟavar tamalam vana-šarar tiriyum poṟṟa veñ-juram-êṟṟi koṟṟa vibhava-vân-tambam tišaitoṟum niṟutti muttin šapamum mu-tTamiḻ-pPodiyanu matta-vana-kari paḍumayya-chChaiyamuṅ-Ganniyuṅ-gaikkoṇḍaruḷi ten-nâṭṭ-alai........ ....ṟ-ellân-tani-višumb-êṟa mâveṟiya tiṇa-karunilai-ttalaivarai-kKuṅgalar kulaiya-kKoṭṭâṟ-uṭppaḍa neṟitoṟum nilaigaḷ iṭṭaruḷi varu-punal-Kaliṅga-maṇḍalaṅ-gaiyppaḍuttu-ttiṟal-koḷ-âramun-tiru-ppuyatt-alaṅgalum pôla vîramun-tiyâgamum viḷaṅga-ppâr-toḻa-chChivan-iḍatt-Umaiyena-tTirašintâmaṇi Puvana-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷ iruppa avanuḍan kai...............šai-vallabi Êḻ-ulagam-uḍaiyâḷ vâḻi valatt-inid-iruppa ûḻiyum Puvana-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷuḍan mâ..vîra-siṁhâsanattu vîṟṟiruntaruḷiya Kov-Irâjakêšaripanmar âna šakkira-vattigaḷ šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvarkku yâṇḍu 27 âvadu Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu ten-kaṇa Nittavinôda-vaḷa-nâṭṭu Kamu..kûṟṟattu Nariyanûr Nariyanû..ḍaiyân Šûriyan Šakkarapâṇiy-âna Vikkarama-Šôḻa-mûvênta-vêḷân Nigarili-Šô......... Râmîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvaṟku tiru-nuntâviḷakku onṟukku šâvâ mûvâ-p-pêrâḍ-âga viṭṭa pašu irubattunâlum i-dêvar kôyilil Šûryya-dêvaṟku santi-viḷakku mûnṟukku..viri Piḍâriyarkku santi-viḷakk-onṟukkum Tukkaiyârkku santi-viḷakk-onṟum âga santi-viḷakku añjukkuñ-jâvâ mûvâ-ppêrâḍ-âga viṭṭa pašu añju vyâpâri Âṟṟumu.n Šîrâḷandêvan tiruv-Irâmîšvaram-uḍaiya......ṟukkum šâvâ mûvâ-ppêrâḍ-âga viṭṭa pašu irubattunâlu iv-viḷakk-êḻukku-k-

kuttuviḷakku uṭkaru uṭpaḍa Âyiravanâl niṟai êḻu palam iv-viḷakkugaḷukku aiyimûnṟu ik-kôyil kâṇiy-uḍaiya Šiva-pPirâmaṇan Vasishṭhan Šivakoḷunta-baṭṭanum Vasishṭhan Pûmidêva-baṭṭanum Pâradvâši Šâmi-baṭṭanum im-mû-vômum ip-pašu kaikkoṇḍu šantirâditta-varai .... ttuvôm idu pan-Mâhêšvara-rakshai

42 (*g*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

..............maganâr Iḷaiya-Vâšudêvar prithivi-râjyattil Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇ-ḍalattu Âvaniyattu-ttirumaḍai-viḷâgattu-ttiruv-Irâmîšuram-uḍaiyâr kôyilil pañ-châṅgattil-eḻuttu-veṭṭinapaḍi Âvaniya-nâṭṭil šantânam illâda uḍaimai......... šantânam-illâ uḍaimai tanmam âga šentrâditta-va...........kkaḍavôm..it-tanmam........perumâḷ Iḷavañjiya-râyar... .....

42 (*h*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

..................ṟum......ṅgaḷ it-têvarku vêṇḍum nivandaṅgaḷukku iṟaiy-iliy-âga variyiliṭṭamaiyâl ivv-ûrgaḷâl puravu-vaṟi-tiṇaikkattu.k......šeka.... Viḻuparaiyan.eḻuda antarâyakatâ.. muppatt-êḻaraiyinâl nellu nûṟṟu-mukka-lanê-kuṟuṇi-nânâḻi Âvaniyant-u..rigattu nilam Râjêndra-kuḻi-viḷâgam kuḻi iru-paḍi.ṇbadin eṇbadinâl vêli pattê-mukkâṇinâl vêli onṟukku Arumoḻi-dê mara-kkâl nellu nâṟpadin-kalam âga nellu nânûṟṟoru-kalanêy-irutûṇi-kkuṟuṇi âga nellu âga nellu âyirattu.........pattunâṟ-kalanê-aiṅ-guṟuṇi iru-nâḻikku ni-bantam-šeydapaḍi malaimêl tiruv-Irâmîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvarkku santi onṟukku-ttiruv-amudariši nânâḻiy-âga santi mûnṟukku-ttiruv-amudariši ku-ṟuṇi-nânâḻikku nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟubadinukku-ttiruv-amudariši nâṟpattaiṅ-gala-ttinâl iraṇḍ-aiñjukku nellu'nûṟṟ-orupatt-irukalanê-tûṇi-ppadakku santi onṟukku kaṟiy-amudu iraṇḍâga santi mûnṟukku kaṟiyamudu âṟukku nâḷ onṟukku nellu iru-nâḻiy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟubadinukku nellu eḻukalanê-tûṇi-ppadakku santi onṟukku neyyamudu iru-ševiḍâga santi mûnṟukku neyyamudu âḷâkkê-iru-še-viḍâga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟubadinukku neyyamudu aimbattunânâḻikku neyyamudu nâḻikku nellu-ppadakk-âga nellu mukkala.santi onṟukku-ttayiramudu uriyâ-ga santi mûnṟukku-ttayiramudu nâḻi-uriy-âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟubadinukku-ttayiramudu aiṅ-galanê-aiṅ-guṟuṇi-nânâḻiyinâl tayiramudu nâḻikku nellu nâḻi-yâga nellu aiṅ-galanê-aiṅ-guṟuṇi-nânâḻi santi onṟukku aḍaikkâyamudu iraṇḍ-âga santi mûnṟukku aḍaikkâyamudu âṟu âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟubadinukku aḍaik-kâyamudu iraṇḍ-âyiratt-orunûṟṟ-aṟubadukku aḍaikkâyamudukku nellu nâḻiyâga nellu iru-kalanê-mukkuṟuṇi santi onṟukku ilaiyamudu nâlâga santi mûnṟukku

ilaiyamudu pannirandâga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟubadinukku ilaiyamudu nâlâyirattu-munnûṟṟ-eṇbattaiñjukku ilaiyamudu irubadukku nellu nâḻiyâga nellu irukalanê-mukkuṟuṇi .. nâḻi santi onṟukku-ttiru-viḷakku irandâga santi mûnṟukku-ttiru-viḷakku âṟâga-ttiru-viḷakku onṟukku eṇṇai oru ševiḍâga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟubadinukku eṇṇai aimbattunânâḻikku eṇṇai nâḻikku nellu-ppadakkâga nel onbadin-kalam âga it-têvarkku ôr-âṭṭaikku nellu nûṟṟu-nâṟpattoru-kalanêy-iru-tûṇi-mukkuṟuṇi-nânâḻi ...... malai .. ttiruv-Irâmîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvarku nâḷ onṟukku-ttiruv-amudariši mukkuṟuṇiyum artta-yâmattukku tiruv-amudariši iru-nâḻiyum âga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟubadinukku-ttiruv-amudariši toṇṇûṟṟêḻu-kalanê-tûṇi-ppadakkinâl irand-aiñjukku nellu irunûṟṟu-nâṟpattu-mukka-lanê-iru-tûṇi-kkuṟuṇi nâḷl-onṟukku kaṟiyamudu padinâṟukku nellu nânâḻiyâga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟubadinukku nellu-ppadinaiṅ-galam nâḷ onṟukku neyyamudu uḷakk-âḷâkkê-oru-ševiḍâga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟubadinukku neyyamudu nûṟṟu-nâṟpattu-nânâḻikku neyyamudu nâḻikku nellu-ppadakkâga nellu irubattunâṟ-kalam nâḷ onṟukku-ttayira(ya)mudu nânâḻiyâga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟubadinukku-ttayiramudu padinaiṅ-gala ....nâṟâga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟubadinukku aḍai-kkâyamudu aiyyâyiratt-eḻunûṟṟ-aṟubadinukku nellu nâḻikku aḍaikkâyamudu pattâga nellu aṟu-kalam nâḷ onṟukku ilaiyamudu muppattirandâga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟubadinukku ilaiyamudu padinôrâyiratt-aiññûṟṟ-irubadu ilaiyamudu irubadukku nellu nâḻiyâga nellu aṟu-kalam nâḷ onṟukku santi-viḷakku muppadum arttayâma-viḷakku aṅjum âga viḷakku muppattaiñjukku viḷakk-eṇṇai muḻâkkê-âḻâkkâga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟubadinukku eṇṇai munnûṟṟ-orupatt-aiññaḻikku..ṟpa .... kku nâḷl-onṟukku-ppiḍivilakku âṟu... kku-ppiḍiviḷakku irandum âga-ppiḍiviḷakku eṭṭukku eṇṇai uriyâga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟubadinukku eṇṇai nûṟṟ-eṇbadinâḻikku nellu muppadin-kalam šâttu-ppari..ṭṭam irandukku kâšu irandun-tirumêṟkapa-ppuḍavai onṟukkun-tiru. ni.-ppuḍavai onṟukkuṅ-gâšu onṟum âga kâšu mûnṟukku nellu aiṅ-galanê-mukkuṟuṇi âga it-têvarkku ôr-âṭṭaikku nellu munnûṟṟu-ttoṇṇûṟṟêḻu-kalanê-tûṇi mattiyânattukku-chchaṭṭi-chchôṟu onṟukku ariši nâḻiyâga nâ .... kalanê-tûṇi-ppada-kkum šrî .. li eḻuntaruḷum Aṟkaliṅga-dêvaṟku nâḷ onṟukku ariši uḻakkâga nâḷ munnûṟṟ-aṟubadinukku ariši iru-tûṇi-mukkuṟuṇi-irunâḻiyinâl nellu iru-kalanê-tûṇi-oru-nâḻi šrî-Bali eḻuntaruḷum Šantirašêkara-dêvaṟku santi onṟukku tiruv-amudariši iru-nâḻikkum neyyamudukkum taiyirkkum kaṟikkum aḍaikkâ-yamudukkum santi-viḷakku irandukkum âga inta dêvaṟku ôr-âṭṭaikku nellu irubatt.ṟu-kalanê-êḻu-kuṟuṇi nânâḻi tiruviḻâ-eḻundaruḷum Umâ-sahita-Irâjan-tira................nânâḻiyum santi onṟukku neyyamudu iru-šoviḍukku tayiramudu urikkum santi onṟukku kaṟiyamudu irandukkum aḍai....irâḍu-kkum veṟṟilai nâlum santi-viḷakku irandum âga i-dêvaṟku ôr-âṭṭaikku nellu nâlpatteṇ-kalanê-iru-tûṇi-kkuṟuṇi Gaṇapatiyâṟkku santi onṟukku tiruv-amud-ariši iru-nâḻiyâga nâḷ onṟukku ariši aṟu-nâḻi nekkum tarkkum kaṟikkum aḍai-

kkây amudukkum santi-viḷakku onṟukku âga it-têvakku ôr-âṭṭai-nâḷaikku nel eḷubattunâṟ-kalanê-tûṇi-ppadakk-oru-nâḷi .... m tayirukkum kaṟikkum aḍaikkâyamudukkum santi-viḷakkum âga it-têvaṟku ôr-âṭṭaikku nel nûṟṟ-irubattu-mukkalanê-mukkuṟuṇi . . Karumâṇikka-dêvaṟku santi onṟukku ariši nâ....................... nâṟpatteṉ-kalanê-iru-tûṇi-kkuṟuṇi

42 (*i*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

.... tiruppaḍimâṟṟukku i-kkollai nila . . . . mbaḷḷikku-ppôm vaḷikku tekkil tâṅgal êri-kkaṭṭi tûmbum iḍuvittu-kkoḷḷavum ivv-êri-kîḻ . kâḍi viḷai-nila . . . . ta. . . . šeydukoḷḷa ivv-ûr a . . šu-kkôlâl koṇḍa kuḻi mûvâyiram i-kkuḻi mûvâyirattukkum ivv-êri-kkîḻ ivar pakkal . tu . . . . . . ta. . . . ṭṭapaḍi kuḍi . . kâl niṟai pon iru-kaḻañju pon iru-kaḻaññjum ivar-pakkal aṟa-kkoṇḍu . . ñja . . tti ivv-êriyum ivv-êri-kîḻ nilan kuḻi mûvâyiramum nâr-pâl ellaiyum šilâ-lêkai-paṇṇi-kkoṇḍu Vibhi. . ṇîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvarkku tiruv-amudu tiru-ppaḍimâṟṟukku šandirâditta-vara šelvadâga ivar-pakkal pon

42 (*j*)

At the same temple, top line on the north wall.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

.................galôm Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu ....ḍaya Mahâdêvarku tiru ....

44 (*a*)

At the same temple, on the basement.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî sârvabhuvana-chakravatti Pôšaḷa šrî-vîra-Irâmanâ-Dêvaṟkku yâṇḍu 34 âvadu Sarvadhâri-saṁvatsarattu Tai-mâda(mu)-mudal Âvaniyattil irukkum viyâpâri Tiruñalaṅgiḷavar Valliyâḻvârena uḍaiyâr Aṇṇîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâya-nâṟku ivar dêvadânam amudakkaḍaitta mêl . nâm ippôdu iṭṭa pon 5 i-ppon aiñjukkum in-nâyanâṟkku uchchi-chchandikku nâḷ onṟukku nâḷi ariši amurdu-šeyivikkakaḍavôm chantirâditta-varai šellakkaḍavadu it-tamatai iṟakkinân Geṅgai-kk. . šuvai konṟân pâvam-kovân

44 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyirattu-orunûṟṟu-orupattonṟu šenṟu yiraṇḍâvad-âna Saumiya-šanuvaṟcharattu Kanni-nâyaṟṟu êḻân-tiyadiyum apara-paksha-

ttu Saptamiyum Rôhaṇiyum Nâyaṟṟu-kkiḻamaiyu . . . . . śrî-Kulôttuṅga-Śôḻa-Dêvarkku yâṇḍu panniraṇḍâvadu śrî-Vallâḷa-Dêvan pritivi-râchchiyañ-jeyyâ-nirka Nigarili-Śôḻa-maṇḍalattu Âvaniya-nâṭṭu Âvaniyattu . . . . śvaram-uḍaiya. . . . varku Śirimalaiyâḷan Śâttaṅgaṇḍan Âvaniya-nâṭṭu. . ṟṟâḻvâr-âna . . . . yakkoṇḍa-Śôḻa. . . .

45

At the Bharatêśvara temple, on the basement.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Śakarai-yâṇḍu âirattu-oru-nûṟṟêḻu śellâninṟa Viśvâvasu-sammaṟsa-rattu Aippaśi-mâsattu Paurṇṇamiyum Brahaspati-vâramum peṟṟa Aśvati-nakshattirattu nâḷ svasti śrîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍalêchcharan Taḻaikkâḍu Gaṅga-vâḍi Nuḷambavâḍi Vanavaśi Pânuṅgal Uchchaṅgi koṇḍa puśabala-Vîra-Gaṅga asahâya-śûra Śanivâra-siddhi Giriduṟka-malla śaladaṅka-Râma nissaṅka-pratâpa Poyśaḷa vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar pridhivi-râjyam-paṇṇi aruḷâniṟka-pPoyśaḷa-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar pradânan Jeyaṅgoṇḍa-Śôḻa-maṇḍalattu-pPuliyûṟ-koṭṭattu-pPuliyûr-kiḻava Nâyaka-ttêvan âna śrîmanu-mahâ-pradâna sarva-adikâri samasta-chetrapati vâvûttara niyôgâdipati mahâ-pasâyattan śrîkaraṇattu Vallâḷa-daṇḍanâyakkanuḍaiya(n) daṇḍanâyakkichchi Pemmiyakkanena Niga-rili-Śôḻa-maṇḍalattu Âvaniya-nâṭṭu Âvaniyattu tiruv-Irâmîśvaram-uḍaiya-nâya-nârkku tiru-nandâviḷakku onṟukku nân ik-kôyilil kâṇiyuḍaiya Śiva-Brâmma-ṇan Bhâradvâja-gôttirattu Śaivâchâriyan Malaiyâḻvân-bhaṭṭan vaśamum Vasiṭṭa-gôttirattu Śaivâchâriyan Mahâdêva-bhaṭṭan vaśamum kuḍutta. . pon onṟukku pâga-vaṭṭi polivadâga poliśaiyâl uḷḷudu koṇḍu śandirâdita-varai iv-viḷakk-onṟum śrî-Mâhêśvara-rakshai Puṟṟidaṅ-goṇḍâr âna Nuḷambâdarâya-rakshai Vaḷañjiya-rakshai

46

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî nâyanâr tiruv-Irâmîśvaram-uḍaiyâṟku Kellaḷa. . . . nâ. . . . . sarattu vaichcha śandi-viḷakku onṟukku kuḍutta. . . . . n Śaivâ-châriyan Pârattuvâja-gôttira. . . . . ṭṭan vaśamum Vaśiṭṭa-gôttirattu Śaivâchâriyan Mâdêva-baṭṭan vaśamum kuḍutta pon oru. . ttê.

47

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî pugaḻ śûḻnta puṇariy-agaḻ śûḻnta puviyil Ponnêmiy-aḷavun-tannêmi naḍappa viḷaṅgu-Śaya-magaḷaiy-iḷaṅ-gô-pparuvattu vikkirama-ttoḻilâṟ-pudu-

maṇam-puṇarntu maduvaraiy-iṭṭam Vayirâgarattu vâri ayiranunai-kKontaḷavarašar tantaḷam-iriya vâḷ uṟai-kaḻittu-ttôḷ-vali-kâṭṭi-ppôṟpari-naḍâtti-kkîrttiyai niṟutti vaḍa-tišai vâgai-šûḍi-ttenṟišai-ttên-maru-Kamalappû-magaṭ-podumaiyum Ponniyâḍai nan-Nilappâvaiyum tanimaiyun-tavira-ppunidaṟṟirumaṇimakuṭa-muṟaimaiyiṟ-chûḍi-ttannaḍiy-iraṇḍun-taḍamuḍiyâga-ttonnila-vêntar šûḍa munnai Manuv-âṟu peruga-kKaliy-âṟu vaṟuppa-chcheṅgôl tišaitoṟuñ-jella veṅ-kuḍaiy-iru-nila-viḷâgam eṅgaṇun-tanadu tiru-niḻal veṇṇilâ-ttigaḻa orutani-Mêruviṟ-puli viḷaiyâḍa vârkaḍaṟ-ṟîvântarattu-ppûvar tiṟai-viḍu tanta kadañ-jori-kaḷiṟu muṟai niṟpa vilaṅgiya Tennavan karun-talai parunt-alaittiḍattan ponnagaṟapuṟattiḍai-kkiḍappa in-nâḷ piṟkula-ppiṟai .... niṟpiḷaiy-ennuñ-joll-edir-kôḍiṟṟ-alladu tan kai vill edir-kôḍâ Vikkalan kall-agara Naṅgili tuḍaṅgi Maṇalûr naḍuvênda Tuṅgapattiraiy-aḷavum veṅgaṇum paṭṭa veṅ-gaḷiṟum viṭṭa tan mânamuṅ-gûṟina vîramuṅ-giḍappa êṟina malaigaḷu muḍugu neḷippa iḻinta nadigaḷuñ-juḻanṟ-uḍaint-ôḍi viḻunta kaḍalun-talai-virittaḷ-amara-kkuḍa-tišai-ttan-nâḷ-ugantu tânun-tânaiyum pan-nâḷ-iṭṭa pala-pala muḍugum bayatt-edir-mâṟiya Šaya-pperun-tiruvum paḻiy-ugantu kuḍutta pugaḻuñ-Jelviyum vâḷâ viṭṭa maḍantayar-îṭṭamu mîḷâdu kuḍu.ta veṅ-gari-niraiyuṅ-Gaṅga-maṇḍalamuñ-Jiṅgaṇav-ennum pâṇiy-iraṇḍum oru višai-kkaiykkoṇḍ-âramun-tiru-ppuyatt-alaṅgalum pôla vîramun-tiyâgamum viḷaṅga-ppârmišai mêvalar vaṇaṅga vîṟṟirunt(arunt)-aruḷiya Kôv-Irâjakêšari-varmarâna uḍaiyâr šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvarku yâṇḍu 10 âvadu Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Âvaniya-nâṭṭu Âvaniy-attu-ttiruv-Irâmîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvarkku Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-kKalliyâṇa-puraṅ-goṇḍa Šôḻa-vaḷa-nâṭṭu-pPâmbuṇi-kkûṟṟattu Nîḍûr Nîḍûr-kiḻavan Ariñji-šaḍaiyanâna Šembiyan Tenkirai-nâṭṭu mûvênta-vêḷân i-dêvarkku-ttiru-nantâ-viḷakku onṟukku šâvâ mûvâ-ppêrâḍ-âga viṭṭa pašu 24 ip-pašu irubattunâlum pati-pâda-mûla-ppaṭṭ-uḍai-ppañchâchârya-dêvakanmigaḷ vašam viṭṭana idu pan-Mâhêšvara-rakshai yâṇḍu 10 i-dêvarkku ivv-ûr Vîraṇukkar tiru-nantâviḷakku onṟukku-chchâvâ mûvâ-ppêrâḍ-âga viṭṭa pašu 24 irubattunâluñ-jandrâdittavaṟa šelvadâga | idu pan-Mâhêšvara-rakshai || aṟam-aṟavaṟku aṟam alladu tuṇaiy-illai

48

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî sârvabhuvana-chchakkaravattigaḷ šrî-Poyšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvarku iyâṇḍu 34 âvadu Sarvadhâri-saṁvatsarattu Tai-mâsam mudal Âvaniyattil irukkum viyâpâri Tiruñalaṅgiḻavan Villi-âḻvâre Kaṟkuṭṭai Veḷḷiri-kkuṭṭaikku nân.........iṭṭa pon eṭṭu ip-pon eṭṭukkum i-kuṭṭai............

49 (*a*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Tiru manni vaḷara iru-kuvaḍ-aṇaiya-ttan-tôḷum vâḷun-tuṇaiyana Kalâvašanai kaḍantu Vayirâgarattu-kkuñjiraḷâm pala-vâri añjalli Šakkara-goṭṭattu-tTârâvarašanai-ttikku nigaḷa-ttir̤ai-koṇḍaruḷi arukkan-uyaittaraišai irukkuṅ-gamalam-anaiya Nila-magaḷ-tannai munnîr kuḷippav-annâḷ tiru-Mâl-âdi-kêḷal âgi eḍuttad-iyâduñ-jaliyâvagaiy-inid-eḍuttu-ttan-kuḍai-nir̤ar-kîḻ inb-ur̤av-irutti-ttigiriyum puliyun-tišai-tor̤u naḍâtti-ppugaḻun-tarumamum pu..tor̤u nir̤itti vîramun-tiyâgamu-mânamum karuṇaiyum urimai-chchur̤r̤am âga-ppi.. yâttalai nigaḷa jayamun-tânum vîr̤r̤iruntu kulamaṇi-makuṭa mur̤aimaiyir̤-chûḍi-ttan kaḻal tarâdivar šûḍa-chcheṅgôl Nâvalam-puvi šêr naḍâttiya Kōv-Irâjakêšari-vanmar âna uḍaiyâr šrî-Rajêntra-Šôḻa-Dêvar̤ku yâṇḍu mûnr̤âvadu šrî-Râjêntra-Šôḻa-Dêvar tiruvaruḷi..dêšam ellân-tiru-mêḻi kûḍi vantu nirnta Šôḻa-maṇḍalam eḻubatt-eṭṭu nâḍum Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam nâr̤patt-eṇṇâyiram pûmiyum perumbaḍai valaṅgai mahâ-sê...... tarkku nirnta šrî-Râjêntra-Šôḻa-ppadinen-pumi-pperiya vishaiyaṅ-gaṇḍamadam Šôḻakaḷa tiru-kkulantônr̤ir̤r̤u mudal pašuvukkum erumaikkum ir̤aiy-illai ip-padineṇ-pûmiyil illâdav-ir̤ai kaṭṭattu...r̤ku adikârigaḷ..giya Šôḻa-mûvênta-vê(nta)ḷâr pašuvukkum erumaikkum illâdav-ir̤ai kâṇi ivv-ir̤ai ir̤ukkavêṇḍâvenr̤um kâḍu punšaiy viḷainta nilaṅgaḷuku aiñjil-onr̤u mêl-vâram iḍuvadâgavum êri-kîḻ nel viḷainta nilattukku mûnr̤il-onr̤u...r̤u mêl-vâram iḍuvadâgavum vêḍar kummari viḷainta nilam âyiratt-aiññûr̤u kuḻikk-oru puḍavai koḷvadâgavum ûr-kkîḻ iru..ku mâgachchaṇam vaṇṇâr.....nall-erudu nar̤-pašu uḷḷiṭṭa anta......ku.râl iraṇḍu kâšiḍuvadâgavum šir̤u-šuṅgattukku Âšuvi-makkaḷ âšuvam-uṇṇum pêrâl oru kâš-iḍuvadâgavum.r̤aiyâviṭṭâl oru kâš-ir̤ippadâgavum.... nr̤u.......ttukku ûr mudali..aḍiyâḷ vîḍum iru-peṇḍir vîḍ-onr̤um uḻamai-šaivadâgavum uvâtti-vîḍum tiru-kkôyil-uḍaiyân vîḍum taḷar̤ar-vîḍum šir̤u-šuṅgattukku ir̤utta vîḍu tavira nikki ninr̤a vîḍugaḷukku vîṭṭâl kâl kâšu koḷvadâgavum...kku..ri nilam-aḷakkum pattu-ppanniru...koṇḍadu šâṇ-âga-ppadiṇeṇ-šâṇ koṇḍadu kôl-âga-kkoṇḍu nilam-aḷappadâgavum ippaḍikku-ppadineṭṭu vishaiyamum perumbaḍai valaṅgai mahâ..naiyum padaṅgaṇḍum agappaḍa kal-veṭṭi i-šâsanañ-jeydôm padineṇ-pûmi-pperiya......pperukki ûrum perumbaḍai mahâ-sênaiyum evv-ir̤ai.ḷittu...ṇ ir̤ai.m ir̤uppânum Gaṅgai-karaiyil gô-Brâhmaṇaraiyum naraiyâm kurâluṅ-go..........yaḻittân Brahmavattiyum paḍuvadâgavum periya vishaiyattukkum perumbaḍai......

49 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Śakarai-yâṇḍu l . . . . Dêvar pritivi-râchchiyañ-jeyyâ . niṟka Nigarili-Śôḻa-maṇḍalattu Aviniya-nâṭṭu Âviniyattu Âḷuḍaiyâr tiruv-Irâmîśvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvaṟku . . . nâ . . . . tiru-nundâviḷakku onṟukku Araṅgan Tirukkâḷatti-uḍaiyân maga . . . . midê . . yar Pâṇappiḷḷai-perumâḷ iṭṭa nokki-mâḍai eṭṭum ik-kôyi . kkâṇiyuḍaiya Śiva-pPirâmaṇan . . . . . . ṭṭanum Iruga-ppaṭṭanum i . . pon eṉ-kaḻañjum nâṅgaḷ kaikoṇḍu mû . . . . . . ppaḍi . . śandirâdita-varai śeluttakkaḍavôm ânôm tiru-nundâviḷakku onṟu ivar . . . . kka Nu . . . bâda-râyan irakshai idu Vaḷañjiyar irakshai Vâraṇâśiyil kapilai-konṟân idu aḻippân

49 (*c*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

. . . . Nila-ppâvaiyun-tani . . . . ppuvani-naṟṟirumaṇi-makuṭamu . . . .

50

On the south basement of the same temple.

. . . . ।
. . mad-Râja-Manôja-bhûpa-mahishî Dîvâmbikâ viśrutâ ।
khyâtâ nûta-pativra . . . . mânâjani ॥
sâdhvîti . . . . manôhâriṇî
san-mârggârgaḷa-bhêdinî nirupamâ sat-pâtra-dânânvitâ ।
sat-Kâdamba-mahânvayê samabhavad dêvîha Dîvâmbikâ
kiṁ dhâtrî-makuṭâgra-maṇḍana-maṇiḥ kiṁ Kâma-dê . . . ॥
kritvâ dêvâyatanaṁ Mahêśvarârppaṇam ananta-pâpa-vinâśâ ।
ghaṇṭâ Dîvâmbikayâ Noḷamba-Nârâyaṇêśvarâ . . . . ॥

. . samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-śabda Pallavânvaya śrî-prithvî-vallabha Pallava-kulatilaka Pallavâbharaṇan âhava-durggan ahitara Javan amôgha-vâkyan Noḷamba-Nârâyaṇa . . . . Dîvabbarasiyar nNoḷamba-Nârâyaṇêśvaramaṁ mâḍisi . . . . pûjeyaṁ koṇḍu Eḷanagaramaṁ sarbba-bâdhâ-parihâram âgi . . . . . aḻipidava- kavileyuma Bâṇarâsiyuman aḻida-pañcha-mahâ-pâtakaṁ ॥

51

At the same place, on the south basement of the Šatrughna temple.

šrîmad-Dilîpayyaṁ prithuvî-râjyaṁ geyyutt ire Âvanyada-sthânada panneradu-kiṟu-deṟeyaṁ biṭṭar Mahâdêvargge salâgeyan ettisi idan aḻidôṁ Vâraṇâsiyan aḻidoṁ

52

At the same place.

sthânad ûrggaḷge Noḷamba biṭṭam

53

At the Šatrughna temple, on the basement.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyiratt-orunûṟṟu-nâṟpatteṭṭu-chcheṉṟa Pârttiva-šammaṟcharattu uḍaiyâr tiruv-Irâmîšuram-uḍaiya-nâyanâṟku Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-Iḷavañjiya-râyanâna Kûttâḍun-dêvar agambaḍiyâril Tantirapâlan Pêriyuḍaiyânena in-nâyanâṟku-ttiru-ppaḷḷiy-eḻichchikku nâḷ oṉṟukku nâḻiy-ariší amudu-paḍi šella-kkaḍavud âga aiñjarai-ppon kuḍuttên ip-ponnâl uḷḷa pališai koṇḍu šandirâditta-varai šelutta-kkaḍavôm ik-kôyiliṟ-kâṇiy-uḍaiya Šiva-pPirâmaṇan Vašiṭṭa-gôttirattu Mâdêva-baṭṭar marugan Muttippiḷḷaiyum Dêvappiḷḷaiyum Pârattuvâja-gôttirattu-pPirân-baṭṭar pêran.....ṇḍippiḷḷaiyum Pirân-baṭṭarum koṇḍôm i-chchandikku iraṇḍu tiru-viḷakk-êṟṟuvud âga oru pon kuḍuttên Tantirapâlan tamaiyan Niṟaṇiñjânena it-tanmattaiy-iṟakkinân Geṅgai-kkaraiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai-kkonṟân Piramôtti-ppaḍuvân pan-Mâhêšura-rakshai

54

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî pugaḻ šûḻnta puṇari agaḻ šûnta puviyil Ponnêmiy-aḷavun-tannêmi naḍappa viḷaṅgu-Jaya-magaḷai iḷaṅ-go-pparuvattu Šakkaragoṭṭattu vikkirama-ttoḻilâl pudu-maṇam-puṇarndu maduvaraiy-îṭṭam Vayirâgarattu vâriy-ayira-nunai-kKontaḷavaraiyar tantaḷam iriya vâḷ uṟai-kaḻittu-ttôḷ-vali-kâṭṭi-ppôṟ-pari.........vaḍa-tišai vâgai-šûḍi-tteṉṟišai-ttêmaru-Kamalappû-magaḷ podu-maiyum Ponniyâḍaiyum tan-Nila-ppâvaiyum tanimaiyum tavira-ppunitaṟṟiru-maṇi-makuṭam urimaiyiṟ-chûḍi tannadiy-iraṇḍum taḍamuḍiyâga-ttonnila-vêndar šûḍa munnai Manuv-âṟu peruga-kKaliy-âṟu vaṟuppa-chcheṅgôl tišai-toṟuñ-jella veṇ-kuḍaiy-iru-nila-vaḷa..............ṇilâ-ttigaḷa oru tani-Mêruv-iṟ-puli viḷaiyâḍa vârkaḍaṟṟîvântarattu pûpâlar tiṟai-viḍu tanda kaḍañ-jori-

kaḷiṟu muṟai-muṟai niṟpa vilaṅgiya Tennavan karun-dalai parund-alaittiḍa-ttan ponnagara-ppuṟatt-aṇi kiḍappa pinnâḷ piṟkula-ppiṟai pôla niṟ-piḷaiy-ennuñ-joll-edir-kôḍiṟṟ-alladu tan kai-vill-edir-kôḍâ veḷakulatt-araiyagaḷ.......
.......m paṭṭamum pariyum viṭṭa tan mânamum kûṟiya vîramum kiḍappa êṟiya malaigaḷum mudugu neḷippa iḻinda nadigaḷum šuḻanṟ-uḍaind-ôḍa vîḻnda kaḍalgaḷum talai-virittal-amara-kkuḍa-tišai tan nâḍ-ugandu tânum tânaiyum pannâḷ iṭṭa-ppala pala mudugum bayand-edir-mâṟiya Jaya-pperunderuvum paḻiy-ugandu kuḍutta pugaḻin Šelviyum vaḷarâ oukaṇa-maḍandai.......kari-niraiyum Gaṅga-maṇḍalamum Šiṅgaṇav-ennum pâṇiy-iraṇḍum oru-višai-kkai-kkoṇḍu îṇḍiya pugaḻoḍu Pâṇḍi-maṇḍalaṅ-goḷḷa-ttiruviḷatt-aḍaittu veḷḷavaru-pari-talaṅgaḷum poru-kari-ttalaṅgaḷum pôla-ttantira-vâriyum uḍaittây vandu vaḍa-kaḍal ten-kaḍal paḍarvadu pôla tan peruñ-jênaiy-êvi..varaiyalarum poruda pôr-kkaḷatt-añjiy-ô..........ttu nâ....ttu maṟṟavar..mai...tiri-yum pochchai-veñ-juram-êṟṟi koṟṟa šaiya-ttambam tišaitoṟu niṟutti muttin šalâpamum mut-Tamiḻ-pPodiyamu matta-vana-kari paḍummai..chChe..muṅ-Ganniyum kaikkoṇḍ-aruḷi Têda-nâṭṭ-eḷḷai-kâṭṭi Kuḍamalai-nâṭṭ-uḷḷa šâvêṟ-ellâm tani-višumb-êṟa mâvêṟiya tan varupani-ttalaivarai e.......ṟ-utppaḍa nêṟi-toṟum nilaigaḷ-iṭṭ-aruḷi varu-punal-Kaliṅga-maṇḍalam kai-paḍuttu tiṟal-koḷ-âramum tiru-ppuyatt-alaṅgaḷum pôla vîramum tiyâgamum viḷaṅga-ppâr toḻa-chChivan-iḍattuyainda Tiyâga-vallavitarum Avani-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷ iruppa avan-uḍan Gaṅgai vîṟṟirundena maṅgaiyar-tiladam êḻ-išai-vallapi Êḻ-ulagam-uḍai-yâḷ vâḻišai malarnd-inid-iruppa ûḻi-ûḻi-toṟu.......sanattu Avani-muḻud-uḍai-yâḷôḍum viṟṟirund-aruḷiya Kôv-Irâjakêšarivanmar âna chakravattigaḷ šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu 33 yâvadu Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Ûṟṟukkâṭṭu-kkoṭṭattu-tTiṅgâḍu-pâkkattu Tiṅgâḍu-pâga-kiḻân Araiyan Aṟan-dâṅgiy-âna Râjêntra-Šôḻan âna Gâṅgêya-râjan Nigarili-Šôḻa-ma......Âvaniya-nâṭṭu Âvaniyattu-ttiruv-Irâmîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvaṟku tiru-nantâviḷakku onṟukku šâvâ mûvâ-pperâḍ-âga viṭṭa pašu uḍal irubattunâlum pati-pâda-mûla-ppaṭṭ-uḍai pañchâchâriya dêvakammigaḷ vašam viṭṭana ivai šant(ra)râditta-vaṟa šelvad-âga pan-Mâhêšvara-rakshai.

55

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyiratt-oru-nûṟṟu-ttoṇṇûṟṟu-iraṇḍu šenṟa Pramâdauta-saṁvatsarattu Paṅguni-mâšam mudal Brahmâdi-râjarâ Šelvâṇḍai-dêvar magaḷâr âna svasti Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyar âna Kûttâḍun-dêvar-mmaganâr Iḷaiya Vâšudêvar nambirâṭṭiyâr Šeṭṭâḻvârena Âvaniyatt-uḍai..Ilava-Râmîšva-ram-uḍaiyarkku amudu-paḍikkum aṟchanâbôgam dêvakanmakanukkum Toṭṭi-

ganpaḷḷikku uḷḷa ettam-uḷpaḍa nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-eḷḷaiyum viṭṭu tiruppaṇi šeyvvitta Šiva-Brâhmaṇan Bhâradvâja-gôttirattu-kKoṇḍibaṭan Vâšudêva-baṭanukku-kkâṇi muḻudum dêvakanmamu udakam-paṇṇinên Šeṭṭâḻvârena pan-Mâhêšvara-rakshai

56 (*a*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyiratt-oru-nûṟṟu-nâṟpatteṭṭâna Pârttiva-šammaṟcharattu svasti šrî Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Âvaniya-nâṭṭu Âvaniyattu uḍaiyâr tiruv-Irâmîšuram-uḍaiyâr kôyilil âḍiy-aruḷugiṟa kûttaṟku svasti šri Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyar âna Kûttâḍun-dêvar aḍiyân Šûṟṟiyâḻvâr magan Tiru- ...... ḍaiyânena ik-kûttaṟku u...... kku amudu-paḍi nâḻiy-ariši šandirâditta-varai šella-kkaḍavadâga âṟu pon kuḍuttên ip-po...kkoṇḍôm Vašitta-gôttirattu......ṭan Mâdêva-baṭṭar marugan Mârimutti-ppiḷḷaiyum Dêva-ppiḷḷaiyum Pârattuvâja-gôttirattu-pPirân-baṭṭar pêranmâril Koṇḍi-ppiḷḷaiyum Pirân-baṭṭaruṅ-Gûttâḍum-piḷḷaiyum it-tanmattaiy-iṟakkinân Geṅgai-kkaraiyil kurâl-pašuvai konṟân Piramôtti-ppaḍuvân pan-Mâhêšvara-rakshai

56 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

..dêva.....ḍaiya...... Âvaniyattu..rndatti......naṅgaḷu..pati-pâda-mûla-ppaṭṭ-uḍai-ppañchâ....ya......n mêṟkil naḍu-veṭṭu-kkîḻ-mûlai....pâṟkellai..ppaiy-kuṭṭaikku ten-mêṟk-ellai..........lpaḷḷi..šuravichchunai....kku...onṟu idan vaḍakku....laikku kiḻakku......

57 (*a*)

At the Gauri-dêvi temple, on the basement.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyiratt-iru-nûṟṟu-irubatteṭṭu-chchellâninṟa Parâbava-šammachcharattu Šittirai-mâšam padinâlân-tiyadi Tiṅgaṭ-kiḻamaiyum Uttirâḍamum Trayôdašiyum peṟṟa nâḷ svasti šrî Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañji-râyar âna Kûttâḍun-dêvar pṛithivi-râjyam-paṇṇiy-aruḷâninṟa Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-vaḷa-nâṭṭu Âvaniya-nâṭṭu Âvaniyattu uḍaiyâr tiruv-Irâmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr dêvadânam peri-êriyil ik-kôyil tiru-ppaṇikku munninṟu šeyvitta Vîra-Šôḻavâṇukkaril Peṟṟa-piḷḷai magan Šimâṇḍaikkum Vayirâṇḍai magan Šeṭṭiyaṇṇanukkum ivv-iruvaṟkum Maṇidâriyum Panṟimukka nâṟ-

kaṇḍaga-kkaḻani chandrâditta-varai šelvad-âga viṭṭôm ippaḍi anubavippadu idukk-ilaṅganam-paṇṇavan tan tâyku yiraṇḍu-ninaittavan idu tânattâ-rakshai

57 (*b*)

At the Aṅgada temple, on the basement.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

. . rvabhai . . . chakravatti šrî ma . . . . . . machcharattu Âvaṇi-mâdam mudal . . ru-ñâ naṅgiḻavan Valli-âḻvâ . . . . . . širi-êrikku mêl-nagaram . . . . pon aiñju ip-ponnukku i . . . . . . koṇḍu nâḷ ouṟukku oru nâ . . nellu amudu . . . . vum idu ilaṅga . . . . . . n-Mâhêšvara-rakshai

58

At the same village, on the basement round the Ammana-guḍi.

svasti Šaka-varushambulu 1284 sanda Šubhakṛitu-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-šu 11 Gu-dinadalu svasti šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara ari-râya-vibhâḷa bhâsege tappuva râyara gaṇḍa šrî-vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-Voḍeyara šrî-vîra-Kumâra-Kampaṇṇa-Voḍeyara aṟamaneya šrîman-mahâ-pradhâna Sômappa-Voḍeyara nirûpadiṁ svastî šrîmat-sâmantâdhikâri Âvaniya Râmaya-dêvanavaru Âvaniya šrî-Râmanâtha-dêvarige Âvaniya-grâma 1 Kambudimba-grâma 1 ubhayaṁ grâma 2 kaṁ saluvantu šrî-Kumâra . . . . koṇḍu taḷa . . . . pari yishṭanu tiddikoṇḍu šrî-Râmanâtha-dêvarige . . . . . . yanu daṇḍeya . . . . . . koṭṭaru . . . . (usual final phrases) šrî-Râmanâtha-dêvara . . . .

59

At the same village, on the Garuḍa-kambha, to the west of the Vâli-Sugriva temple.

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-šabda Pallavânvaya šrî-pṛithuvî-vallabha Pallava-Râma-pâda-paṅkaja-bhramara pratyaksha-Kañjâsana saṅgrâma-doraygaṁ bîra-Triṇêtra gaja-râja-malla palar-añje gaṇḍa šrîmat-Chaladaṅkakâṟa-Dêvana perggeḍe-Basavayyan aṅkana bhaṭṭanu mâḍisida mâna-stambham uttarôttaraṁ . . . .

60

At the same village, on copper plates of the Âvani-maṭha.

(Nâgarî characters.)

[*b*] šrî Vêṅkaṭêšâya namaḥ ।
yasya samparka-puṇyêna nârî-ratnam abhûch chhilâ ।
yad upâsyaṁ sumanasâṁ tad-vastu-dvandvam âšrayê ॥
yasya Dviradavaktrâdyâḥ pârishadyâḥ paraššataṁ ।
vighnaṁ nighnanti bhajatâṁ Vishvaksênaṁ tam âšrayê ॥

jayati kshîra-jaladhêr jâtaṁ savyêkshaṇaṁ Harêḥ ।
âlambanaṁ chakôrâṇâm amarâyushkaraṁ mahaḥ ॥
pautras tasya Purûravâ Budha-sutas tasy Âyur asyâtmajas
sañjajñê Nahushô Yayâtir abhavat tasmâch cha Pûrus tataḥ ।
tad-vaṁśê Bharatô babhûva nṛipatis tat-santatau Śantanus
tat-turyô Vijayô'bhimanyur udabhût tasmât Parîkshit tataḥ ॥
Nandas tasyâshṭamôbhût samajani navamas tasya râjñaś Chalikka-
kshmâpas tat-saptamaś Śrîpati-ruchir abhavad Râja-pûrvô narêndraḥ ।
tasya śrî-Bijjalêndrô daśama iha nṛipô vîra-Hemmâḷi-Râyas
târtîyîkô Murârau kṛita-natir udabhût tasya Mâyâpurîśaḥ ॥
tat-turyyô'jani Tâta-Pinnama-mahîpâlô nijâlôkana-
trastâmitra-gaṇas tatô'jani harau durgâṇi saptâhitât ।
ahnaikêna sa Sômi-Dêva-nṛipatis tasmâch cha jajñê sutô
vîrô Râghava-Dêvarâḍ iti tataś śrî-Pinnamô'bhûn nṛipaḥ ॥
Âravîṭi-nagarî-vibhôr abhûd
asya Bukka-dharaṇîpatis sutaḥ ।
yêna Sâluva-Nṛisiṁha-râjyam apy
êdhamâna-mahasâ sthirîkṛitaṁ ॥
śrî-Râma-Râja-kshitipasya tasya
chintâmaṇêr arthi-kadambakânâṁ ।
Lakshmîr ivâmbhôruha-lôchanasya
Lakkâmbikâmushya mahishy alâsît ॥
tasyâdhikais samabhavat tanayas tapôbhiś
śrî-Raṅga-Râja-nṛipatiś śaśi-vaṁśa-dîpaḥ ।
âsan samullasati dhâmani yasya chitraṁ
nêtrâṇi vairi-sudṛiśâṁ cha nir-añjanâni ॥
satîṁ Tirumalâmbikâṁ charita-lîlayârundhatî-
prathâm api titikshayâ vasumatî-yasô-rundhatîṁ ।
Himâṁśur iva Rôhiṇîṁ hṛidaya-hâriṇîṁ sad-guṇair
amôdata sadharmiṇîm ayam avâpya vîrâgraṇîḥ ॥
rachita-naya-vichâraṁ Râma-Râjaṁ cha dhîraṁ
vara-Tirumala-Râyaṁ Vêṅkaṭâdri-kshitîśaṁ ।
ajanayata sa êtân ânupûrvyâ kumârân
iha Tirumala-Dêvyâm êva râjâ mahaujâḥ ॥
sakala-bhuvana-kaṇṭakân arâtîn
samiti nihatya sa Râma-Râja-vîraḥ । *
vyarâjata śrî-vara-Vêṅkaṭâdri-
Râjaḥ kshitau Lakshmaṇa-châru-mûrtiḥ ॥
trishu śrî-Raṅga-kshmâparivṛiḍha-kumârêshv adhi-raṇaṁ

* The second half of this verse and the first half of the next are in defect here. Also in some other places in this inscription.

vijityâri-kshmâpân Tirumala-mahârâya-nripatih |
mahaujâs sâmrâjyê [*11 a*] su-matir abhishiktô nirupamê
praśâsty urvîm sarvâm api tisrishu mûrtishv iva Harih ||
yaśasvinâm agrasarasya yasya
paṭṭâbhishêkê sati pârthivêndôh |
dânâmbu-pûrair abhishichyamânâ
dêvî-padam bhûmir iyam dadhâti ||
Sâmâdayô Vidhi-mukhâd iva satya-vâchah
sâmâdy-upâya-nivahâ iva sâmyugînât |
Râmâdayô Daśarathâd iva râja-mauḷêh
tasmâd amêya-yaśasas tanayâ babhûvuh ||
râjâ tatô'bhûd Raghunâtha-nâmâ
śrî-Ranga-Râyas śrita-pârijâtah |
śrî-Râma-Râjaś śiśirâmśur urvyâh
vikhyâtimân Vênkaṭa-Dêva-Râyah ||
śrî-Ranga-Râyas sahajêshu têshu
pârangatô nîti-payah-payôdhêh |
ashṭâsu dikshu prathitas sa lêbhê
paṭṭâbhishêkam Penugoṇḍa-râjyê ||
atha śrî-Vênkaṭapati-Dêva-Râyô nayôjvalah |
avanîm aśishat kîrtyâ diśô daśa viśôbhayan ||
taj-jyâyasas sura-druma-lajjâvaha-charita-Râma-Râja-vibhôh |
jâtas Tirumala-Râjah khyâtas śrî-Ranga-Râyôpi ||
tayôs śrî-Rânga-Râyasya tanayâ vinayâdhikâh |
ajâyanta dayâvantas śrutavantô yaśasvinah ||
śrî-Ranga-Râya-nripatês tanayêshu têshu
pâram girâm adhigatah kavi-pungavânâm |
ratnêshu Kaustubha ivâmbudhi-sambhavêshu
śrî-Râma-Râya-nripatis suchiram vyalâsît ||
pûrvam viśruta-Râma-Râja-nripatêś śrî-Râmabhadrâkritêh
kalyâṇôdaya-śâlinas tanubhavâh pañcha prapañchâvanê |
dakshâ nîti-pathânugâs samabhavan Kshîrâpagâ-kâminô
gîrvâṇâlaya-bhûruhâ iva bhudha-śrêṇîshṭa-dânôtsukâh ||
vikhyâta-charyêshu nripêshu têshu
śrî-Ranga-Râjaś śiśirâmśur urvyâh |
viśva-trayê viśruta-kîrtir âsît
saurêshu sâlêshv iva pârijâtah ||
śrî-Ranga-Râjasya tapô-viśêshais
santôshiṇaś Śêshagiriśvarasya |
kâruṇya-bhûmnâ kamanîya-śôbhau

putrâv abhûtâṁ Puruhûta-bhôgau ||
Peda-Vêṅkaṭêndra-Pina-Vêṅkaṭâdhirâḍ-
iti-nâmakau prakṛiti-pâlanôtsukau |
khara-dûshaṇa-prahati-dakshiṇâv ubhau
dadataḥ pramôdam iva Râma-Lakshmaṇau ||
šrî-šâlî Peda-Vêṅkaṭêndra-nṛipatir jyêshṭhô vayôbhis tayôs
šauryaudârya-gabhîratâ-dhṛiti-kalâ-pûrvaiš cha sarvair guṇaiḥ |
[. . . . . ||]
šrî-Raṅga-Râjêndra-kumârakê'smin
vîrôttamê Vêṅkaṭa-Dêva-Râyê |
paṭṭâbhishiktê Penugoṇḍa-râjyê
tadâbhishiktâs su[dhi]yôpi hêmnâ ||
khyâtas tasya pitâmahânujatayâ šrî-Vêṅkaṭâdri-kshamâ-
pâla-šrî-lalanâ-svayaṁvrita-patêr jâtânukampâspadaṁ |
âsîd uddhata-šatru-gandha-karaṭi-pradhvaṁsa-baddha-vratô
haryakshaḥ kavi-lôka-rakshaṇa-kaḷâ-pratyagra-Bhôjâkṛitiḥ ||
tasya šrî-Raṅgapati-kshôṇîpatir âtmabhûr guṇâbdhir atha |
yasyaudârya-mahimnâ kalpa-taruḥ kvâpi Nandanê vasati ||
râjñas tasya guṇâdbhutasya sukṛitaiḥ prâchîna-janmârjitaiḥ
putrô'bhût Puruhûta[*IIb*]kalpa-mahimâ Gôpâla-Râjâgraṇîḥ |
sarvêshâṁ vidushâṁ samîhita-phaḷaṁ datvâ jagatyâṁ svayaṁ
yô vismârayati sma dâna-chaturân Bhôjâdimân pârthivân ||
sô'yaṁ priyâ-sahacharas sukṛitî tapôbhir
ârâdhayad Vêṅkaṭa-šaila-nâthaṁ |
prîtas tadânîṁ agadîd abhîshṭa-
dâtâ sa dêvaḥ kṛipayâ tam ênaṁ ||
putras san dharaṇîm avâpam adhunâ šrî-Vêṅkaṭâbhikhyayâ
vikhyâtas China-Vêṅkaṭêndra-nṛipatêr ugrais tapô-vaibhavaiḥ |
pûrvaṁ šrî-Vasudêva-bhû-Vala-ripôḥ Kṛishṇâbhidhô'ham yathâ
Nandaḥ prâg iva taṁ sutaṁ kalayatâṁ šrî-Raṅga-Râyâbhidhaṁ ||
šrî-Raṅga-Râya-kshitinâyakaṁ taṁ
Šrîkânta-rûpaṁ kshiti-rakshaṇâya |
avâpya taṁ tat-kula-vṛiddhi-hêtôr
Gôpâla-Râjas samabhût prahṛishṭaḥ ||
sô'yaṁ šrî-Raṅga-Râya-kshitipatir avituṁ saj-janân dur-janânâṁ
garva-dhvaṁsâya Kaṁsâsura-mada-garima-dhvaṁsinô rûpa-dhârî |
prâjyaṁ sâṁrâjya-siṁhâsanam adhivasati pratyahaṁ bhakti-pûrvaṁ
nânâ-dêšâvanîšair vinutam anupamaṁ prâpta-paṭṭâbhishêkaḥ ||
šrî-Raṅgêšvara-datta-râjya-mahimâ šrî-Raṅga-Râyâgraṇîḥ
pâdâmbhôja-vinamra-Bhôja-Magadha-kshmâpârpita. . . . . |

sarvêshâṁ prithivîbhujâm adhi-śirô-vinyasta-pâdâmbujaḥ
prithvîṁ pâlayatê nayêna mahatâ saptârṇavî-mêkhalâṁ ||
vârâśi-gâmbhîrya-viśêsha-dhurya-
Chaurâśi-durgaika-vibhâla-varyaḥ |
parâshṭa-dig-râya-manaḥ-prakâma-
bhayaṅkaraś Śârṅgadharântaraṅgaḥ ||
hata-ripur animêshânôkahô yâchakânâṁ
hosa-birudara-gaṇḍô râya-râhutta-miṇḍaḥ |
[. . . . ||]
sâra-vîra-ramayâ samullasan
Âravîṭi-pura-hâra-nâyakaḥ |
kuṇḍalîśvara-mahâ-bhujaḥ śrayan
maṇḍalîka-dharaṇî-Varâhatâṁ ||
Âtrêya-gôtra-jânâm agrasarô bhûbhujâm udâra-yaśâḥ |
[. . . . ||]
sô'yaṁ nîti-jitâdi-bhûpati-tatis Sutrâma-śâkhî sudhî-
sârthânâṁ bhuja-têjasâ sva-vaśayan Karṇâṭa-siṁhâsanaṁ |
â Sêtôr api châ-Himâdri vimatân saṁhṛitya śâsan mudâ
sarvôrvîṁ prachakâsti sindhu-parikhâṁ śrî-Raṅga-Râyâgraṇîḥ ||
randhrartu-bâṇa-chandrâkhya gaṇitê Śaka-vatsarê |
vatsarê Pârthivâbhikhyê mâsê'smin Mârgaśîrshakê ||
pakshê valakshê puṇyârhê dvâdaśyâṁ cha mahâ-tithau |
śrî-Vêṅkaṭêśa-pâdâbja-sannidhau śrêyasâṁ nidhau ||
para(ma)-haṁsa-parivrâjakâchâryâṇâm mahaujasâṁ |
śishyâ yê Viśvarûpâkhya-Bhârati-svâminâm amî ||
śrîmad-Viṭṭhala-nâmânô Bhâratî-svâminaḥ priyâḥ |
tach-chhishya-Râmachandrâkhya-Bhâratî-svâminô'bhavan ||
aśêsha-vidushâṁ têshâṁ maṭhâya mahad-ôjasâṁ |
śrîmat-Kôlâla-dêśîya-grâmêshu gaṇitaṁ janaiḥ ||
manôharaṁ Dêvapalyâḥ prâchîṁ diśam upâśritaṁ |
sva-nâmagaśya śailasya dakshiṇâṁ diśam âśritaṁ ||
Chiṅkâbhidhâna-grâmasya paśchimâśâm upâśritaṁ |
Tammêpaly-âkhya-ghôshasya uttarâśâm upâśritaṁ ||
Narasiṁha-iti khyâtaṁ pratinâma-samanvitaṁ |
Chinâṇikallu-nâmânaṁ grâmam ârâma-śôbhitaṁ ||
sarvamânyaṁ chatus-sîmâ-sahitaṁ cha samantataḥ |
nidhi-nikshêpa-pâshâṇa-siddha-sâdhya-jalânvitaṁ ||
akshiṇy-âgâmi-saṁyuktaṁ ṛishi-bhôgyaṁ sa-bhûruhaṁ |
vâpî-kûpa-taṭâkaiś cha kachchhârâmaiś cha saṁyutaṁ ||
śishya-praśishya-sambhôjyaṁ kramâd â-chan[*IIIa*]dra-târakaṁ |

dânâdhamana-vikrîti-yôgyaṁ vinimayôchitaṁ ||
parîtaḥ prayatais snigdhaiḥ purôhita-purôgamaiḥ |
vividhair vibudhaiš šrauta-pathikair adhikair girâ |
šrî-Raṅga-Râya-bhûpâlô mânanîyô manasvinâṁ |
sa-hiraṇya-payô-dhârâ-pûrvakaṁ dattavân mudâ ||
vîra-šrî-Raṅga-Râya-kshitipati-varyasya kîrti-dhuryasya |
šâsanam idaṁ sudhî-jana-kuvalaya-chandrasya bhû-Mahêndrasya ||
vîra-Šrî-Raṅga-Râyôktyâ prâha pautras Sabhâpatêḥ |
Kâmakôṭi-sutô Râma-kaviš šâsana-vâṅmayaṁ ||
vîra-Šrî-Raṅga-Râya-kshmâpa-nidêšêna Sômanâthâryaḥ |
šâsanam alikhat Kâmaya-šrî-Gaṇapayârya-pautra-maṇiḥ ||
(usual final verses) *šrî-Râma

61

On a rock behind the Âvani Matt.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Ânanda-šammachcharattu Kârttigai-mâšam Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḻavañjiya-râyan âna tan-vâši-kâṭṭiya Vâšudêvan šâmantaril Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻavaṇukkan Udaiyâṇḍai maga Nuḷamba-dêvaṟku vaṟaikâṟan Šitti..mê..paṇḍitan magan Dêvanena vêḷaikkâṟan uṇḍ-ôḍi-ppôm vâriyâṭkaḷ nâyan

62

At the same village, on a rock in front of the Nâgarakuṇṭe.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1550 aguneḍi Vibhava-saṁvatsaraṁ Mâgha-ba 30 lu šrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-šrî-vîra-Râma-Dêva-mahârâyalû prithivî-sâmrâjyaṁ chêyichuṇḍagânu chaturtha-gôtraṁ Suguṭûri Tammayagâri pautrulu Yimmaḍi-Tammaya-gauni bhârya Bairakûri Chokkaṇṇa-gauḍa ..... sakka tammulu Chikkarâya-Tammaya-gauḍu....bhaṭṭa-komâruḍu Tirumala-sômayâju-bhaṭṭala komâruḍu Umâpati-sômayâjulu âyana tammuḍu Krishṇa-sômayâjula châta Âvani-Râmêšvara-Kâsî-Višvanâthuni sannidhini Agnishṭômam ane yajñaṁ chêyiñchi yîvaka......Dêvarâyasamudraṁ Lakshmîpati-komâra Apâyapa..............

63

At the same village, on a stone in front of the Îšvara temple near the Antaragaṅge.

Sarvajitu-nâma-saṁvatsaram Âšvîja-šuddha 12 lu šrîmat-Marigôpaṇagâridi rôlu vûra-kuṇṭa di.....

* In Kannaḍa characters.

64

On another stone near the same Antaragaṅge.

šrî-Râmâ Mogali-Veṅkaṭagiri-Daḍḍi-Vegganna-komâruḍu Liggachâri akkagâridi ḍêvattânaṁ....

65

At the same village, on a rock to the west of the Giṇḍitîrtha.

svasti šrîmad-Âvanyada sthânamaṁ nâlvattu-varshaman âḷd ayvattu-dêgulaṁ mâḍi piriyav-eraḍu-keṟeya kaṭṭi Šaka-varsham eṇṭu-nûṟ-embhatta-mûṟ âdand utkrânti geydu šrî-Tribhuvana-karttara-Dêvaṁ Kali-yuga-Rudrâṅka Rudra-lôka-prâptan âdaṁ

66

At the same place.

Šaka-varsham eṇṭu-nûṟ.eṇbatt-ayd âdandu Muddakana Nâšakâ-Bhôgi agni-pravêša geydaṁ

67

At the same place.

Mahêndra-bhaṭṭa mâḍidaṁ Kali-yuga-Rudraṅge kiṟiya-dêgulamaṁ

68

At the same plaee.

â Kailâsa-girîndra-kûṭa-nikaṭâd Gaurî-padâpy añchitât
â Sêtô Râghavêša-pratanita-višadôttuṅga-kîrtti-pramûrttêḥ ।
â prâtaḥ-parbbatêndrât savitur udayatô yâvad â paščhimâdrêḥ
kô vâdî šâstra-vit kô gamaka-guṇa-yutaḥ kô dhari.... ॥

69

At the same village, on a rock on the way to the hill.

Paridhâvi-saṁvatsarada Vaišâkha-šudha 10llu šrîmatu Sugaṭûra Ayama-Gauḍarû vulegada Sîlavanta Chikkanu hâkisida gadubu bîja vokuḷake guḷi âru ....

70

On the Âvani hill, over the south door of the Êkânta-Râmêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa Iḷavañjiya-râyan âna Kûttâḍun-dêvar dêviyâr Šaṅgâṇḍai paṭṭa-tiruvâšilum tiruttê..m inda..ttiyaga..niṟuttinâr šandirâditta-varai...........

71

At the same temple, on the basement.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Âvaniya-nâṭṭu Âvaniyatt....rukku svasti šrî Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyan âna Kûttâḍun-dêvan agambaḍiyân Šûṟṟiy-âṇḍân magan Pêriyuḍaiyân âna Tantira-pâlanena svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyiratt-oru-nûṟṟu-nâṟpatt-onbad-âna Sarvadâri-saṁvatsarattu Tai-mâsattu svasti šrî nâyanâr tiruv-Irâmîšvaram-uḍaiyârkku tiru-ppaḷḷiy-eḻichchikku nâḷ onṟukku nâḻiy-arišiy-amudupaḍi santrâditta-varai šellakaḍavad-âga Vâši(ši) shṭa-gôtrattu Mâdêva-baṭṭa..................

72

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyiratt-oru-nûṟṟ-aimbattu-nâlu šellâninṟa Kara-šam-maṟcharattu Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Âvaniyattu............ya-râyar âna Kûttâḍun-dêva...........Šiva-pPirâmaṇa Vašiṭṭa-gôttarattu Mâdêva-baṭṭan maruga.mâril Dêvappiḷḷai vašamu.................

73

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍ-âyiratt-oru-nûṟṟu..ṟpatt-onbadu šenṟa Sarvajit-saṁvaṟ-sarattu Tai-mâsattu svasti Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyar âna Mârâḷvâr ma-gan Kûttâḍun-dêvar âna Iḷava.jiya..yar nambirâṭṭiy-âna svasti šrî Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Âvani-nâṭṭu Vâšudêvar âna Nuḷambâdarâyar maga..r Šaṅ-gâḷvârena svasti šrî Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Âvaniya-nâṭṭ-Âvaniyattu malai-mêlil šrî-Mûlattânam âna Âḷuḍaiyâr tiruv-Irâmêšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâṟkku nitta-niyamam âna amudu-paḍi šâttu-ppaḍi tiru-viḷakkum pala-paḍi-ni..ndatu-kkum nân ponn-aṟa iṭṭu maṇṇ-aṟa-kkoṇḍu viṭṭa dêvadânam âvana Šôḻakkuṭṭai-yâna Šokkakkaṭṭum Nuḷamba-mârâyan kuṭṭaiyum Âvaniya-nâṭṭu-mârâyan kuṭṭaiyum Kuṇapikkuṭṭaiyum Tuḍariyiṟ Šamakiṟaiyum ivaiyiṟṟil-uḷḷa nilattâl in-nâyanâr................

74

On a rock to the north of the same temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai..ṇḍu 1318 mêl šellâninṟa Dhâtu-saṁvatsarattu Taiy-mâdam 5 ti šrî-vîra-Arihara-râyan kumâran Yimmaḍi-Bukka-râyan pṟithivî-râjyam-

paṇṇâninṟa kâlattu Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-vaḷa-nâṭṭu Âvaniyattu Mûlattânam-uḍaiyâr kôyilil mâḍâpattiyañ-jeyvâr Muttarâṇḍâr Muttarum Vâšâṇḍai magan Pachchai-nâyanum Muḷavâyil Šaṇmatâ. .perunderuvil Vaṇikapurat. . .nâtar âna vaišya-vâṇiya-nagarattâril vaḍavâṇiyan Periya-perumâḷ Kâmâṇḍai-šeṭṭiyâr ivargaḷ tanam-âga nâḷtôṟum oru tiru-pêṟkum onbadân-tirunâḷilê oru poḻudum paḍaippad-âga vâṅgina pon irubattonṟum koṇḍu chandrâditya-varai naḍattakkaḍavêm idu laṅgaṇañ-joṉnavan Geṅgai-karaiyil kurâl-pašuvai-kkonṟân pâpattilê pôvan idu pan-Mâhêšvara-rakshai

75

On the same hill, on a rock north of the Janaka-ṛishi temple.

Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1447 Vyaya-saṁvatsarada Mâgha-ba 14lu šrîmat-mahâ-mahattinoḷagâda Hoḷalakereya-muntâda . . . . Kailâsa-Maruḷappayya-dêvaru. . . . .

76

On the same hill, on a rock to the north of the Dhanushkôṭi-tîrtha.

. . . . .Vana-dêvatalu vachchi Sîtâ-bhagavatiki prasannamai nilichina tâvu Sugaṭûru-Chikka-Tammaya-Gauḍuvâri akkagâru Halasa-Râtama purôhita-Kṛishṇa-bhaṭṭa-Tirumala-sômayâju-châta dêvatula pâdâlu. . . . . .dakshiṇa-Gayâ-tilôdaka-piṇḍa-pradânaṁ chêši Kâši-Gayâ-Prayâga-andu chêsina phalaṁ Vâlmîki-prôktaṁ

77

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

ma . . pâyiṭṭa Viḻupparaiyanukku-ppinb-irên Viruda-maṇḍana Mâdêvanena Vallavaraiyan šattiyam

78

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Vâšidêvan âna Iḷavañjiya-râyan šâmantaril Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻavaṇukkan Udaiyâṇḍaikku Paḷḷimukkaṇṇan magan Kâmanena vêḷaikkâṟanân ena ivaṟku pinb-irundên âgil Vallavaraiyan šattiyam

79 (*a*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Vikṛiti-saṁvatsarattu Vaiyigâši-mâdam mudal uḍaiyâr tiruv-Irâmî-švaram-uḍaiyârkkum .....ṭa..ttukku..Mâhêšva.......pa.ṭa..šarâna....la tiru......................vala....nena..... ......kkuṭṭaiyir nel....... ....maḍattukku añju tiru-ppêr amudu-ševikiṟa....ḻivu koṇḍu âṟu tiru-ppêrukku amudu-paḍaikkavum nâlu paṇaṅ-goṇḍu mûnṟu.yi. poḻi.koṇḍu iru......ku..........yi..........tta.........dai........ ..nâ..........gai-kkaraiyil kurâr-ppašuvai-kkon..pâpaṅ-goḷvâr Mâhêšvara-rakshai it-tanmattukku ila...........

79 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šavummi..šamaršarattu Âvaṇi-mâdam mudalil..Iḷavañjiya-râyar Vâšudêvar šâmattaril Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-aṇukkan Udaiyâṇḍai magan Nuḷamba-dêvarkku uṇḍ-ôḍi-ppôm vâriyâk...nâyan Uṟaikâṟumugane vêḷaikâṟanena

80

At Mêlâgâṇi (Âvani hobli), on a stone lying near Veṅkaṭaramaṇa-Gauḍa's straw-heap.

svasti šrîmat-Šrî-râjya-Vijaya-sambatsaraṁ nâlvatt-eraḍaneyandu Šrîpurusha-mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara-bhaṭâra pruthivî-râjyaṁ geye avarâ magandir Duggamâr-Eṟeappô Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu-mûnûṟuṁ Gaṅg-aṟu-sâsiramum âḷe avarâ mahâ-dêvi Kañchiabbe Âgaḷiy âḷe Maduregiḷâ Vellasammaṅge koṭṭôdu kaṇḍu-gad-ayguḷa-kaḷaniyuṁ channa-kaḷaniv ele-tôṭṭa paṭṭu samaṇ-pâḻin-mêle eṇ-kaṇ-ḍugaṁ apûrvva-parihâram âge koṭṭôdu idake paḍeyaṁ aggishṭageyuṁ aṟava.. ..yuṁ idan aḻidon Bâraṇâ.....varaṁ sâsira-kavile...........

81

At the same village, on broken stones lying in front of the Gôpâlasvâmi temple.

Šrîpu...râja paramê....sâsiramuma Narêndrarasar aṟavattum âḷe..râṅgaḷi goḍe....Jannayyaṅge sâsi.....

82

On a stone at the same place.

šubham astu Raüdri-saṁvatsarada Jêshṭha-ba 7 Gu-lu šrîmat-Narasaṇṇa-Nâyakarige dharmmav âgabêk endu Muḷuvâyali Šênarâmarâ makkaḷu Râmapa-Bayireyagaḷu....yanû Krishṇârpaṇav âgi koṭevu

84

At the same village, on a stone near the well.

svasti Šaka-bhûpâlâkrânta-saṁvatsara-šataṅga 896 neya Bhâva-saṁvatsaraṁ pravarttisê Âshâḍha-mâsa....svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-šabda Pallavânvaya šrî-prithivî-vallabhaṁ Pallava-kula-tilakaṁ Pallavâdityaṁ šrîman-Noḷambâdhirâjaṁ Chôrayya Noḷambar-tande mûvaruṁ Sûryya-Miniyûroḷ iḷdu Mârasiṅgha-Permmaḍiy atîtan âdan embudaṁ kêḷdu svasti samasta-nêma-saṅgashṭanôpêtaṁ Pompala-kula-tilakaṁ Kâḍuvaṭṭi-vaṁšôdbhavaṁ Kâñchî-purâdhîšaṁ raṇa-mukha-piḍugaṁ Nâṇḍiya Javaṁ Nanna........

85

On a virakal at the same place.

svasti šrî Aṇuva ša..........ya Lôkan embudu eḷpattaidu-pandiyaṁ kondattu idu verasi yî-nâyaka Dhaḷagan embudu Pirisandi maga yippattaṟu-pandiyaṁ kondan

86

At Kiḷâgâṇi (same hobli), on a stone in front of the Chauḍêšvari temple.

(The top portion gone) ndu-maṇḍalavaṁ pu..mâṟ-ânta-ripu-baladoḷ tâgi...ṟidu sarggasthan âdaṁ Chiḻiyaṁ Chô.......râjya-šrîyoḷ nindu Jannayyana kelavamaṁ.....mâditya ba.....kramâdityaṁ gôtra....ḷda dêvara Vâṇigê padirkuḷa ...koḍaṅge goṭṭaṁ Jannayyana.. ñchi Haryya-Bîraṇṇage vuḷuga...kallaṁ niṟisidaṁ svasti bha......

87

On a rock to the north of the same village.

Šârvari-saṁvatsarada Vaišâkha-šu 10 lu šrîmat-Guru-Tammaṇṇanu Âgâṇiya Bayirava-gaüḍage koṭa nettara-goḍagiya .... šâsana-kramav ent endare nimma râyara ..... baṇḍeya pâla ... kottaḷada muṟa kuḷada mûṟanû ..... yanu ninna ga....gâṇiya...niriši kaḷa ..... mêluḷaru mâḷara Muḷuvâgilu Haḷagêri .... Kiḷâgâṇiyanu Baladiya nînu .... aruba .... ra va...yala-maḍi Nañjuṇḍa-Nâkaru sari vondu hâ ... laḷa .... grâma....Chinnaya hâlagade mânyake....nabô....vara makkaḷu tama...haḷa...........staru mâra... da pâpake hôgaluḷavaru

88

At the same village, on a stone in Guṭṭapalli Timmê-Gauḍa's field.

šubham astu chandra-šûriyal uḷa-pariyantralu Dêšâyiyavaru baradu koṭṭa mânya

89

At Saṅgaṇḍahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone to the east of the Hûlikuṇṭe-haḷḷa.

Hêvaḷambi-saṁvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-šuddha 2 lu šrîmat-Timma-Râyanu Tipaṭûru-šîmê nirṇayakkâgi...........

90

At the same village, on a rock near the Ajjavirappa temple.

svasti Virôdhi-saṁvatsarada Phâlguṇa-ba 5 lu šrî-mahâ-Arasana-gôtra.... Veṅkaṭappa-Nâyakaru...vâgi...â-paṭṭaṇa..........

91

At Balla (same hobli), on a virakal near the Îšvara temple.

svasti Šaka-varisha vombaynûṟa irppatt-ombattaneya varishaṁ pravarttise Tribhuvanakarttara-bhaṭârar Âvanyada sthânaman âḷuttire Masekali... ppa-dêvara...jigana magaṁ Noḷamba-gâmuṇḍa Ballada-ûr-aḻivinoḷ kâdi sattu svarggasthan âdaṁ

92

On a second virakal at the same place.

svasti sakala-jagat-trayâbhivandita-surâsurâdhîša-Paramêšvara-pratihârîkṛita-Mahâvali-kulôdbhava-šrî-Bâṇa-Vidyâdharaṅge Vijaya-sambatsaraṁ eraḍaneyad âge Raṇamukhaduṭṭanâ magan Karapuran bandu Balladâ tuṟu-goḷe ûrâ toṟuvaḷḷam Uvaḷan tuṟuv-aḷti idire naḍad eṟidu biḻdân avaṅge Mâsarakuṭṭiyaru Attâṇiyum osedu ayguḷa keyyu okkiluḷ okkuḷamum âge koṭṭâr idân aḻivônu ikkâdônu pañcha-mahâ-pâtakan akkuṁ

93

On a third virakal at the same place.

svasti šrî Diḻîpayya pṛithuvî-râjyaṅ geyye Tribhuvanakarttara sthânaman âḷutt ire Ballada Mammeya tuṟugoḷoḷ Basalvera maga..kayya kâdi sattoḍ âtaṅge

bhaṭârar mmechchi koṭṭa kodange padir-kkoḷa-kaḷani Mâmakâchiya koḷage padir-kkoḷa-pâḻu idan aḻidoṁ Vâraṇâsiyuṁ kavileyumau aḻida

94

On a fourth vîrakal at the same place.

svasti šrî Dilîpayya prithivî-râjyaṅ geye Tribhuvanakarttara-paṇḍitar tapa-râjyaṅ geye Bannûr-châvariya maga Pâla Ballada tuṟugoḷo kâdi tuṟuvan ikkisi svarggiy âda.......

95

On a fifth vîrakal at the same place.

Ballad-ûr-aḻivinoḷe Mudda-Šeṭṭiyara maga...Malama...kâdi sattu svargga-sthan âda.....aygula-koḍige koṭṭar idan aḻida Bâṇarâsiya kavileyan aḻida

96

At Virûpâkshapura (same hobli),

on the basement of second tower of the Virûpâksha temple.

šubham astu | svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varusha 1353 neya Sâdhâraṇa-saṁvatsarada Phâlguṇa-šu 10 lu yî-Prasanna-Virûpâksha-dêvarige dêvâlaya-prâkâra-gôpuragaḷu šikharada chinnada bodake Manmukha-pushkaraṇî-aṅga-raṅga-bhôga-vaibhava-agrahâragaḷu maṇṭapagaḷu bhikshâ-maṭha-muntâda sakala-dharmmaṅgaḷû Vijeya-Râya-mahârâyara kumâraru gaja-bêṇṭekâṟa Dêva-Râya-mahârâyara dharmmadinda Vishṇuvardhana-gôtrada Heggaḍe-dêvagaḷu Vommâyammagaḷa makkaḷu Lakhaṇṇa-daṇṇâyakaru Mâdaṇṇagaḷu yî-Prasanna-Virûpâksha-dêvarige mâḍida šêvê šubham astu ||

97

On the stones of the tower of the main entrance of the same temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha sâ 1449 neya Sarvajitu-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-šu 12 lû šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-Virûpâksha-Dêva-Râya-mahârâyaru prithvî-râjyaṅ gai-üttaṁ yiralu Râyadurgada Tipparasara makkaḷu Bhôgarasaru tamma âḷi-danthâ-svâmi Tipparasa-Voḍeyarige dharmav âgabêk endu Muḷuvâya-châva-ḍige saluva Kundâṇi-šîme-voḷagaṇa Mukundasâgara-Kaḷavekallige pratinâmav âda Tippasamudrav emba grâmavanu Utthâna 12 dvâdašî-puṇya-kâladalû šrî-Prasanna-Virûpâksha-dêvarige yibbaḷa-akki-nai(another stone)vêdyaü eraḍu-nandâdîpakû dhâreyan eṟadu koṭevâgi yî-Kaḷavekalige pratinâmavâda Tippa-

samudrada-grâmake saluva chatus-šîmê-voḷagaṇa nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa-akshîṇi-âgâmi-muntâda sakala-suvarṇâdâya-sakala-chatur-âyavanû yî-Prasanna-Virûpâksha-dêvarige Râyadurgada Tipparasara makkaḷu Bhôgarasarû mâḍida

. . . .

98

On a rock in the compound wall of the same temple.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1624 aguneṭi Svabhânu-saṁvatsaraṁ Âni-nela 16 têdilô vêda-mârga-pratishṭhâpanâchâryyul ayni âdi-Tiruvâlaṅgâḍu-pratiayya paḍamaṭi-Virûpâkshapuraṁ dharama-Šivâchâryul ayni Yimmaḍi-âchâryulavâri nâyabuvartti Sahâya-šâstrulavâri Tiruvâlaṅgâḍu tûrpu abhinava-dharma-Šivâchâryulavâri nâyabu Vîra-Râjapa-šâstri vrâsi yichchina patrika paḍamaṭanuṇṭi Vêlûri-Bhava-Bhêri-vartukulu mî-šishyul ani mîru vachchi vuṇṭiri mêmu tûrpunuñchi mâ-šishyul ani vachchi vuṇṭimi ganaka mana ubhayatralachâta Gulâm-Alli-Khân-Sâhêbalavâru karttabulu puchchukoni nalugnru sâdhyal ani kûḍi ubhayatrula kartapâlu . . . . . koni mana âchâri-mukhamuna nâḍulu vini â-vartamânaṁ Nagaraṁvârini pilipiñchi âchârivârichâta kartapâlu puchchukoni vâri mukha-vachanaṁ vini pûrvâpûrva-vichâriñchi telaši mîru pûrvîkalu ani niščhayiñchi . . . . . Nagaraṁvâru mâ-šîshyalu šidhaṁ mêmu paga. . Šiva-dâna-patraṁvalla kottalam aitimi anduna Yimmaḍi-kula . . . . . timi mêmu . . . . yichchina pra . . . . naku mîru pûrvîkalu siddhaṁ ayinanduna têrugaḍe ayinavi pûrvâpûrvaṁ mîdi mîku panik eyni. . . mundara . . . . . Nâyaka . . . . Vêlûripai vidêšaṁ sahasra-gôtraṁ . . . . . . Subbâ-šâstrulu mana Nagaraṁvâru mâ-šishyul ani muṭṭalêdu iṭlani vrâsi ichchina têrugaḍa-patrikâ. . . . sâkshalu Siṁhâdi-Nâraṇa Bô. . . . jaggambala Aṇṇayya ॥ Antâjivaṇṭeya Vâsudêva-Pantalu

100

At Kambihaṭṭi (same hobli), on the rock called Mâyde-baṇḍe.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakara-yâṇḍu âyirattu-iru-nûṟṟu . rubattu-mûṇṟu šellâniṉṟa šrî-Poyšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu muppattu-âṟu šellâniṉṟa Vikirita-saṁvasarattu Kaṟkaṭaka-nâyaṟṟu pûrva-pakshattu Budan-kiḻamaiyum Uttiramum . . . tutthiyu peṟṟa nâḷ uḍaiyâr tiruv-Irâmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr dêvarku Tamatt-iḍaiyil-irukku Nâgapaṭṭaṇam-uḍaiyan Šâyan Dêvanâgakûttanena uḍaiyar tiruv-Irâmîšva . . . . gaḷ pakkal ivv-ûril Kâvirikuṭṭaikku aḍaitta nañjai puñjai nâl-pâl-ellaiyum ponn-aṟa kuḍuttu maṇṇ-aṟa koṇḍu ivv-ûri uḍaiyar Kumbî. . ram-uḍaiya-nâyanâṟku dêvadânam-âga chandrâditya-varai šellakkaḍa-

vadâ-ga viṭṭên Dêvanâgakûttanena it-tamattai vilakkinân Geṅgai-kkaraiyil kurâl-pašuvai konṟân pukka narakam puguvân it-tanma Mâhêšvara-rakshai šubham astu

101

At the same village, on a rock below the kaṭṭe.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

šubham astu šrîman irâjâdirâšan irâja-paramêšvaran gaja-vêṭṭai-kaṇḍa šrî vîra-Dêva. . ra-mahârâyar pridhuvi-râjyam-paṇṇi aruḷâninṟa Šagâbdam 1362. mêl šellâninṟa Iravuttiri-varusham Âvaṇi-mâsam 10 tiyadi Âvaniyattil uḍaiyâr tiruv-Irâmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanârkku-chchellum Âvaniya-nâṭṭu Tammatt-iḍaiyil nilattil Puḻil-êriyil eduvâyil taṇṇîr iṟaittu viḷaiyum nilam šatu-širmai uḷḷadum uḍaiyâr tiruv-Irâmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâṟku tiruvotta-šamattil amudukku mahâ-pradâna Mâdaṇa-daṇṇâyakkar. . . . . . paṭṭaṇam i. . jayam âgaiyil Dêva-Râyar mahârâya. . mam-âga-kkuḍukkaiyil idu šantrâditya-varaiyum naḍatta. . . . .

102

At the same village, on a rock called Kindriguṭṭe.

svasti samadhigata-pañch-mahâ-šabda Pallavânvaya šrî-prithuvî-vallabha Pallava-kula-tilaka Noḻambâdhirâjaṁ prithuvî-râjyaṁ geyyutt iḻdu Puttûra Koṅguṇi-sâmiyage Beḻamballiyoḷ râja-mâna mû-gauḍugaṁ (stops here)

104

At Dêvarâyasandra (same hobli), on a rock in the big grove to the south-east.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varsha 1407 neya Višvâvasu-saṁvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-ba 2 Â-lû šrîmatu Vishṇuvardhana-gôtrada Âšvalâyana-sûtrada Umbaṇa-Voḍeyara makaḷu Liṅgaṇagaḷu Kâšyapa-gôtrada Âpastamba-sûtrada Âûbaḷanâthagaḷa makaḷu Siṅga-Perumâḷege koṭa dharma-šâsana namage. . . . baḷiyâgi naḍadubaha Dêvarâyasamudrada . . . mmeya mâ . . . . (boundaries specified) chatu-sîmê-voḷagaṇa. . . . holada. . . . koḷannû tôḍisi naudâvananû. . (right side) . . . . ya Virûpâksha-Râya-mahârâyaru prithivî-râjyaṁ geyutaṁ yiralu Narasiṁha-Râja-Voḍeyara pâlaneyalu namma Ummaṇṇa-Voḍeyarige. . . . .

105 (*a*)

At Yeldûr (Yeldûr hobli), on the basement of the Sômêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Pûmiyum Tiruvun-tâmê puṇara vi. kiramattâ. . . ṇ-kuḍai-kkî. . lamagaḷ nilava Malar-magaḷ puṇarntu šeṅgô. . . . chchi-kkaruṅ-Gali-kaḍintu. . . .

mai....ntiṟai..manta..naṟivan...........chcho...........motta vîramuntiyâgamum âramena-ppunaintu vijaiyav-abhishêgam-paṇṇi vîra-simhâsanattu Puvani-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷôḍum vîṟṟirunt-aruḷiya Kôv-Irâjakêšari-parmar âna uḍaiyâr šrî-Râjêntra-Šôḻa-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu 4 vadu Nigari-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-pPudanâṭṭu Ammaṅgaiyâḻvâr tiru-maḍaippaḷḷi-ppuṟam âna Iraṭiyûr Vîrarâkshasa-Brahma-mârâyar uḷḷiṭṭa nagarattôm ivv-ûr Îšânîšvaram-uḍaiya...hâdêvaṟku Ammaṅgaiyâḻvâr tirumêni kalliyâṇa-tirumêniy-âgav-enṟu vaitta šekku onṟinâl ..šadam uḷakk-eṇṇaiy-âga vaitta tiru-nuntâviḷakkâl eṇṇai toṇṇûṟṟu-nâḻiyum Gaṇavatiyâṟku santi-viḷakk-onṟinâl eṇṇai aṟu-nâyum âga eṇṇai toṇṇuṟṟ-aṟu-nâḻiyum i.ta..........šurar sammadittu in-nagarattil munbu ninṟômê..... ....dittavarai Arumoḻidêva-nâḻiyâl toṇṇûṟṟ-aṟu-nâḻiyum iṭṭu.t...m Iratiyûr šaṅga.......mukkiyarôm Šîrâḷa.Tiruvaraṅgadêvan âna Nuḷamba-mâdêvi-kkône..nâḍâḻvân vaippitta dhanmam

105 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Pugaḻ-mâdu viḷaṅga Jaya-mâdu virumba Nila-magaḷ nilava Malar-magaḷ puṇara urimaiyiṟ-chiṟanta maṇi-muḍi-šûḍi-ttikk-anaittun-tañ-jakkara-naḍâtti vîra-simhâsanattu ..ni-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷôḍum vîṟṟirunt-aruḷina Kôv-Irâjakêšarivanmar âna uḍaiyâr...Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvaṟ..yâṇḍu 4 vadu Piḷḷaiyâr Ammaṅgaiyâḻvâr tiru-maḍaippaḷḷi-ppuṟam âna Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Pudal-nâṭṭu Iraṭiyûr kâṇiy-uḍaiya Brâhmaṇan Irugan Šambi-dêvan âna Râja-Vichchâdira-Brahma-mârâyanena ivv-ûr Piḍâri Šâmuṇ..švarikku.ru-santi....v-ariši iru-nâḻikku kaṟiya...................

105 (*c*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

..Pâṇḍiyan-talaiyuñ-Jêralan-Šâlaiyumm-Ilaṅgaiyum.raṭṭapâḍiyum koṇḍa Kô-Râjakêšarivanmar âna uḍaiyâr...Râjâdhirâja-Dêvarkku yâṇḍu muppattu-mûn.. vadu dêvar šrî-Râjâdhirâja............r tirumaḍai..ḷi-puṟam........ y-âna Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-pPudal-nâṭṭu Ira...na..............Brâhmaṇa..... ....Brahma-mârâyanena ivv-ûr.šâ..dêva....m-uḍaiya Mâdêvaṟkku..vichcha....yârkku...........m Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu ....ṇiyâna.. ttûril......kku-kkâṇiy-âga nagara.......anubavippân âga vaichchu-kkuḍutta nilattukku....pâṟk-ellai....tukku mêṟkkum ten-pârkellai..Šaṅkara......... ...yân nilattukku vaḍakku.......kku.... ...kku-kkiḻakkum......kku... ...kkum inta êri-kkîḻ-ppaḷḷa....kkum teṟkkum i........kku naḍuvu viṭṭa

nilam kuḻi padineṉ-šâṉ-kôlâl kkuḻi ....âyirattu-munnuṟu kuḻi....koṇḍu.... ....pa......ku .nilattukku......m nellu......kkum......ḻi nellu kuṟuṇiyu.......ḻiyum......ne.lu...... nâḻiyum....nâḷ onṟukku nellu mukkuṟuṇi nânâḻiyum koṇḍu......santi......kkaḍavâr âgavum in-nilam pa..šenṟidu šenṟa....nellu......ivv-ûr....ṟkku........gavum ip-parišu kâṇiy-âga nila-nivantam šeydum iva......kalpiḍiyum mukkaiyum mutti.kkâṇiyum manaiyum manai-paḍa.paiyum târai-šeydu kuḍuttên....n kuḍa.......ṇavatikku Šâmuṇḍan Irugaiyan nâ..Vîrarâkshasa-Brahma-mârâyannena....yyamuduntayiramudukku........ri-kiḻ vaitta nilam padineṉ-šâṉ-kôlâl munnûṟṟukku. vaḍa-pâṟkellaikku......nilattil ka.šappaṭṭiyarkku..van Viḷa..kan Kêttanukku viṭṭa kuḻi nûṟṟ-irubadu dêva-gêhattukku p..nta šiṟu-kâlukku teṟkum kîḻ-pârkellai Kollaga Viḷakkan kaḷanikku mêṟkum ten-pârkellai va..bôḍ-aḍainta.. llukku vaḍakkum mêl....peru-varambôḍ-aḍainta nâvalukku kiḻakkum...... ....

106 (*a*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Vîra-Pâṇḍiyan talaiyuṅ-Jêralan-Šâlaiyum Ilaṅgaiyum Iraṭṭapâḍiṅgoṇḍa Kô-Râjakêšari-vanmar âna uḍaiyâr šrî-Râjâdhirâja-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu muppattu-mûnṟâvadu uḍaiyâr šrî-Râjâdhirâja-Dêvaṟku dêvar tiru-maḍaippaḷḷippuṟam Nuḷambapâḍiy-âna Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Pudal-nâṭṭu Iraṭiyûr..vê ...ṇḍiliya-gôttirattu Šâmuṇḍan Irugaiyann-âna Vîrarâkshasa-Brahma-mârâyanena ivv-ûr Îšânîšvaram-uḍai Mahâdêvaṟku tiruv-amirdu tiru..chcha........ ....vaitta pariš-âvadu......nâna....pperiy-êri-kkiḻ....dêva......kîḻ-pâṟkellai Tâḻaimaḍuv-uṭpaḍa....kum te....k-ellai Muchukunta-Šôḻa-viḷâgattukkuppânta vâkkâlûkku vaḍakkum mêli.pâṟkkellai tûmbu ninṟu..ṟku nôkki..nta Sarva..pperuvâykkâlu....vaḍa-pâṟkellai Sarvadê..periy-êri..teṟkum in-nâṟpâlellaiyuḷḷum agappaṭṭa kuḻi eṇṇûṟum Muchukunta-Šôḻa-viḷâgattukku kîḻ-pâṟkellai teṟku nôkki-ppâynta vâykkâlukku mêṟkum ten-pâṟkellai Šêvaga-ppaṟṟukkum .....ḷ Peruṅgollan..ttukku vaḍakku mêl-pâṟkellai aiyamânaṅgaḷukku kiḻakkum vaḍa-pâṟkellai Tâḻaimaḍuv-uṭpaḍa teṟkum in-nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyuḷḷum agappaṭṭa kuḻi aṟu-nûṟum Tiṅga....ḍaiyân.ḍaiyan nilattukku kîḻ-pâṟkellai Šêvaga-paṟṟ-âna.. ma..kkuṇḍiligaḷukku...... pâṟkellai Šêvaga-ppaṟṟukku vaḍakkum mêl-pâṟkellai ....ninṟu teṟku nôkki-ppânta......kkâlukku kiḻakkum vaḍa-pâṟkellai Tâḻaimaḍuv-uṭpaḍavum Sarvadêva-pperiy-êrikku....kum in-nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyuḷḷum agappaṭṭa kuḻi eṇṇûṟṟ-aimbadu....Brahma-mârâyan....tti......ntara-dêva-viḷâgattukku-kkiḻ-pâṟkellai Vâla..ttâṟṟugaḷukku mêṟkum ten-pâṟkellai........ šâriyâna Râjâdhirâja-pperu...nilattukku vaḍakkum mêṟ-pâṟkellai Sarvadêva.. .vâkkâllukku kiḻakkum vaḍa-pâṟkellai Îšânîšvaram-uḍaiyâr tiru..nduvânattu-

kku............laiyuḷḷum agappaṭṭa kuḻi......nûṟ..mbadu.........maḍuv-utpaḍa-ppadineṉ-šâṉ-kôlâl ku..iraṇḍ-âyiratt-aiññû......raṇḍ-âyiratt-aiññûṟu-kuḻiyuṅ-goṇḍu....švaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvaṟku nivanta......š-âvadu ši..kâlai-santi..................tu santi.........tiruv-amudariši..........santi ....t tiruv-amurdu............kâ.lai tiruv-amudariši.........ḻiyum kaṟiya..du onṟum......nâḻiyum............nâḻiyum vaḍaiy-amirdu nâḻl-onṟukku........veṟṟilaiy-amirdu irubattunâllukku nellu.........Brâhmaṇa-....kku......nellu nâḻi....yâṟkku......kku nâḻi............šrî-Bali eḻunt-aruḷumpoḻudu piḍiviḷakku onṟukku nellu..ḻiyum âga nâḷ (y)onṟinukku uḍaiyâr baṇḍârattukku....van marakkâlâl nellu ain-guṟuṇiyum ichcho......kuḻi padineṉ-šâṉ-kôlâl iraṇḍ-âyiratt-aiññûṟu-kuḻiyuṅ-goṇḍu............varkku nivantañ-jeluttakaḍavargaḷ Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Ku..vattan koya-..tTillattûr-nâṭṭu Nenmaliy-âna..šaturvedi-maṅgalattu Šiva-Brâhmaṇan Bhâ-radvâja Muppattiruvan Šantira....baṭṭanum Šiva-Brâhmaṇan Bhâradvâji.... ..num šrî..ṇi....gaḷ... nila-nivantam-âga......yattâṟku.. .dêvaṟ kâṇiy-âga......dêva......ttu. taṇanâ......kkum ivv-iruvaṟkum..nivantañ-jeydu kuḍuttên Šâmuṇḍan Irugaiyanu-âna Vîrarâkshasa-Brahma............

106 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Pumiyun-Tiruvu..mê.......ttâ........vîra.n-tiyâgamum âram-ena......abhi....ṇṇi vîra............ḷôḍum vîṟṟirunt-aruḷiya Kôv-Irâja-kêšari....r âna uḍaiyâr šrî-Râjêntra-Šôḻa-Dêvaṟku..ṇḍu 4 vadu Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu....Ammaṅgaiyâḻvâr tiru-maḍaippaḷḷi-puṟam âna Iratiyûr Îšâna-îšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvarkku..yâr Ammaṅgaiyâḻvâr arta.yâmañ-ja....kku nitta-nimandam âga vaitt-aruḷina Šêvagan-pêṟṟâl ivv-ûrâr baṇḍârattukku Aru-moḻi-dêvan marakkâ ..vu niṟaitt-aḷavu aḷakkakaḍa....m..ṟappadin.nâḻiyuṅ-go............švaram-uḍaiyâr.....ṇiyum kaṟiyamu iraṇḍukku... .....ya-vamudu iru-ševiḍ-araikku nellu nâḻiyum tayiramudu u..kku nellu ...m aḍai-kkây amudu veṟuṅgâya...kkum veṟṟilai nâlukkum nellu muḻakkum âga atta-šâmam sandi onṟukku nellu-kkuṟuṇi-irunâḻi-muḻakkum â...llu ôrr-âṭṭaikku nâṟppadin-kalanê-êḻu-kuṟuṇi-nânâḻiy-âga ivv-ûr viḷaiyilum viḷaiyâd-oḻiyilum âṭṭ-âṇḍutôṟum Šêvagan-pêṟṟâl...llu............dêvaṟku Iratiyûṟi tiruv-am-urdu tiruchchennaḍaikkum....tiru-nontâviḷakk-onṟukkum...............

107

At Viraguḍi, to the east of the same temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Tiru-magaḷ maruviya šeṅgôlavan..munnôn šênai pinnaduv-âga mu-nn-edir..nṟu Iraṭṭapâḍi êḻarai-ilakkamuṅ-goṇḍu Kollâpurattu jaya-stamba-

nâṭṭi edir-amar-peṟâdu eṇḍišai nigaḻum paṟaiyadu kaṟaṅga Âhavamallan.. ḍaṟ-chênaiy-ellâm pâradu nigaḻa-ppašum-piṇam-âkki Pêrâ....karai-kKoppattu Â...mallan puṟakkiṭṭ-ôḍa....yuṅ-gudiraiyum oṭ..........ṅgaḻum agappaḍappi....kkoṇḍ-aruḻi vîra-šiṅ......vîṟṟirunta....Kô-pP..........na uḍaiyâr ....ṇḍu 6 vadu mudal.................ḷa Mâḷavarâja...... ..Iratiyûr ûr........ iraṇḍ-âyirapaṭṭi paṇappâṟai ûr-kaṇakka......ppon... ....ḷañj-arai ponnâl kâšu irubadâṟum nall-erudu .... ṇḍinâl kâšu muppadu neyy-eṇ ...... ṟai-ppadi-nâḻiyum šeppeṟu .... dêva ...... nellu ..va.. mum kâṭṭ-ârambam añjil onṟu švâmi-bhôgam kôḷvadâgavum i ...... lla .. naḍuvvâr......yiṟaiy-êṟṟi yâ..nu............van kuṟa-pašu konṟân pâvattiṟpaḍuvâr ivai kaṇattân Šembiyan Šôḻa-muvênta-vêḷân eḻuttu

108

On a stone at the same place.

svasti šrî Iṟiva-Noḷambaṁ prithivî-râjyaṁ geyyutt ire Srîmaṅgali-Siṅgaparâkramana magaṁ Tiruveṅgaḍayyan Ereḍiyûra peḷduṟugoḷoḷ ânt iṟidu sattan Šakavarishaṁ 871 svasti Prithivî-Gâmuṇḍa-svâmiya magaṁ Gâmuṇḍa-svâmiya tammaṁ Vâmayya-dêvaṅge koṭṭa koḍaṅge kaṇḍugaṁ kaḷani kaṇḍugaṁ pâḷu idan aḷidoṁ pañcha-mahâ-pâtakan akku besaṅgeydoṁ Koyatûra Bijayitâchâriya magaṁ Vikramâdityaṁ.........

109

At the same village, on a stone near the stone pillar in front of the Kôdaṇḍarâma-dêva.

Vyaya-saṁvatsaraṁ Âshâḍha-ba 5 dinaṁ Raghunâthuḍu...dêvâlayamu Muni-Bhôyagâru Yaladûri-saṁsthânaṁ Ana-Bhôyulaku kondarukunnu sahâyamugâ yichchinadi mâḍalu nânûra-..................inâmugâ yichchinadi

110

On a stone in the veranda in front of the door of the same temple.

Ânanda-saṁvatsarada nija-Jêshṭa-ba 1 Pâlaki-Kempa-Channaya-gauḍanu Raghunâtha-svâmi-maṇṭapa naḍavara bagye nânâ-su-dharma-bhaktarugaḷu sadâ koḍuvanthâ sâmantâdigaḷu yesaru....

111

At the same village, on the way in front.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

.......yâṇḍu..20 kal kaḍa...ḷ šâpê..kku ra.mân maṇḍi............kaṭṭu ......maṇḍi.kuḍutta tôppu......pin taḍuttâl............veḷiyidu Vikkira-

mârkarâyan.....hê.............mânadu......lgaḷ......yinâmati kuḍutta ..m tâm kuḍutta-ppaḍam kâṭṭinâr maṇḍiyil yinâm ku..r......mêl kaṇḍapaḍi id-ellâm yinam kuḍukkapaṭṭadu .... ḍavuḷ tannadu .... magaḷ kuḍukkapaṭṭa-dâyi yirukkiradu

112

At the same village, on a stone near Yarappa-Seṭṭi's grove.

Sidhârthi-saṁvatsarada Jêshṭha-šu 10 lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyakâchâriya râ..... yya.....Hâva-Nâyakarige koṭṭa šâsana-kramav ent endare nammage nâyaka-tanakke saluva.....bhûmiyanû.....ge puṇyav âgabêk endu koṭevû........ ......

113 (*a*)

At the same village, in Khâdar Khân's field.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Chakara-yâṇḍu 1.30 šellâ..nṟa Prabhava-saṁvatsarattu Šittirai-mâsam Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu Punâṭṭu-maṇḍalika..ki............Paḷḷi-dêva-maṇḍalikar magan..ra šakki....ṇḍalika ma...magan..Paḷḷi-dêva-maṇḍa-likar âna Vara-gu..pperumâḷ......ttadu šrî-Mallikâṟchuna-dêvaṟku Iraṭiyû. .....samudram........................m kurâ-pašuvai-kkonṟân pâvattil pôvân......ḍa.........ṟṟa..tta..la maḍattuk....baṭṭan eḻuttu

113 (*b*)

At the same village, on a stone lying on Lachmi's ground.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

id-da..ttai mâṟṟinavan Gamgai-karayiṟ-kurâr-pašu paṭṭudu paḍakkaḍavân

114

At Uttanur, on a stone in the inâm field of Varadarâja-svâmi.

Kîlaka-saṁvatsarada Mâgha-bahuḷa 14 lu šrîmatu Chikka-Râya Tammappa-Gavuḍaru Šivarâtri-puṇya-kâladali Hiriya-Gavuḍarige puṇyav âgali yendu Varadarâja-dêvarige koṭṭa (usual imprecatory phrases)

115

At the same village, on a stone lying in Duggalamma's wet land below the tank.

svasti šrîmatu jayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varsha ? 1557 lu Yuva-saṁvatsara-Phâlguṇa-šu 5 lu šrîmatu Hode-nâḍa Uttanûra Maḍavâḷada Kâvabba-dêviyara sthânika

nâyaka.... Pallavoḍaraî-nâyanâru â-ûra samasta-gauḍa-prajegaḷu nalla...ge .....Sûriyapage barasikoṭa šâsana ...yanâru-dêvaru Muḍigûra......10ka ......yida šâsana Yidageriya keṟeya keḷage (grant specified) ishṭanu mânyavâgi yî-ûru prajegaḷu.....anubhavisûdu yendu baradu koṭṭa..............

117

At the same village, on a rock in the field of Maḍivâḷa.

svasti šrî Šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1602 Raüdri-saṁvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-šuddha 15lu râjašrî-Šambhôji-chakravarti Kôḷâḷa-kârukûnaṅge mâḍuva nirûpa Kâtyâyana-sûtrada Pârthiva-sa-gôtra Yajuš-šâkhâdhyâyi Gôvinda-bhaṭṭara kumâra Channi-bhaṭṭara putra Vêṅkaṭêša-šâstrige Vuttunûru Maḍavâḷa......hola nidhyâdy-ashṭa-bhôgaṅgaḷa anubhavisikoṇḍu yihadu embadâgi koṭṭa bhû-dâna-dharma-šâsana

119

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

....Tiru ma.ni viḷa .... kuvaḍ-anaiya-ttan-tô .... tuṇaiy-ena-kKeḻilâ-vañjanai kaḍantu Vayirâgarattu-kkuñjara-kkuḻâm pala vâri ..ñjalil Šakkara-goṭṭattu-tTârâv-araišanai-ttikku nigaḻâ-ttiṟai-koṇḍ-aruḷi arukkan-udaiya-ttišai ...yirukkuṅ-gamanaiya Nila-magaḷ tannai munni ku.. mavan.... Mâl âdi-kêḷal âgi eḍutta ..yâduñ-jaliyâvagaiy-inid-eḍuttu tan-kuḍai....nb-uṟav-irutti tigiriyum puliyun-tišaitoṟu naḍâtti .... ḻun-taruma ..m puvitoṟum niṟutti vîramun-tiyâgamu ..namuṅ-garuṇaiyum urimai-chchuṟṟa ..ga .. riyâttala niga ..jayamun-tânum vîṟṟiru .... maṇi-makuṭa muṟaimayiṟ-chûḍi-ttan kaḻal..râdi..šûḍa šeṅgôl......... toṟum naḍâttiya Kôv-Irâja-kêšarivanmar âna uḍaiyâr šri-Rajêntra-Šôḻa-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu mûnṟâvadu šrî-Râjêntra-Šôḻa-Dêvar tiruv-aruḷinâl dêsam ellân-tirumêḻi kûḍi vantu .. nta Šôḻa-maṇḍalam eḻubatteṭṭu-nâḍum Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam nâṟpat-teṇṇâyiram pûmiyum pe....ḍai mahâ.........nta šrî-Râjêntra-Šôḻa-ppadineṇ-pûmi-pperiya vishaiyamum perumbaḍai-mahâ-sênaiy............ṟṟu mudal ..varku............lâḍa iṟai kaṭṭa........adikârigaḷ Aḻagiya-Šôḻa-mûvênta-vêḷâr pašuvukkum erumaikkum illâv-iṟai .ivv-iṟai iṟukka-vêṇḍâv-eṉṟum kâḍu punšey viḷaintanattukku mêl-vâram aiñjil oṉṟum êri-kîḻ nel vilaintana mûnṟittonṟum mêl-vâram vâšiy-inṟi-kkoḷvadâgavum vêḍar šeyda kummari âyiratt-aiñ.....kuḻikku o..puḍavaiy-iḍuvadâgavum ..rak-kaḻañju kumari ka......ppari..nall-erudu ....ntarâyaṅgaḷukku êrâl oru kâšu iḍuvadâgavum.......ttukku Âšuvi..kkaḷ Âšuvi,muṇṇâ...........ṇattukku vâramudali........ga vîḍum uḻavu-šêvagar vîḍum iru-peṇ.....nṟum tiru-

kkôyi....vîḍum uvâtti-vîḍum..vâr vîḍum tavira nikki ninṟa vîḍ-onṟukku viṭṭa .kâl kâšu koḷvadâgavum nilam kai......la......raṇḍu-viral-koṇḍadu šâṇ-âga padineṇ-šâṇ-koṇḍadu kôl-âga-kkoṇḍu nilam amaivadâgavum ippaḍikku-ppadineṇ-bhûmi-pperiya vishaiyamum perumbaḍai-mahâ..naiyuṅ-gaṇḍamadam ..kal-veṭṭi sâsanañ-jeydôm padineṇ-bhûmi-pperiya vishaiyamum perumbaḍai-mahâ..........vânum iva..........hmaṇaraiyum niraiyuṅ-gurâlum Vâ-raṇavâsiyum aḻittavantu mahâ-pâtakar âvar periya vishaiyattukkum perumba-ḍai-mahâ-sênaikkum vaṟka-ppagaivar âvar-âgavum inta silâ-lêkai-ppa..niṟuttinâr šâšvanmé..ntumatapalam peṟuvar âgavum ippaḍi silâ-lêkai-šeydôm padineṇ-bhûmi-periya vishaiya...perumbaḍai-mahâ-sênaiyum aṟam-aṟavaṟk-aṟam-alladu tuṇaiy-illai sva-dattam para-dattam vâ yô harêta vasundhari shashṭim varsha-sahasrâṇi vishṭâyâṁ châyatê krimi sâmânyôyam dhamma-sêtu nṛipâṇâm kâlê kâlê pâla.........savvân êtân bhâ..naḥ pâtthi..............

120

At the same temple, on the basement of the western doorway.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

............Uttanûr âna Râjêndra-Šôḻa-chchaturvêdi-maṅgalattu-kKaru-mâṇikkâḻvâr kôyiliṟ tiruv-ârâdanam-paṇṇum nambimâriṟ-Kâšyapa-gôtrattu Karumâṇikkâḻvârena iv-Âḻvârukkum..perumâḷ nambiyâril....ntiruva..uganta mâṇikka.târ pakkal eṅgaḷ vaša..kki...ṅgina....-ppaṇam pattukkum Karu-mâṇikka..........ḻu mu..ppa..ti...........nila payiṟ...........ru santi-viḷakku êṟṟakkaḍavên âgavum šanti-ttiruviḷa..kku ša....tta-varai eṅgaḷ pitâkkaḷ-uḻḻiṭṭa..lla. ....sammadittu..ttilê eḻuttum veṭṭi.......nôm

121 (*a*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

sârvabhûma-šakkaravattigaḷ šrî-Pôšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâda-Dêvarkku yâṇḍu 1...Tâ .....saṁvatsarattu...........

121 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

..Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattum Vikkirama-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattum yâṇḍu 14......

122

At the same village, on a stone near the southern steps of the Varadarâjasvâmi temple.

svasti Šaka-varisha 890 eṇṭu-nûṟa-tombhattaneya Šukla-saṁvatsaraṁ pravarttise Chaitra-suddha-pañchami-Sômavâraṁ šrîmat-Nanni-Noḷambaṁ . . . ṭṭaṅgaṭṭi pṛithvî-râjyaṅ-geyyuttire Sakapâdig eḻava Pogaḻmalle-Nambê magaṁ Noḷamba-seṭṭi Uttanûra mahâjanaṁ-pannirbbarggaṁ nûṟu-gadyâṇaṁ ponna koṭṭa nichchav ayvar-atitigaḷ parivadiy-uṇbar âvar bbarada divasa ûralu ayvara-sa-Brâhmaṇar uṇḍa-phalaṁ chandra-sûryar-uḷḷavara naḍevudu . . . rbba Paramêšvarige nitya-nivêdya. .nandâ-dîvi . .yu. . . nâlvattu-gadyâṇa. .bhûmiya koṇḍa koṭṭaṁ Mahâdêvana nitya-sthiti-nivêdyakaṁ padinaydu-gadyâṇa Badanûrandu Badanûra mahâjana chanda. . .nuvara. . .nya. . . . . .kâḷihada. . Machavaḷḷi.tâvo. .ṟ prîtiyinda bhûmiyaṁ. .harita.m â-chandra. .irvvara dâsa

123

At the same temple, to the west of the prâkâra.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî . .ru . . . .ḷ . pôla-pperu-Nila-chchelviyun-tanakkêy-urimai-pûṇḍamai manakkoḷa Kântaḷûr-chChâlai kalam-aṟutt-aruḷi Veṅgai-nâḍuṅ-Gaṅga-pâḍiyum Nuḷamba-pâḍiyum Taḍigai-vaḻiyum Kollamum Kaliṅgamum Kuḍamalai-nâḍuṅ âḻ-kaḍal kaḍant-âṅg-aru Ni. .ñjiramuṅ-goṇḍa tiṇḍiṟal-venṟi-ttaṇḍâṟ-koṇḍa tanneḻil vaḷaruḻi vaḻi ûḻiy-ellâ yâṇḍuṅ toḻutagai viḷaṅgum yâṇḍê Šeḻiñarai-ttêšukoṇḍa šrî-Kôv-Irâjarâjarâjakêšari-panmakk-iyâṇḍu pattonbadâvadu Gamgâšâyarat. .l Pudal-nâṭṭiṟ. .bârâ. . ṟil Arumoḻidêva-šaduvêdi-maṅgalam iḷaṅ . . . . . . .kaḷa. . . . .

124

At the same village, on a pillar of the Âñjanêya temple.

Mahâbali Bâṇarasara karaṇiga Vaḷuṅgavammana kambaṁ

125

At Yedarûr (same hobli), behind the Sômêšvara temple in ruins on the tank bund.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakara-yâṇḍu 1133 tribhuvana-chchakkaravattigaḷ šri-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu 32 Pramâdôti-saṁvachcharattu Âni-mâsattu muṟ-pakkattu Sôma-vârattu svasti šrî Râjêntra-Šôḻa-pPudanâṭṭu maṇḍalikar âna Šakki-dêvar maganâr Puḷḷa-dêvar maganâr Šakki-dêvar maganâr Puḷḷa-dêvar âna Puda-

nâṭṭu maṇḍalikar Nigarili-Śôḻa-maṇḍalattu Puda-nâṭṭai suka-râjya(ya)m-paṇṇiy-aruḷâniṟka (y)ip-Puda-nâṭṭil Vidirûriṟ-Pûṅgâṇi. .ḷan Atirâtameṭṭi Koṅgiṟai. .na Gaṅgai-gâmuṇḍan magan âna Mâra-gâmuṇḍan magan Śôḻa-gâmuṇḍan magan Śeḍilmâṟakoḷvân magan Pamma-gâmuṇḍan magan Śeṭṭi-gâmuṇḍan magan Ayira-kkâmuṇḍan magan Kaśava-gâmuṇḍan magan Nâma-gâmuṇḍan Vayira-gâmuṇḍan ivargaḷukku iv-Vidirûr śempâdikkubavar vaśatilê i. .u kâṇiy-âḷa. .va .kaiyinâlê ivargaḷukku Puḷḷa-dêvan âna Puda-nâṭṭu maṇḍalikanena kâṇiy-âga-chchantrâdita-varai śelvadâga kuḍuttên idukk-oru aḻivu-śeydavar Geṅgai-kkaraiyiṟ-kurâṟ-paśuvai-kkonṟa Brahmavattiyilê puguvar

126

At the same village, on a stone on the bund of Chikkakere.

svasti Śaka-nṛipa-kâlâtîta-saṁvatsara-sataṅgaḷ eṇṭa-nûṟ-embhatta-mûṟaneya saṁvatsaraṁ pravarttise Iṟiva-Noḷamba pṛituvî-râjyaṅ-geye svasti sakaḷa-jagat-trayâbhivandita surâsurâdhîśa Mahâbali-kulôdbhava Paṟuma-pura-para-mêśvaraṁ payśâchika-paṭaha. . . .Nandagi[ri]-nâtaṁ krishṇa-dhvaja-vṛishabha-lâñchanaṁ śrîmat-Sambayyaṁ Bidirûran âḷutt iḷdu keṟege bittukaṭṭaṁ biṭṭa i-dharmmavan aḻido Vâraṇâsiyan aḻidoṁ

128

At the same village, on a pial of the pillar in the Veṅkaṭaramaṇa temple.

Svabhânu-saṁvatsarada Mârgasira-bahuḷa 5 Gu-dinadalu śrîmat-Yadarûra-Ya-rapa-Nâyakaru śrî-Veṅkaṭaramaṇa-svâmige koṭṭa bhûmi kha 1. . .naḍevudu idan aḻidava. . . . . . .

129

At Koḷattûr (same hobli), on a stone in Kambâla Chinnayya's field to the south.

Pramâdi-saṁvatsaraṁ Âsvija-ba 12 lu śrîmatu mahârâja-śrî-Dêśapâṇḍe-Kṛishṇa-ppavâru Koḷattûru Orugalaya-komârudu Nâgarâjappaku yichchina nettara-goḍigê krama. . . . . .

130

At the same village, on the north wall of the Sômêśvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

. .bham astu svasti śrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara harirâya-vibhâḍa. .rirâya-vibhâ-ḍa pûrva-dakshiṇa-paśchima-samudrâdhipati śrî-vîra-pratâpa. . . . . . . .kumâran Dêva-Râya-mahârâyan pritu vi-râjyam-paṇṇiy-aruḷa. . .Śakâbdam âyirat. . . . . .

.......pa..mûnṟukku mê.chellâniṟka Si...rthi-varushattu..tra-mâsamum pûrva-pakshattu Ashṭamiyum..................mum Makha-nakshatramum ......na Muḷavâyi.............

131

At Vâṇiganahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a rock below the Muḷḷukuṇṭe tank.

svasti šrî Šaka-varusha 1329 neya Sarvajitu-saṁvatsarada Jêshṭa-ba 10 Gu šrîmatu Gautama-gôtrada Mahadêvagaḷa maga Maṅgarasage Uttanûra Maḍavaḷada Gaurî-dêviya sthânika kûraîkoḷa aḍapugaḷû nagarattarû Maṅgarasage koṭṭa keṟeya kaṭṭu-koḍagiya mânyada gaddeya šâsana Gaurî-dêvige Hode-nâḍa Vâṇiyarahaḷḷiya sîmeyalû keṟe-kaṭṭida-sammandha Hirî-Maṅgasamudrava kaṭṭida-sammandha â-keṟeyalû voḷageṟeyalû âdanthâ gaddeyali hattakke eraḍu kaṭṭu-koḍagi hattakke yaraḍaṟa-lekkha ayidaṟalû vondu-bhâga-gadde sarvamânyav âgi â-chandrârka-sthâyiy âgi Maṅgarasana makkaḷu-makkaḷugaḷige tapade saluvudu (usual imprecatory phrases)

132

On the same rock.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varusha 1417 Ânanda-saṁvatsarada Kârttika-ba 12 lu šrîmad-Amṛitâtma-prabhugaḷa šrî-maṭhada Girijeyagaḷige šrî-Sômâdarasara Lakshmîvallabha-dêvagaḷu koṭṭa bhû-dâna prâku Maṅgarasa .ninna mêge dayavâgi banda Vâṇiyanahaḷḷiya keṟeya keḷagaṇa kaṭṭu-goḍagiya gaddeyanû dhâren eṟadu koṭṭevâgi yî-yikhaṇḍuga-gadeyanû nîû nimma putra-pautra-parampareyâgi â-chandrârka-sthâyiy âgi sukhadiṁ anubhavisûdu endu koṭṭa bhû-dâna-šâsana šrîr astu

135

At the same village, on a stone near the Îšvara temple.

Kilaka-saṁvatsarada Âshâḍha-ba 5 lu šrîmatu Uttanûra Gânavanigânipalli .. Mummaḍi-Tammê-Gaüṇḍaru samarpisida Kempâpura yidake tapidare mâtṛi-drôha

139

At Nallûr (same hobli), on a stone in the kaṭṭugoḍigê wet land to the south.

Vyaya-saṁvatsara-Âsvîja-šu 12 lu šrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa šrî-vîra-šrî-Raṅga-Râya-Dêva-mahârâyar-ayyavâru nâḍu-kartaraina Chinna....ru Nalûra China-Jaya-gauniki..........

144

At the same village, on a stone in the Government wet land.

Bahudhânya-saṁ-Phâlgu-šu 6 lu šrîmatu Tammappa-Gaunigâru Eḷache-gauniki yichchina kaṭṭu-koḍige-mânya-maḍi kha 4 koḷaga kha .. (back) sarvamânyamugâ â-chandrârka-varavakû galava..........

147

At Kottanûr (same hobli), on a broken stone to the east of Buṭṭyappa's field.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varsha 1391neya Virôdhi-saṁvatsarada Âshâḍha-šu 12 lu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara ari-râya-vibhâḍa bhâshege tapuva râyara gaṇḍa gaja-bêṭegâra Virûpâksha-Râya-mahârâya pṛithivî-râjyaṁ-geyiüttiralu šrîman-mahâ-maṁ.........

149

At Hosahaḷḷi attached to Koladêvi (same hobli), on a stone under a tamarind tree.

Payiṅgaḷa-saṁvatsarada Chayitra-šuddha 5 lu šrîmatu Sadâšiva-Râyala-ayiyavâri nirûpaṁ....... Gurumûrtti-Viṭṭhala-Râja-ayiyavâru Tirumalapallê-Appaḷâchârya-ayiyavâriki Kottapalli-grâmaṁ dhârâ-pôsi yichchitimi (usual imprecatory phrases)

153

At Koṇḍipalli (same hobli), on the Bôti-baṇḍe.

šubham astu šrî-Šaka-varusha 1442 neya Vikrama-saṁvatsarada Phâlguṇa-ba 10 yalu šrî-Koṅga-janara-dinneya baṇḍeya mêgaṇa Sômeya-dêvaru....Areya..... varu modalâgi Hâdiyada Sômaya-dêvaru guṇḍige Annadâna-Voḍeyara nirûpa viḍidu ba..koṭṭa patranu â-hola-Sômaya-dêvaranu punaḥ-pratisṭhê mâḍi dêvarige Upukuṇṭeya chatus-sîmeyanu kalanu naḍasikoṭṭu dêvara pûje-punaskâra-mâḍahudake Kaušika-gôtrada Chandrapayara maga Dadugana......stânika ...dêvarige........oḍayarige sarvamânyavâgi koṭeü (usual imprecatory phrases)

154

At the same village, on a stone behind Doḍḍakere.

Vijaya-saṁvatsara-Kârtika-bahuḷa 11 lu šrîmad-râjâdhirâja-râja-râja-šrî-Sambâji-Râja-mahârâjara kumâra Kannarâyâji-Paṇḍita Šaka-varusha ...dâna-dharma-....ḍiganahaḷḷi vraya koṇḍu.........vatige koṭṭa kaṭṭu-koḍagi

156

At Šêshâpura (same hobli), on a rock near the Timmarâya-svâmi temple.

Piṅgaḷa-saṁvatsara-Kârtika-ba 11 lu šrîmatu Suguṭûra Chika-Râya Tammaya-Gavuni-ayavâru Mâdêvara Madapaya China-Basavapuraṁ yi-purâniki kaligina svâmyamun î-dêvara-ayavâru sûrya-chandra. .lu kaliginavaruku yî-šrêyamunu anubhaviñchukoni sthiramugâ sukham uṇḍavaleyani vrâsi yichina šâsanaṁ (usual imprecatory phrases)

157*

At Mudiyanûr (same hobli), on copper plates in possession of Veṅkaṭarâma-šâstri.

[I *b*] ôṁ namaḥ Šivâya ।

Nandyâkhya-sailôtkaṭa-kûṭa-pîṭhô
Mandâkinî-vârinidhir ddharêšaḥ ।
Dêvêndra-bṛindâraka-vandanîya-
pâdâravindô jayati praṇamyaḥ ॥

svasty astu bhû-Bhûdharâdhîšatanayâliṅgya-vaksha-sthaḷa-Šivasyâmṛita-bhûchandra-dhâriṇô dayâyâ bhuvaḥ sakala-bhuvana-prasâdhanîbhûta-yašasô bhâsuratara-taraṅga-taraḷa-jala-jaladhi-sthita-bhujaṅga-šayana-šâyinaḥ Kamalanâbhasya vikrama-trayârambha-lôbha-pra . . . rita-kara-charaṇa-sarôjalâñchhanâlôkanaika-hêtubhûta-dâna-vibhavasya Mahâbali-nâmadhêya-dânavêndrasya vaṁša-samṛiddhi-kâraṇôlbaṇaḥ kṛita- . . . . raṇa-labdha-sukṛitôpaniyata-dvija-vara-ghushyamâṇa-puṇyâha-ghôsha-nirddhûta-duritâri-balavadibha . . ûga-dalaha-vijṛimbhamâṇa-turaṅga-naṭa-nirudhiladhikurvan-vakrasainya-samasta-narêndra-lôka-vandyamâna-pratâpaḥ prâbhûtvâtha-vivaksha

kshôṇîdharêndrâyata-bâhu-daṇḍaiš
chaṇḍêša-nirjji[II *a*]ta-karâḷa-khaḷgaḥ ।
kêyûra-hâra-dyuti-râjitâṅgaḥ
kirîṭa-haripîṭha-labdha-sa-Nandivarmmâ dhṛita-râja-dharmmaḥ ॥
tataḥ tasyôttama-sûnumad-bhânu-mayûkha-jâlâ-prôtphulla-paṅkê[ru]ha-sannibhâsyaḥ ।
praṇâma-kṛita-kshaṇîya-mauḷi-mâlâ-nighṛishṭa-prabhâ-maṇḍala-pâdapîṭhaḥ ॥

nâmnâ Vijayâditya-Dêvô nija-bhuja-bala-vilupta-durvvâra-vividha-vairi-vibhavaḥ sajala-jaladhara-thâna-gambhîra-gaḷa-kṛita-gharjanâbhipûrita-dig-antarâḷa-nâga-khaḍgaš chaṭula-raṇaraṇâyamâna-nipatita-praharaṇa-janita-vraṇa-gaṇâbharaṇa-vapushâ virâjamânaḥ kṛitavân âdhijyam âsît tasya tâdṛišaḥ šrîmad-Bâṇa-vaṁša-kamalâkara-prabôdha-nalina-karasya sûnôs tribhuvana-madhya-

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* This inscription abounds in mistakes.

varttinâṁ prâṇinâṁ parama-kâruṇya-kathayâ bôdhi- satvôpamânasya vîratayâ [*II b*] Hara-hita-Vîrabhadra-sannibhasya râjâdhâratayâ Mahêśvarôpamânasya muktâ-phala-sêvitâyâṁ vârirâsi-sadṛiśasya Mêru-pratinidhy-êkâchalaiśvaryyât Kârttikêyânukâriṇaḥ pratidinam Umâ-nirûpita-pramôda-hêtôḥ ‖ api cha

yuddhyê(va) paryyâbhavanti dvishata iva gajaḥ kṛiddha-siṁhasya śaktyâ
bâhu-prôdghâta-khaḍga-dhruta-pavana-bṛihachchaṇḍa-ghâtêna yasya ।
śrôṇî-bhârâlasatvaś chalita-gati-manôhâri-[.]ṇâṁ vadhûnâṁ
yasmin lagnâni chêtâṁsy amala-kuvalayâkshîṇi naivâpayânti ‖

tasya tâdṛiśasya viśvambharâ-valayâbharaṇa-dirgha-bâhôr aharahar abhivarddhamâna-śakti-trayasya Ândhra-maṇḍalê dvâdaśa-sahasra-grâma-sampâdita-saptârddha-laksha-vishayâdhipatêr aparimita-châturâśrama-vyavasthâcharaṇa-kâraṇa-śrî-Vadhûvallabha-Malladêva-Nandivarmmana Âvanya-purê sthitvâ êka-shashṭy-uttara-dvaya-śatê Śakâbdaḥ pravarddhamâ[*III a*]nâtmanaḥ trayôviṁśati-varttamânê Viḷambi-saṁvatsarê Kârttikâ-śukla-pakshê trayôdaśyâṁ Sômavârê Aśvinyâṁ nakshatrêti Bharadvâja-gôtra-sâmânya-charaṇa-śrî-Rudrabhaṭṭa-śarmmaṇâ Kauśika-gôtra-Trilôchanabhaṭṭa-śarmmaṇâ Kauṇḍalya-gôtra-sâmânya-charaṇa-Trivikramabhaṭṭa-śarmmaṇâ Kâśyapa-gôtra-sâmânya-charaṇa-Nârâyaṇabhaṭṭa-śarmmâ cha saha nânâ-gôtrêbhyaḥ pañcha-viṁśati-viprêbhyas tat-pâda-prakshâḷanaṁ kṛitvâ Hodali-vishayê Muḍiyanûr-nnâma-grâmaṁ udaka-dhârâ-pûrvvaṁ mayâ dattaṁ asya grâmasya śîmôchyatê **(details of boundaries)**

bhûmiṁ yaḥ pratigṛihṇâti yaś cha bhûmiṁ prayachchhati ।
ubhau tau puṇya-karmmâṇau niyata-svargga-gâminau ‖
bhûmi-dânât tu yat puṇyaṁ na bhûtaṁ na bhavishyati ।
yasaiva haraṇât pâpaṁ na bhûtaṁ na bhavishyati ‖

(usual final verses)

Brahma-svaṁ praṇayâd bhuktaṁ dahaty â-saptamaṁ kulaṁ ।
tad êva chauryya-rûpêṇa dahaty â-chandra-târakaṁ ।
vikramêṇa tu bhôktṛîṇâṁ daśa pûrvvân daśâparân ‖
lôha-chûrṇâśma-chûrṇañ cha vishañ cha jarayên naraḥ ।
Vadhûvallabha-Mallasya vachanênaiva śâsanaṁ ।
tvashṭâ Nandivarmmâchâryyô dânasyâsya likhâmy ahaṁ ।
yâvat sôma-sahasrâṁsû tâvat tishṭati śâśvataṁ ।
Chûḍa-grâmaṁ pradâsyâmi Vadhûvallabha-bhûpatiḥ ‖

itthaṁ kṛitaṁ sarvva-pradhânaṁ Vaivasvata-daṇḍâdhipêna ‖
vyâdhan Mullegaṁ ।

158

On copper plates of the same village.

[I *b*] šri-Gaṇâdhipatayê namaḥ |
avyâd avyâhataišvarya-kâraṇô Vâraṇânanaḥ |
varadas tîvra-timira-mihirô Hara-nandanaḥ ||
šrîmân âdi-Varâhô yaḥ šriyam dišatu bhûyasîm |
gâḍham âliṅgitâ yêna mêdinî môdatê sadâ ||
asti Kaustubha-mâṇikya-kâmadhênu-sahôdaraḥ |
Râmânujaḥ kaḷâ-nâthaḥ kshîra-sâgara-sambhavaḥ ||
udabhûd anvayê tasya Yadur nâma mahîpatiḥ |
pâlitâ yat-kulînêna Vâsudêvêna mêdinî ||
tat-kulê Bukka-nâmâ yaḥ kîrti-šaurya-vichakshaṇaḥ |
Magâmbikâbhavad râjñî Lakshmîr iva Harêr yathâ ||
abhût tasya kulê šrîmân abhaṅgura-guṇôdayaḥ |
apâsta-duritâsaṅgas Saṅgamô nâma bhûpatiḥ ||
Mâlâmbikâbhavad râjñî tasya râjñaš šuchi-smitâ |
Damayantî Naḷašyêva Indrasyêva yathâ Šachî ||
âsan Hariharaḥ Kampô Bukka-Râya-mahîpatiḥ |
Mârapô Muddapaš chêti kumârâs tasya bhûpatêḥ ||
pañchânâm madhyagas têshâm prašâstê Bukka-bhûpatiḥ |
prachaṇḍa-vikramô madhyê Pâṇḍavânâm ivârjunaḥ ||
bhaṅgâḥ Kaḷiṅgâmita-šaurya-vṛittêr
Vaṅgâ vibhinnâṅga-vighûrṇa-nêtrâḥ |
Ândhrâš cha randhrâṇi višanti yašya
bâhûgra-khaḍgêṇa višîryamâṇâḥ ||
Turushkâš šushka-vadanâḥ Pâṇḍya-bhûpâh palâyitâḥ |
sva-bhujârjita-vîryêṇa tasmin râjyam prašâsati ||
Bukka-Râyô'bhavachchhrîmân bujârjita-parâkramaḥ |
mêdinî cha prajâ yêna sva-putrâ iva rakshitâḥ ||
râjâdhirâjas tê[II *a*]jasvî yô râja-paramêšvaraḥ |
bhâshâ-laṅghita-bhûpâla-bhujaṅgama-vihaṅgamaḥ ||
râja-râja-bhujaṅgô yaḥ para-râya-bhayaṅkaraḥ |
Hindu-râya-Suratrâṇa ity êtair upašôbhitaḥ ||
Vidyâbhidhâna-nagarî vijayônnati-šâlinî |
Vidyâraṇya-kṛitâ tasyâṁ ratna-siṁhâsanê sthitaḥ ||
yasmin shôḍaša-dânânâṁ dharâyâm parišôbhitaṁ |
dânâmbu dhârayâ tasya vardhatê dharma-pâdapaḥ ||
alaṅkṛita-Šakasyâbdê ra[sartu]-nayanêndubhiḥ |
Târaṇâbdê Chaitra-mâsê navamyâṁ šukla-pakshakê ||

Pampâyâṁ Bhâskara-kshêtrê Virûpâkshasya sannidhau ।
Âpastambâkhya-sûtrâya Bhâradvâjânvavâyinê ॥
Yâjushâṇâṁ varêṇyâya sakalâgama-vêdinê ।
ashṭâdaša-purâṇânâm abhijñâtârtha-vêdinê ॥
ashṭa-bhâshâ-kavitva-šrî-Šrî-Vâṇî-jita-sampadê ।
Sômâya Nâchanâmbôdhês sômâyâmita-têjasê ॥
Guttidurgâbhidhê râjyê Kôḍûrâkhya-mahîtaḷe ।
Penamâgaṇi-vikhyâtaṁ sarva-sasyôpašôbhitaṁ ॥
Kôḍûru-Nâgamallâkhya-dinnâbhyâm api paschimaṁ ।
grâmôttamâd Vaḷuṅkûrôḥ prâchyâṁ diši samanvitaṁ ॥
Ûrachintaḷa-nâmnaš cha grâmâd dakshiṇa-saṁsthitaṁ ।
Vaṅganûr-Koḍatâḷâbhyâṁ uttarâšâm upâšritaṁ ॥
Pinâkinî-taṭê Pañchakaladinnâhvayaṁ purâ ।
Bukkarâyapurâkhyâta-pratinâmnâ cha šôbhitaṁ ॥
nidhi-nikshêpa-saṁyuktaṁ jala-pâshâṇa-saṁyutaṁ ।
akshiṇy-âgâmi-sahitaṁ siddha-sâdhya-samanvitaṁ ॥
ashṭa-bhôgam idaṁ sarva-svâmyam â-chandra-târakaṁ ।
sa-hiraṇya-payô-dhârâ-pûrvakaṁ dattavân mudâ ॥
šrîmân Nâchana-Sômâkhya-mahâkavi-varôpy atha ।
râjânam âšishach chaiva chira-jîvî bhavatv iti ॥
svayam anvakarôd vṛittiṁ dašôttara-šataṁ kaviḥ ।
shaḍ-viṁšad atra bhâgâš šyur yajamânâhvayâs tataḥ ॥

(here follow names of vṛittidârs and details of boundaries)

idam akhiḷa-râja-šêkhara-madhukara-jhêṅkâra-gîta-mâhâtmyaṁ ।
šrîmad-Bukka-Râjêndra-nṛipatêš šâsanam achalaika-pârijâtasya ।
Âtrêyâṇâṁ Yâjushaḥ Kôṭidêvâ-
râdhyâchâryasyâṅgajô Mâdhamûrtiḥ ।
chakrê saṁyak sarva-šâstra-pravîṇaḥ ।
šlôkân êtân Mallaṇârâdhya-varyaḥ ।
tvashṭraitach-chhâsanaṁ svâmi-šâsanêna vinirmitaṁ ।
šâsanâchârya-varyêṇa Nâgi-dêvêna šilpinâ ॥

(usual final verses)

(in Kannaḍa) šrî-Virûpâksha

159

At the same village, at the entrance of the Sômêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî sâmânyôyan dharmma-sêtuḥ nṛipâṇâm kâlê kâlê pâlanîyô bhavatbhi sarvân êtân bhâmina pâtthivêndrân bhûyô bhûyô yâchatê Râmabaddhâ

160

At the same temple, on the north basement.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

......dan mêl...ninṟa Vahudhânya..Kâttigai......svasti šrîmat-pratâpa-chchakravatti Pôšaḷa-šrî-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar pṛithivi-râjyam-paṇṇâninṟa kâlattu dêvar pradhânigaḷ šrîmanu-mahâ-pradhânan Dâdi..llappa-daṇṇâyakkaṟ kumâra râja-gaja-simha pâpandya-râja-kumakâmi sadhâ-gaṇḍa Sômanâtha-dêvar divya-šrî-pâda-padmârâdaka.........na ša..haṇiyârena Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu-pPudi-nâṭṭu Muḍiyanûr-nâmâ Kûttâḍu-daiva-chchaturvêdi-maṅgalattu uḍai-yar Sômîšvaram-uḍaiyar nâyanârkku...........

161

At Tâvarekere (Duggasandra hobli), on a first vîrakal in Tammaṇṇa's field.

svasti šrî Dilîpa-Noḷambam pṛitivî-râjyam geyyuttire Mâgarayyam paṇṇi peṇḍiran uḍey uḷchalum eḷtina tuṟugoḷoḷum aḷmi sattan besageydom Koyatûra Vikramâdityan bahu-guṇa-têjan

162

At the same place, on a second vîrakal.

svasti šrî Dilîpa-Noḷambam pṛithivî-râjyam geyyuttire Maṇḍikalla Kambala-Dânavarmme kaḍasam perbhuli koṇḍ ôḍe â-puliyam kolven endu pratijñe kaḍidu jâmadind oḷage kondam puliyum nâyum oḍa sattan besageydom Koyatûra Kâsigam Vikramâdityam bahu-guṇa-têjan

163

At the same place, on a third vîrakal.

svasti šrî Diḷîpa-Noḷambam pṛithivî-râjyam geyyuttire Nelmalliyûra Châmay-yam pati-hitan paṇṇi peṇḍiran uḍey uḷchalum eḷtina tuṟugolalum aḷmi sattan besageydom Vikramâdityan

165

At the same village, near the southern outlet of Doḍḍakere.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî tiṅga..nattu-ttoṅgal veṇkuḍai-kkîḻ Nila-magaḷ nilava Malar-magaṭ-puṇarndu-chcheṅgôl-ôchchi-kkarum-Gali-kaḍindu mannu-pall-ûḻiyuḷ Tennavar

mûvaruḷ Mânâbharaṇan pon-muḍiy-ânâ-pparu-maṇi-ppašun-dalai poru-kaḷatt-arindu vîra....ḷanai â...........Gaṅgâdaranum vaṇḍ-amar-kaḷiṟṟoḍu ma-ḍiya tiṇḍiṟal-virudar Vikkiyum Višaiyâditanu........

166

At Bâṇasamudra (same hobli), on the outer wall to the south of the Chauḍêšvarî temple.

.............mahârâyaru pruthvî-râjyavam âḷuvalli Šaka-varsha sâ 1323 neya Pramâdi-saṁvatsarada Kârttika-šuda 12 Guruvâra-puṇya-kâladalu Boramaṇ-ṇagaḷu Muḷuvâya...... sthaḷadalli šrîman-mahâ-pradhâna Vîrappayyagaḷa..m makkaḷu Râjašêkhara-Dê..gaḷu Muḷuvâya-... nâḍavoḷage naḍava.vumbaḷige saluva Bâḷasamudrada....â-sthaḷakke salluva chatus-sîmevoḷage..... dâriya haḷḷa saha sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvvakavâgi koṭṭevu â-haḷava..... samudra....keṟeyanû Brâmharu tamma kayya dhanavanu ikki kaṭṭi anu-bhavisuva vṛittimantara vivara (here come details of vṛittidârs)

167

At the same village, in Suṇṇaṅguri Tammaṇṇa's wet land in the south-west.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî ûr-uḍaiya.mudaliyârkkun-tiru..ttuvân pu..mâga............vi.. šêkara-namachchivâya-dêvarkkum viṭṭa nilam

169

At the same village, on a stone on the tank bund to the west.

šubham astu šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷ 1439 neya Îšvara-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-ba...13 lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyaka..... Châbuya-Nâyaka ....(back) vanu âgumâḍikoṇḍu î-keṟege varusha-varushake tagu-magige kallu-maṇṇannu kaṭṭisikoṇḍu bahudu

170

At Kûtâṇḍapalli (same hobli), on a rock under the Bûraga tree to the west of the village.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

šubham astu Šakâbdam âyirattu-munûṟṟu-nâ.pateṭṭi.mêl šel....ṟa Parâba-varushatu Tai-mâšam irubattiraṇḍâdu tiyadi Mu..vâyil Sômišuramm-uḍaiyar stâ...........vatti Šiva....ṇa............tâ..dêvar Nalûril...ṇa-peru-mâḷuku..ti...niyum pattu kuḷaga...........

171 (*a*)

At the same village, on the north wall of the Îšvara temple in ruins.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî sârvabhauma-chchakkiravattigaḷ šrî-Pôšala-vîra-Râmanâtha-Dê......
uḍaiyâr Peṅgîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr tiru-maḍaiviḷâgattu. yâ............ya
nâyanârukku pâda-toyam âḷil patt-âḷukku ôr-âḷ vaichchu-kkuḍuttê..........

171 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Aḍaippan-âḷavanda-piḷḷaiyeua uḍaiyâr Peṅgîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanârukku eṉ kuṭṭaiyilê a..ppaḍi kaṇḍaga-nilam viḷakka..ppaṭṭa..viṭṭên

172

At Râjaguṇḍlahaḷḷi (same hobli),
on a boulder to the south of the Veṅkaṭaramaṇa-svâmi temple.

šubham astu keṟeya kaṭṭu-koḍagiya sâdhanada prati svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1419 neya Naḷa-saṁvatsarada Vayišâkha-ba 10 lu šrîmatu Allapagaḷa makkaḷu Nârasiṁha-dêvagaḷige Nârasiṁha-dêvara sthâni-karu Koṇḍapa Timmaṇagaḷa makaḷu Dêvapagaḷu koṭṭa kaṭṭu-goḍagiya sâdha-nada kramav ent endare namma Kadirî-Lakshmî-Nârasiṁha-dêvara amṛita-paḍi-nayivêdyake saluva Hode-nâḍoḷagaṇa Nârasiṁhapuravâda Guṇḍalahaḷiya-grâmavanu nânu Nârasiṁha-dêvara nirûpadinda nambigaḷu Apachi-Anantappa-gaḷige kâṇiyâchiyâgi koṭadu dêvara amṛitapaḍi-nayivêdya-kaṭaḷegeü paṟuva-tithigaḷa kaṭaḷegû dêvara višêsha-nayivêdyakeü gandhada krayakkeü pañcha-paṟuvadalû mâḍuva šêvey iü-muntâda-parichârakara jîta yiü-muntâda-šêve-gaḷige mâḍûdake nambigaḷu yitaṇḍadavarigû nela-thara-kâṇiyâchiyâgi koṭa Guṇḍalanahaḷiya-grâmadalu hiriya-keṟege paḍuval âda Mâvinahaḷavanu nimma kaiyalû dhanavauû yiki Karukoli-kanne-keṟeyanu kaṭisuva sammandha nîvu â-haḷadalû keṟeyanû kaṭisi keṟege maṇṇanu bahaḷavâgi hâki kalu kaṭeyanû kaṭi kalu-tûmbanû yiki â-tûbige yiṭige rasavarga suṇṇa saha yiki tûbanû jatanavâgi mâḍi â-keṟeyanû pûrayisi â-keṟeya keḷage achukaṭina gadeyanû tidi â-keṟeya keḷage huṭidanthâ achukaṭina gadeyanû beḷada-bhâga nâlku-bhâga mânyavâgi anubhavisikombiri â-nâlku bhâgaü tumbida baḷika nâü nimage koḍuva dasavanda â-keṟeya keḷage puṭidanthâ gadege voḷa-dasavanda-vâgi hatake mûṟara voḷa-dasavandada maryâdeyalû kaṭu-goḍageyanû tiṟichi â-kaṭu-goḍageya gadege uttama-madhyama-kanisṭavâgi tri-stânadalû šilâ-stâpanavanu mâḍisi-koḍuveü yî-keṟeya kaṭu-goḍage-mânyavâgi koṭṭa holanu

yîga vyavasâyava mâḍi râgiya bituva holadoḷage nimage kaṭu-goḍagê-mânyavâgi koṭa holanu kha ½ tarisu holadalû mânyav âgi koṭa holanu kha ½ ubhayaṁ kha 1 khaṇḍuga-holavanû kaṭu-goḍageya mânyavâgi šilâ-sthâpanavannu mâḍisi koḍuveü nimma bhâga-mânyada nâlku-bhâgada voḷage â-nîü nîü kaṭisi kere̱ge ûna-mânav âdare â-kere̱yanû nîvê kaṭisikoṇḍu nimma bhâga-mânyada gadeyanû nâlku-bhâga tegadukombiri nimma mânyada nâlku-bhâgaü tumbida baḷika â-kere̱ge lêsu hoḷeyav âdare â-kere̱ya keḷana gadeya mêle nimma dasavandada gade sahavâgi virâḍisi gadeya mêle roka-bhattavanû variyanikki etti kere̱yanu kaṭisuveü nimma kaṭu-goḍageya gade-holake namma sthânadinda banda tirunâḷa-kâṇike haḷadu hostu grâma-vecha biṭi birâḍa sollage âudû yilla elli elli matû munde nîra tidi haridu yashṭu gade huṭidarû tidida tidida sthaḷadalû nâlku beḷada bhâga-mânyavanû anubhavisi adakû yî-maryâdê-dasavandavanû tiri̱chikoṇḍu mikkâda gadeyanû endendigu nimma sâgubaḷiyâgi naḍasibaheü sâgida gadege nere̱-maryâdeyalli vâra-gutageyanu yikabahiri yî-kere̱yalû sâgida gadege sthânada bêḍige birâḍa bîjavari biṭi solage yidâüdaku nimage sammandhav illa nîü kaṭista kere̱ dhriva-jalavâdare aḍike-teṅgu-modalâda sthâvaragaḷanû nimma kaṭu-goḍageyalû sthâvaragaḷanû yiki nîvê anubhavisikombiri yî-dasavandake hatake mûra̱ra̱ voḷa-dasavandada gadege kere̱ tumbade yidare koḍage nîru-saridiyalû gadeyanû anubhavisaluḷavaru nimma dasavandada gade-holavanû mâḍuva vokalugaḷige maneyanû kaṭuvadake sthaḷavanu tôri̱sikoḍaluḷavaru â-vokala kayalû mane-dere̱ biṭi bêgâra kâṇike kaḍâya ênanû nâü koḷa-salladu yî-kaṭu-goḍageya gade-holavû nimage â-chandrârka-stâyiyâgi nimma putra-pautra-paramparâbhivṛiddhiyâgi dânâdhi-krayaṅgaḷige yôgyav ahantâgi salaluḷadu endu voḍambaṭṭu koṭa kaṭu-goḍageya sâdhana yint apudake sâkshigaḷu (names of witnesses) yint ivar-ubhayânumatadiṁ sâdhanava baradâta Puṭarasara maga Dêvarasanu su-hastada vopa šrî-Nârasiṁha-kâṇiyâchikâra̱ nambigaḷa voppagaḷu Apachiya baraha *Chunachappana baraha sâkshigaḷa vopagaḷu voḍeya vopa †Raghumaghagaraṁ *lôka †sâkshiṇâ Dêva-Râyagaḷa sâkshi Timmayana sâkshi šrî-Kadirî-Nârasiṁha maṅgala mahâ šrî šrî šrî

173

On the north side of the same boulder.

šubham astu kere̱ya gadeya sâgubaḷeya vôleya prati Rudhirôdgâri-saṁvatsarada Jêshṭha-ba 12 Bu-lu šrîmatu Muḷuvâgila Kadirî-Nârasiṁha-dêvara sthânikaru Viṭhayagaḷu Anantappagaḷa aḷiyandiru Kuppayagaḷû Râmasamudrada Kadarî-Nârasiṁha-dêvagaḷige koṭa sâgubaḷiya vôleya kramav ent endare namma Nârasiṁha-dêvara amṛita-paḍige saluva Guṇḍlahaḷiya-grâmadalu nîü hostâgi

* In Tamil characters. † In Nâgari characters.

kaṭṭisita ker̤eya keḷage nimma dasavandada gadeya kaḷade nimma dêvasthâ-nada gadeyanû nimma sâgubaḷiyâgi sâgista vivara ner̤e-mariyâde Chika-Aubha-ḷa-sômayâjigaḷa ker̤eya gadeya guttage-vârige âr̤u-khaṇḍuga-koḍage êḷu-khaṇ-ḍugadalû naḍeyalâgi nîû kaṭista ker̤eya keḷagaṇa gadeya aḷateya kôlina vâsige nâû becha kaṭidu khaṇḍuga sahakâra-bhâga 1 ke kha 1 ke guttage kha 7 koḍ[ag]eya bhâga 1 ke gade kha 1 kke guttage kha 8 aksharadalû kârige êḷu-kha-ṇḍuga koḍage 8 khaṇḍugada maryâdeyalû kaḍu-guttageyâgi salisaluḷavaru ker̤ege nîru sâlade sâvihôdare gadege sarî-vâravanû ikkaluḷavaru ker̤eyali nîru sâladidare gûḍe yer̤eyal âdare ner̤e-maryâdeyalû guttageyanû yiḷihi-koḍaluḷavaru kabu-gade ꞓ 1 ke guttage roka $1\frac{3}{4}$ alla arasina ꞓ 1 ke gutage ꞓ $1\frac{1}{2}$ haṇa-vaḍa yî-maryâdeyalû dêvasthânada baṇḍârake amṛitapaḍige roka-bhatta-vanû mâr̤-aḷate bahahâge aḷadu koḍaluḷavaru yî-maryâdeyalû sâgisi rûpa-mâ-ḍikoṇḍu yihudû endu koṭa sâgubaḷiya vôle *Viṭhayana baraha Kachchayana baraha *šrî-Kadirî-Nârasiṁha maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî šrî šrî

174

At the same village, on a rock near Holagêri to the east.

šubham astu Chitrabhânu-saṁvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-ba 8 lu šrîmatu Muḷuvâgila Kadirî-Nârasiṁha-dêvarû Chiratakuṇṭe šrî-Sâmâjiya maga Râghava-bha.... bhû-dâna-patrada kramav ent endaḍe Narasiṁha-dêvara amṛitapaḍige saluva Narasiṁhapura-grâma Kur̤ujili-grâmada naḍuvaṇa Šiva.. sammandada Sâmi-..chatraga âhâra-svâsthyeyaṁ Narasiṁha-Kur̤ujili ..eya Šrîyasarige ...... pura-niyôga-sambaḷa-vechchagaḷige nimma kaiyyalli vûra mundaṇa hola-grâma khaṇḍuga 1 hola-gade kha $\frac{1}{2}$ vubhayaṁ hola-gadde ..vana âgamâḍikoṇḍu â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi putra-pautra-pâramparyavâgi.......hadu yendu koṭṭa dharma-šâsanaṁ (usual final phrases) šrî-Nârasiṁha

175

At Agara (same hobli), on a stone in the Gâṇigara-tôpu near Mâdigara-pâḷya to the north-east.

svasti šrî šubham astu šri-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara ari-râya-vibhâḍa bhâshege tappu-va râyara gaṇḍa pûrva-dakshiṇa-pašchima-samudrâdhipati Hindû-râya-Suratâḷa vîra-râjâdhirâja paramêšvara šrî-Harihara-Râya-kumâra šrî-vîra-Dêva-Râya-Voḍeyaru pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geyva kâla Vijayanagariyali sthira-paṭṭâbhishêkavâgi yiha-kâla Šakâbda-(varusha) 1000 munnûr̤a-mûvattar̤a mêle naḍava Sarvvadhârî-saṁvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-ba 1 Maṅgaḷavâradallu šrî-vîra-Vijaya-Râyaru Muḷavâ-gilali pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geyiva kâladalli šrîman-mahânâyaka-Bayira Kaṭhâri-Sâ-ḷuva Sambe-Nâyakara Tirumale-Nâyakaru Murâri-Nâyakara maga Tammaya-Nâ-yakaru jaṇa yêkastarâgi namage saluva Ho (back) da-nâḍu voḷagaṇa . . .

* In Tamil characters.

li Agarada kere chikka-kere baladalli katti Mattikasamudra........samudra ..ba vûru.....chatu.....nâlku-kalimane............Bhâradvâja-gôtra Yaju .... dhika ..... maga Singa-Perumâlu ..... kotta dharma-śâsanada kramav ent endode .... Agarada kere-ola-kereya Horanakereya katte koda.... mûdiya ...... yî-dâna .... yî-śâsana baradâta ....

176

At Mandikallu (same hobli), on a stone near the Gôpâlasvâmi temple.

.....śu 1 lu śrîman ....mêśvara Sûdakapali ...... Bachiya-Dêva-mahâara..... Nâgeya-Nâyakarige ama ..... ta Mandikala Sâsaveya ... Pâpeya-Nâyakaru ....

177

At the same village, on a stone in Patel's house in the fort.

śubham astu.........Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushangalu 1542 nê Raudri-sam.... ..rallu śrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara śrî-vîra-pratâpa.......Dêva-Râya ... sampannarâda Dêvâ ...... gauda Śrîrangap ... - Dêva - gaudage ..... Hampayanavarige....gaudaru tamma amrita-gaudage punyavâgabêku yendu ....nâgi samarpisida grâmagalu Mandikallu idara Kurupahalliya..... Harapanahalliya-grâma 4 Duggasamudra............

178

At Kurudumale (same hobli), on the basement of the Channarâya-svâmi temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Śakarai-yând-âyiratt-oru-nûrru 82 śenra mûvâm ând-âna Raudiri-śamarchcharattu tiru-Kâttigaiyin nar-kkâlattu Jayangonda-Śôla Ilavañjiya-râyarâ Kûttâdun-dêvar maganâr Vâsudêvar nambirâttiyar .... Śettâlvârena Puda-nâttu-kKurudimalaiy - âna Kûttâdun-dêva-nallûril śrî-Vâsudêva - pperumâlukku śandrâditya-varai śelvad-âga vaitta tiru-nandâvilakk-onrukku Iratiyûril periy-êri-kîl vitta nilam aru-kandagamum Śelva-Gôpâlarku Śittirai-padi amudukku nirram nâliy-ariśi tiru-pponagattukkum ivv-êri-kîl vitta nilam aingandagamum âga vichchu vilukkâdu nilam padinêlu-kandagamum nirkkala vilukâ....nâdê iru-pû vilaivad-âgavum tiruv-ârâdanam-pannum nambimâril Kâśyapa-gôtra Nârâyana-battanum Kauśika-gôtratu-kKarumâ..kka-battanum kaikondu chandrâditya-varai śeluttakkadavargal âga vittên Śettâlvârena idharmam irakkanavan Gangai-karaiyil kurâl-paśuvai konrân pâpattalê viluvân

179

On a door-post in the south-east of the same temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti ... Iravattira-šanmaṟcharattu Iḷavañjiya-râyan šâmattan daṇṇâkkan Vâšanukku Anantanena vê..kâran vi.ṭôm.pô..nâyan

180

At the same village, in front of the Nagarêšvara temple.

Durmukkhi-saṁvatsaraṁ Chayitra-šuda 7 lu šrîmatu-Kuriḍimala Gaṇapaya Âvani-Gaṇapaya Chinnayya î-janaṁ mugurunnu yêkastulai Baṅgâru Mudaya kaṭiñchina guḍi liṅga-pratishṭhe chêyiñchi î-Nagarêšvara-dêvuniki svâsti mu-...archanâ-vṛittitô goḍuṅgu-mâni-chênu khaṁ ½ yî-dêvaḷânuku archanânakugâ mêmu nîku krayânuku yichinâraṁ â-svâsti mêmu (stops here)

181 (*a*)

At the same village, on the basement of the Sômêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâbdam 1233 idan mêl šellâninṟa Kaliyuga-saṁvatsaram 4412 idan mêl Virôdhikṛit-saṁvatsarattu Makara-nâyaṟṟu pûrva-pakshattu Dašamiyum Budhan-kiḻamaiyum Rôhiṇiyum âna nâḷ Toṇḍai-maṇḍalattu-tTiruvallattu-kkâṇi-uḍaiya Gautama-gôtrattu Paramêšvara-bhaṭṭan-dêvan Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Puda-nâṭṭu-kKuruḍimalaiyil uḍaiyâr Peṅgîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâṟku mudaliyâr Iḷavañjiyar âna Kûttâḍun-dêvan..kku..........periya êriyil udaka-pûrvam âga-ttanda nilam a..ppaḍi eṭṭu-kkaṇḍagamum dêvadânam âga chandrâditya-varai šelvad-âga-kkuḍuttên inda dharmmattukku šrî-Mâhêšvarar rakshai

181 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍali........laiyil uḍai..................

182

In front of the same temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kuruḍimalaiy-âna Kûttâḍun-dêva-nallûril mô..yeḻundarina maḍa-ttukku yivv-ûril eṇṇai-vâṇiyar palarum ti.....malaiyaru.......n šekku onṟukku arai-chcholigai eṇṇai...........

184

At the same temple, on the basement of the south outer wall.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâbdam 1195 n mêl šellâninṟa Šrîmukha-saṁvatsarattu Vaigâši-mâdam mudal svasti šrî Jayamkoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyan Vâsudêvan Vâsu-dêvan svasti šrî Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-pPuda-nâṭṭu-kKuruḍimalaiy-âna Kûttâḍun-dêva-nallûril uḍaiyâr Kûttâḍišvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanârkku-ppûjaikkum pala-paṇi-nimandaṅgaḷukkum uḍal âga in-nâṭṭil Tâmaraippaḷḷikku aḍaitta nanšey punšey nâṟ-pâṟkellaiyil dêvadânan tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam baṭṭa-virutti nîkki ivv-ûr chandrâditya-varai sarvamânyam-âga dêvadânam-âga-kkuḍuttên šrî Mâhêšvara-rakshai sva-dattâm para-dattâm vâ yô harêta vasundharâm shashṭir-varsha-sahasrâṇi vishṭhâyâm jayatê krimih šivam astu

185

At the same temple, on the basement of the west outer wall of the Gauri temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šiṟuppiḷḷai Šâmâšâṇḍâṇ Pramâmôda-varushattu nammuḍaiya .mbi-râṭṭiyâr kôyilil mâḍâpattiyamum avarkku. .ṇamum kuḍuttôm Tambirâṭṭi-êriyilê mu-kkaṇḍaga-kkaḻaniyum tirut. .kaṇ. .gamum mu-kkaṇḍaga-kkollaiyum viṭṭôm ippaḍi kaikkoṇḍ-anubavippadu

186

On the south basement of the outer wall of the Îšvara temple to the north of the same temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrîḥ Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyiratt-oru-nûṟṟu-toṇṇûṟṟu-eṭṭâm âṇḍ-âna Dhâtu-varushattu Makara-ravi irubattumûnṟân-tiyadi Nâyaṟṟu-kiḻamaiyum pûrva-pakshattu Êkâdašiyum Mṛigašîrshamum âna iṟṟai-nâḷ Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañji-râyar mudaligaḷil Ponnappiḷḷai magan Tanimai-nîkkinârena ammân Vayi-râṇḍai pratishṭhitta nâyanâr Peṅgîšvaram-uḍaiyârkku šiṟu-kâlai-sandhi amudu-šeyd-aruḷuvad-âga Kalppaḷimaḍuvil en-kkuṭṭaiyil kaḻaniyilê mu-kkaṇḍaga-kaḻani dêvadânam âga šantrâditta-varai šelvad-âga viṭṭên Tanimai-nîkkinânena i-dhar-mmam šrî-Mâhêšvara-rakshai

187

At the same village, on the south basement of the Amma temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu 1192 šellâ . . . . lvâṇḍai-dêvar maganâr Jayaṅ-goṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañji-râyarâna Iḷaiya-Vâšudê. . . nambirâṭṭiyâr Šeṭṭâḻvarena uḍai-

yâr........nâchchi......ṉikkum amudupaḍikkum tiru-mañjaṉattukkum tiru-ppaḷḷittâmattukkum tiru-viḷakkukkum kaṟiyamudukkum Vishuvâyana-saṁkramaṅgaḷukkum a.........tâše......naṟai kuḷagamum Vishuvayana-saṁkramaṅgaḷukku varushattukku nellu eṭṭu-kkaṇḍamum....rayaṟ kâṇi-uḍaiya Šiva-Brâhmaṇaril Kaušika-gôtrattil......ttukkum Kâšyapa-gôtrattil Na......piḷḷaikkum i-mmûvarukkum achchanâvṛitti nilam nâṟ-kaṇḍagattu-ppattu-kkuḷagam dêvakanmi..kku..ñja-piḷḷaikku nila-mu-kkaṇḍagam šeṅga ....poṟpa.....ka....ṇai.........ḍagam tiru-mañjaṉattukkum tiru.. ttukkum nilam iru-kaṇḍattu-kkuḷagam šandi-viḷakku-ppattukku nilam.... ḍagam..................

188

At the same village, on the basement of the gateway to the Kâši Višvêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâbdam 1288 mêl šellâninṟa Parâbhava-varushattu Âni-mâdam 20 ti.. Kuruḍimalai. yil uḍaiyâr-kKûttâḍîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr kôyilil tiru ....

189

On the west basement of the same temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâbdam 1220 n mêl šellâninṟa Viḷambi-varushattu Âni-mâsa-mudal Kuruḍimalaiy-âna Kûttâḍun-dêva-nallûril uḍaiyâr Kûttâḍîšvaram-uḍaiya nâyanâṟku svasti šrî Jayamgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyan Vâsudêvan Kûttâḍun-dêvan ivv-ûṟku mêṟkil Šôḻa-kuṭṭaikku aḍaitta nanšey punšey nâṟ-pâṟkellaiyil mun-nâḷil dêvadânam tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam Šômanâta-dêvar nila mu-kkaṇḍagamunîkki in-nâyanâṟku ivv-ûril viḷai-nilaṅ-gollai kaḷani tôṭṭam ellâṅ-jandrâditya-varai dêvadânam sarvamânyam-âga-kkuḍuttên

190

On the east basement of the same temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâbdam 1283 mêl šellâninṟa Pila-varushattu Kâttigai-mâsam 8 ti Puda-nâṭṭu nâṭṭu-nâyagaṅ-jeyivâr Šilandikan Šennaṉan Šokkaṉan..šîyar Tiru-Mâṟ-pêṟuḍaiyar magan Aḻagiyâr Vêṅgaḍavâšârikku sâsanam-paṇṇi-kkuḍutta paḍi nâyakar nâchchiyârai êṟiy-aruḷappaṇṇina viḍattu tiruppaṇi kûviyil šeppu-paṇi mûnṟatonṟu dašakiyai nâlattonṟu kaḻichchu kuḍu..ttukku nâyanâṟku šellu dêvadânattilê kaṇḍaga-kaḷaniyum pattu-kuḷaga-kollaiyum naḍattakaḍa-

vômm-âgavum Kurudimalai šellumbôdu Pâraikuttaiyum vada-purattil pattu-kkuḷaga-kollaiyum šandrâdittya-varai šellakadavadu šubham astu ôm

191

At the same village, on the north basement of the Vighnêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâbdam 1295 mêl šellâninra Pramâdi-varshattu Vaigâši-mâdam 2 ku nagaravarkku nadattakkadavadu ivanukku nadattum šîmai ivan adai.. .... li-Šôḷa-mandalattu-pPuda-nâttu-kKurudimalaiyil Atirêkavîrappiḷḷaiyâr-Appuppiḷḷaiyârkum Dêva-mandalattil aiṅ-guḷaga-kaḷani aiṅ-guḷaga-tô...... kôyilil ttânattâr Dekshinâmûtti Vinâyakar Šivâ-mudaliyâr Kûttâdundellaiyum Appukku-chcheluttakkadavôm dêvar..maikku-kkandaga-ni........var Appa-chchîyar êva..nunai nâyanâr Malaipperumân magan Irugarukku-chchâ..m aiṅ-guḷaga-kollaiyum nadattakkadavôm tTiruvâlattatti...... nam-panni-kkudutta padi murppatta adaippa murpatta Dêvarammai..nirrum pala murai mudal-odukku ivarukku.....................

192

At the same village, on the
Brindâvana-katte in front of the Vinâyaka temple in the south-east.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Naḷa-šamvachcharattu Šeyaṅgonda-Šôḷa Iḷavañji-râya..ḷ manidaril dannâkkar âna Vâšananukku Pârpaduvil irukkum Vâsudêvappadai..n magan Šômananena Vâriyâ....nena und-ôdi-ppôm .vâriyâkka....

193

On a rock at the foot of the hill to the south-east of the same village.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yându âyiratt-oru-nûrru-añjâvadu šenra Visvâvasu-šam-vachcharattu Âvani-mâda-tTiṅgaḷ-kiḷamai..ḷ Šakki-dêva....ivan pâtta....... ..dêva..ndalikan pPuda-nâttai suka-vinôda...... mum pritivi-râjyam-šeda-riḷa ivan Šakki-dêvan âna Tantira-pâla......ivariḷai......n-âna Tantira-pâlan..va......dêvar mandalikan tiru....ta..ksharamu......še.. ..nâga......malaiyi......rkku sarvamâ..ya.........kku..tt-aruḷa ....dan malaiyir a..n kandu mêl ko............laiyum....la Ira.. r-êriyum Kadakkuḷamum kîḷ-koda..nuḷanu.....kattugi......mbu yirandu pudukkuvittu ivv-ûrani-šeydên Šôma........Tantira-pâlanena

195

At the same village, on a black stone to the south of Arakere wet land.

šrî-Raṅgasâmi-šilâ-tîsinavuḍu Vaishṇava-Timmappa-kumâruḍu Bairaṇa Kempa-puraṁ-Pâpaṇṇa-châta vêyiñchina-šilâksharâlu Nârâyaṇa

196

At the same village, on a rock below Tâḷekuṇṭe.

Višvâvasu-nâma-saṁvatsarada Parâbhava-nâma-saṁvatsaraṁ Kârtika-šudha 3 lu šrîmatu-Kuriḍimala-Gaṇapaya Chinnaya Liṅgapa jana-muguru yêkastulai Arasaye-gavuni-Krishṇa-gauniki Tâḷakuṇṭê-charuvu-kindanu kaṭu-koḍagi-maḍi mûḍu-staḷâla modaṭi-kaṭanu (grant specified) â-chandrârkaṅgânu anubhaviñchêdi

197

At the same village, on a rock near Mâdigara-kuṇṭe.

yî-dâriyanû Sôvarasara dharmade Bîrarasa mâḍistanu

198

At Kurubarahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone lying on the bund of the tank.

svasti šrî-Dilîpayya prithivî-râjyaṁ geyye Tiruvayyana magaṁ Chandrasêkaraṁ Maṇḍigalla-keṛege bittukaṭṭu biṭṭaṁ (usual final phrases)

199

At Kannasandra (same hobli), on a rock near Chaḍiga's field.

Krôdhana-saṁvatsarada Vaisâkha-ba 12 lu Yiṭṭayyanu Kaṇayyage biṭṭa karaga-mânya-hola kha 1

200

At the same village, on a rock near Tôṭi's field to the south.

Râkshasa-nâma-saṁvatsarada Pushya-šuddha 6 lu šrîmatu šrî-Kêšava-Râyage Dêša-kulakaraṇi-Veṅkaṭa-Râyaru barakoṭṭa-kâgada . . . 14 Raṅgaṇṇa Bîmaya-navara Bayachaṇṇa jana. . . . ma-samudra koṭa-mânya hola kha 1¼ gadde kha ¾

201

At Bairakûr (Bairakûr hobli), on a stone in the enclosure of the Âñjanêya temple attached to the Kôdaṇḍa-Râmasvâmi temple.

svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu ? 1454 neya Nandana-saṁvatsarada Bhâdrapada-ba 1 lu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-vîra-Sadâšiva-Râya-Dêva-mahârâyarû prithivî-râjyaṁ geyiüttam

iralu akhilâṇḍakôṭi-brahmâṇḍa-nâyakarâda . paṭṭada śrîmad-anâdîśvararâda Bairakûra Raghunâtha-Hanumanta-dêvarige śrîman-mahâ-nâyakâchâryarâda Yara-Timma-Nâyakara kumâra Mutyâla . . ji-Nâyakara pautra . . . . adhikâri Nâga . . . . . Timmapa-gauṇḍara kârya . . . . . . Yêkâmbra . . . . . . Śântapa . . . . . . pa-gauṇḍara kârya-kartar âda Chikapa-Śeṭi Tambiyapanû saha Eḷavañji . . . . yakarigû Tammapa-gauḍarigû . . . . gauṇḍarigû puṇyav âgabêk endu sahiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvakav âgi dhâreyan eṟadu koṭṭa-dharma-sâdhana . . . . . (usual final verses)

202

On the wall to the left of the door of the same temple.

svasti śrî Pârthiva-saṁvatsara-Jêshṭha-ba 10 lu śrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara . . . râja-Râma-Râjayya-Dêva-mahârâjulayavâri kârya-karttulai . . . . gâru Bayirakûri Raghunâyi-kula-śvâmiki . . . . Nârâyaṇagâri janulu nalugiriki kaṭaḍa . . . . . . dêva . . . . va chêtalô . . . . chaṟuvu-kinda . . . .

203

At the same village, on a stone lying to the south.

. . svasti śrî Madire-goṇḍa-Ko-Pparagêśarivarmmaṅge varisham irppatt-ombhattaṟoḷ Baydakûra Râvi-nâḍa Mâryamma mamma Gaṇipa Râma tuṟuvan ikkisi aḷki sattan avaṅge kal-nâṭu Permmâḍiya Sâmantappan koṭṭa kaḷaṇi okkaṇḍugaṁ keṟeya keḷage. . . ndâḍiṅg uyyala. . . pôpâ (usual final phrases)

204

At Śikûr (same hobli), on a stone built into the Bûruga tree jagali.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svastti śiri Vi. . . varushattu . . kkiyil Piḷḷaiyâr kôyil . . mêśuraril aṟubattumûvar śe . . en piḷḷaigaḷum i-ttiruppaṇi . . yakkaḍavargaḷ

205

On a stone on the hill of the same village.

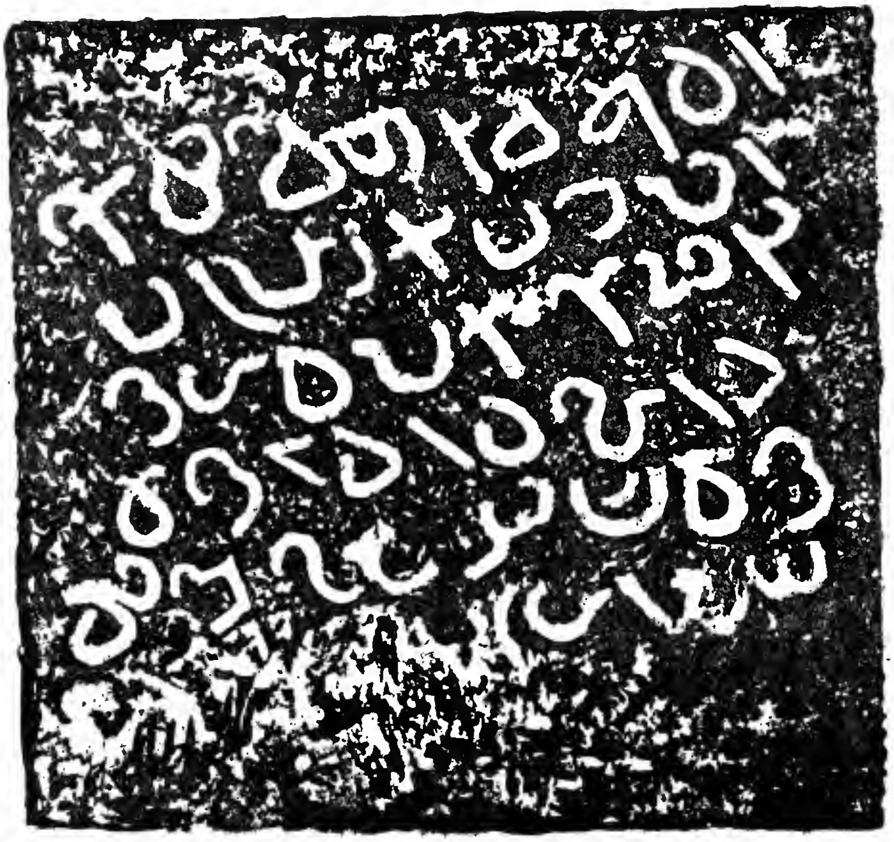
svasti śrîmat-Râma-Râjayyagâri baṇṭarôtu Sâdhâraṇa-saṁvatsaraṁlô Chaudêśvari-ammavâriki tana bhakutiniñchi chêyichchina maṇṭapaṁ sûri-chandulu-âdigâ vuṇḍêdi (imprecatory phrases)

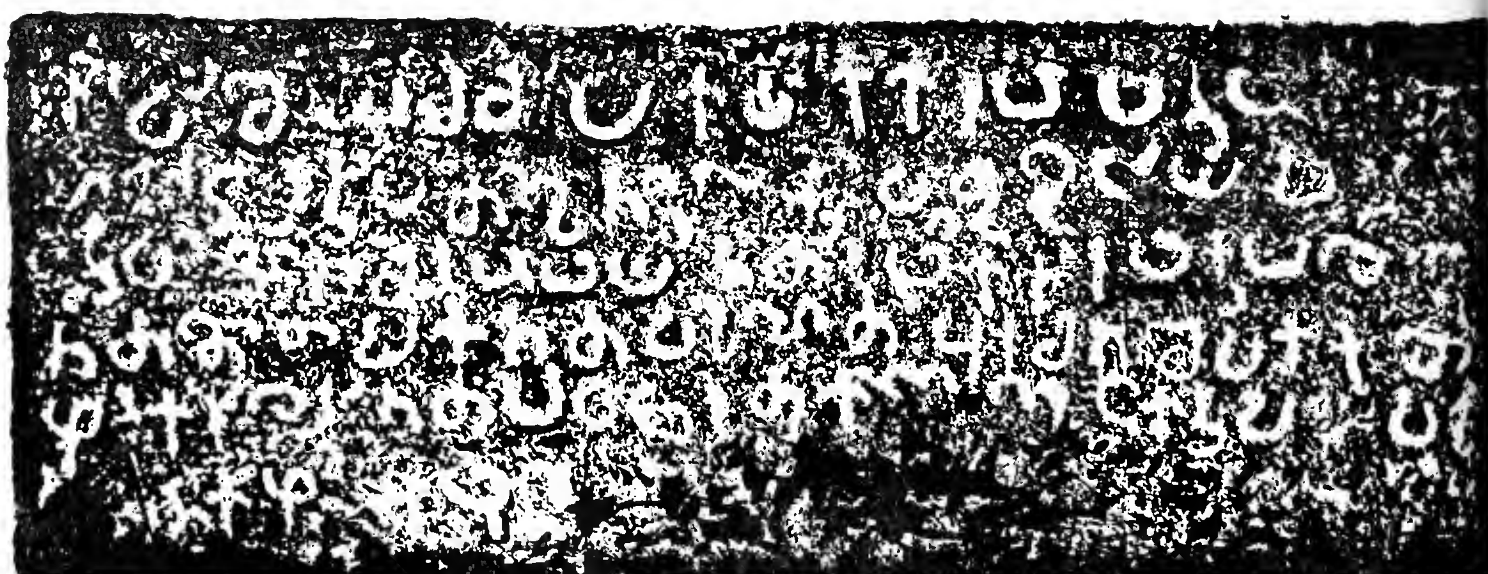
207

At Hebbaṇi (same hobli), on broken stones built into rachche-kaṭṭe.

svasti śrî Dôsi-arasarâ be. . Kalaja-ga . . . yaṅg erâva he . . . . . . vi-Râman-. . ḷe-goṟa . . . . âḷ Meṇḍi-arasa bîra-satya . . . . . ge . . napo . . . . . . ḷga tale . . . koṭṭa . . . . kâla . . . koṭṭa . . . ṭṭodu pe . . pudu . . . goḷa . . . .

BAIRAKÛR VAṬṬELUTTU STONE (MB-211)





BANGAVÂDI ANCIENT TAMIL STONE (MB-227)

208

At the same village, on a pillar near Doḍḍasidda's house.

svasti šrî Navakhaṇḍa-maṇḍalamuṁ daṇḍaṭṭi-koṇḍa Râjarâjaṁ Mummaḍi-Chôḷana paṭṭaṅgaṭṭida padinâṟaneya saṁvatsaram âge šrîmat-paḍey-aṅkakâṟa Noḷambâdhirâjaṁ Perbbeṇṇayaṁ tâ . . . sûrekâṟa-Kâdiyaṇṇaṅge koṭṭoḍe hiriya-keṟe oḍanu . . . Maṇḍeya-gâmuṇḍana magaṁ Prithivî-Râva-Šeṭṭi oḍavaṁ kaṭṭisidoḍe mechchi Noḷambana besadoḷe Perbbeṇṇeya pûrvva-siddâya pattu-gadyâṇa ponnuṁ irpâṟu-bhattavuṁ Tiṟuvantage Kâdiyaṇṇaṁ koṭṭaṁ oḍḍargge mû-gaṇḍugaṁ gaḷde-koḍaṅge salvudu ellâ kâlakkaṁ int î-pravâhava tappa-salla idan aḻidoṁ kavileyumaṁ Bâṇarâsiyuman aḻidoṁ maṅgaḷaṁ keṟege bittukaṭṭa naḍevudu idan aḻidoṁ pañcha-mahâ-pâtakan akkuṁ

209

At the same village on a pillar near the Umâ-mahêšvari temple.

šrî Râjarâja Mu[mma]ḍi-Chôḷa pṛitivî-râjyaṁ geye Perbbeṇṇeya Maṇḍayya-gamuṇḍana maga Prithi[vi]-Râma-seṭṭi tanna gâmuṇḍugeyvo-kâladoḷu . ri . nama . ḻivu mâḍisi munnina dêva-bhôgada piriya-gaḷdeya keḷagaṇa . . . ya biṭṭa . . . . . .

210

At the same village, on the bali-pîṭha in the prâkâra of the Channakêšava temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

. Pûḷûr Piramâṇḍai-piḷḷai tanmam

211

At the same village, on the virakal lying near the Gôpâlakṛishṇa temple.

(Vaṭṭeḻuttu characters.)

Kô-Višaiya-îchchuvara-parumaṟki panniraṇḍâvadu Kârôniri Vâṇarâšar-ppôr-chChiṟai-û . . ṟiya Vâṇarâšar . . ya paṭṭâr A . yâ

212

At Gummakallu (same hobli), on a rock to the north of the village.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî mahâ-maṇḍalîšvaran Kuvaḷâla-pura-paramêšvaran Gaṅga-kulô . bavan Kâvêri-vallavan . . ndigiri-nâdan maṇḍalikan Dêvêndiran šattiya-vâšaka . . . . tâṅ-gakan šaṅgirâma . . ran ubaya-tala-metta me . . dar gaṇḍan Uttama-Šôḷa-kKaṅgan âna Šella-Gaṅga . . . . n Šîpatiyil Ti . . puvana-viḍaṅga-Kshêtrapâla-piḷḷaiyârku

Kummai. .l. . . . l dêvadâna ni. .kki naušai punšai nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyum kîḻ nôkkina kiṇaṟum mêl nôkkina maramum uṭpaḍa-kkaikkoṇḍu ivv-û. . . . tiṟai-vâṅga ko . . . . kki . . taṇḍ-iṟai taṟi-iṟai taṭṭâr-ppâṭṭam . . . . peṟa . . . . var ip- . . . . nâyanâṟkku tiru-mêṟ-pûchchu-chchandanattukkum pa . . kaṟppûra . . ttukkum kuḍuttôm Šitirabânu-varushattu-chChittirai-mâda-mudal šandirâdita . .rai kaikkoṇḍu Mâhêšvara-kaṇkâṇi-baṭan šâtu. .tu idai mâṟṟinavan Gaṅgai-kkarai kuṟâ-pašuvai koṇṟân pâvattilê viḻuvân iv-ûrai aḻi . vu-šeydavanai . . . .

213

At Byâṭanûr (same hobli), on a stone in Giḍḍa-Muniyappa's field.

Raudri-saṁvatsarada Mârgašira-šu 13 yalu šrîmatu-Râmayya-nâyakana appaṇe . . . . . Tiruveṅgaḷa-dêvarige koṭṭa mânyada hola . . . .

215

At the same village, on a rock at the village entrance.

Timmaṇa-gauḍarige Nâyakaru koṭṭa staḷa-mânya-ho kha 1 gadde kha 1

216

On a pillar to the north of the Gôpâlasvâmi temple at the entrance of the same village.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

. . . . koṇaiyum veñ-jilai-vîrar Pañjappaḷḷiyum pâšaḍai-ppaḷana-Mâšuṇi-dêšamum ayvar-il . . . . m niṟai šrî-Vijaiyamum tuṟai-nîr-pPannaiyum. . n-malaiyûr-aiyiṟṟon-Malaiyûru . . . .

217

At the same village, on Channâpurada baṇḍe.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1669 neya Prabhava-nâma-saṁvatsara Âšvija-šudha 5 Bhânuvâradalu Bayirakûru Tammappa-gauḍa-navara kumâra Liṅgaṇṇa-gauḍanavarige gavuḍa-mânyakke yî-Channâpura-grâmadalli mânya-hola-kha 8 gadde kha 7½ putra-pautra-pâramparyavunnu anubhavisikoṇḍu yihudu (imprecatory phrases)

218

At Naṅgali (same hobli), on the basement of the Gôpâlakṛishṇa temple,

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti Kuvaḷâla-pura-paramêšvaran Gaṅga-kulôṟbavan Kâvêri-vallavan Uttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅgaṟ magan Veṭṭummâra-Bâṇanena Tenpuli-nâṭṭil Vîṟṟirunda-perumâḷ kôil dêvadânam viṭṭên

219

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

. . . . ṇa-vâraṇa-krama-vidhâv-âḷâna-sâla-drumaḥ ša . . . . . . dhakamâ . . . . . . dhavaḷaščhatrêndu-bimba-grahê Râhu-bâhurasam su-sâhasa-nidhi-ddhattân-dharâ-maṇḍaḷam

220

At the same village, near the Îšvara temple.

. . . . . . Muḷuvâgilu . . . smâjaduḷ bai . . . . ḷara . . Nâgammarasaruṁ Kundamarasa-rum embar . . . ḍidu . . da . satta . . . pebbâṇara . . . . koṭṭa . . .

221

At the same village, on a rock called Marave-baṇḍe at the outlet of the tank.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Atirêka-mânava . . yâka nata . . m svasti šrî kâḷikal . . ḍaṟi . . . . kêyiruka . kku . . . l-eṟinda vâḷum iru . kavaḍai . kkâra kêḷir irutôḷ . . ṅga . . . ntira . . . ši . . . ru toḷuṅ-Gaṅgaruḍai . . nai a . ppâyum . . . . ḍaiya ti . . ru peṟṟa . . . . y-añjiy-ôḍi-ppala . . pâ . . . . vargaḷ . . ppaḍa-pperi . . . . . ḷinda . . tañjil . pâpa . . . . ri . . . . va . . . . n-tiraḷ puyan . . na naḍaiyagaḷa . . . . pâ . . . . . . vaṅgil . . . . . . ḍ ar veṟinda . . . . Gaṅga . . . .

222

At the same village, on a rock called Chaṭṭu-baṇḍe.

Târaṇa-saṁvatsarada Pushya-ba . . šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Râmappa-Râja Âraḍi-Tammayya Yarade-Veṅgaṭêšvara Naṅgali- . . . . tîsinandu kôṭa-mânyam . . . .

223

At the same village, on a boulder to the west of the Chauḍêšvari temple.

Parâbhava-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-šu . . . šrîmatu . . . . Râjayyanu . . . . dêvarige mânyavâgi . . . . biṭṭadu . . . .

224

At the same village, on a first stone in Nattada-hola to the north-west.

šubham astu svasti šrî Râkshasa-saṁvatsarada Phâlguṇa-šu 1 Malla-gavuḍara makaḷu Châva-gavuḍaru Kṛishṇamaṅgalada Padumayage mânyavâgi koṭṭa hola kha 1. . . . .

225

On a second stone.

Naṅgaliya Kayilâsam-uḍeyâra Sômeya-dêvara Maḍavaḷada kere suṅka-suvarnâdâya (usual imprecatory phrases)

226

On a rock to the south of the same village.

šrî-Râmâ Manmatha-saṁvatsarada Chaitra. .5 llu šrîmatu Naṅgali-Kempaya. . . .Mudda-Veṅkaṭayya Negavara-Râmayya . . . .Timma-Râju.Toṇḍapalli. . . . .yîmahâjana . . . kere . . . kaṭṭu-koḍagiyâgi . . . . Naṅgali-grâmada . . . . Manmatha-saṁvatsara-Durmati-saṁ-Hêvaḷambi-saṁvatsaragaḷa kâla . . . â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi. .anubhavisi. . . . .

227

At Baṅgavâḍi (same hobli), on a virakal at the Sômêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Kô-Višaiya-Narašiṅga-vikkiramaparuma . . yâṇḍu irubattu-nâlkâvadu Daḍiyaṅga . . Vâṇarâšarum Mayindira-mikkiramarum eṟanda touṟu Kanda-Vâṇati-arašar šêvakari Šê. ḷigar eṟinda paṭṭâr adu Kannâḍagaruṅ-gâṅga idaṟk-aḷi . . ṅ . . . . r pâda . . . .

228

On another virakal.

svasti šrî sakala-jagat-trayâbhivandita-surâsurâdhîša-Paramêšvara-pratihârî-krita-Mahâvali-kulôdbhava-šrî-Mahâvali-Bâṇarasar Permmânaḍigaḷ Bâṇarasarâ mahâ-râjarân oḍagoṇḍu Noḷamba-Râchamalla Mayindâdiya Daḍiganâ mêge pandam iḷdu Mândâvuda kâḷegaduḷ page Kaliyâru-magan Beja[yi]ttan gaṇḍa-prakaran kaibisida-kâḷega aṇiyuḷ kudureyuḷ tâgi palaran iṟidu sattoḍe mechchi Kaṅgavaḍiyân kal-nâṭu koṭṭadu idaṁ salipana padaṅgaḷ enena talaiya mêgaṁ idan aḻivoṁ Bâranâšiyan aḻidon pañcha-mahâ-pâtaka Vaḍala Râmara challa Kuvaḷagi Vâttanûra Nâgemitran

229

At Manigaṭṭa-Gollarahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a virakal in Vaḍḍara Subba's field.

svasti ? nôka Šaka-nṛipa-kâlâtîta-šambatsarangaḷ eṇṭu-nûṟa-mûvatta-oṇḍaneya varisham pravarttisuttire Bejeyitta-Bâṇarâsar prithivi-râjyaṁ geyyuttire Dakkâytayyaṁ ûraṁ âḷuttaṁ ire Maṇighaṭṭiya mâṇikâ Meṇḍimuduḷa-gâmuṇḍara magaṁ Kasavayya âḷdôna besadoḷ maṟuvakkada Muḷkâḍinoḷ kâdi inparam kondu tânuṁ saggiyâdan ivange koṭṭa kaḷani geyyaloḷagâge kaṇḍiga idaṅ. . ali-pôn ašvamêdha-phala aḻivô Bâraṇâsiyaṇ aḻda-pâtakan akku

230

On another virakal at the same place.

. . . . šrî Mâbhali-Bâṇarasa prithu. . . . mâkku. . . . . râkkôsi âḷvandu toṟugoḷḷô . . . rbhivôḷ šattar

231

On a rock at the same village.

svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 14 . . neya Vikâri-saṁvatsa-rada Mâgha-ba 14 lu šrîmatu Râma-Râyarige puṇyav âgabêk endu Vîraṇṇa-Voḍeyaru Sômêšvara-dêvarige yî-Mahâ . . pura-grâmavanû sarvamânyavâgi koṭṭaru (usual final phrases)

232

At the same village, on a stone of the sluice of Doḍakere.

svasti Šrîmukha-saṁvatsara-Jêshṭha-šu 7 lu. . . . . Kôni-jîyara maga Subba-jîyaru Maṇiga-jîya. . . . . . . kiya mârû. . . . kârana maga. . . . .

233

On a stone in blacksmith's inamti land of the above tank.

Vikâri-nâma-saṁvatsara-Âshâḍha-šu 12 lu Pedda-charuvu Chinna-charuvu reṇḍu-cheruvulu tegipôyi karâbi kâga Veggaḷi-gavuḍu kaṭiṅchi âkâra-parasa-gânu kaṭugoḍigi nirṇṇayiṅchina maḍiki châturbhâga. . viḍipiṅchi. . . . . . gavuni-vâri. . . . . . .

234

At the same village, in the voraḷu-baṇḍe field to the north.

šrîmatu Muḷavâgila Jamêvâludâraru râjêšrî-Gôpâla-Tirumala. . ga kârakônaru mâḍi. . . . . . .

235

At Pedda-Negavara (same hobli), on a pillar of the masque.

[South side] svasti Šaka-varisha 968 neya Vyaya-saṁvatsaraṁ pravarttisuttire.. Puli-nâḍa.............. [east side] ya muni.....mahâ......ḷgoṇḍan-ayana-varu Mallikârjjuna-dêva... [north side]..ṟu tôṇṭa.....švaram-oḍeya-mahâ-dêvargge nandâdivigey-ondakam biṭṭa Puli-nâḍa Hagara kâluveya..(west side) ....ṟu kamma Hiriyakeṟeya keḷagaṇa nelakke sîme (here follow boundaries and usual final phrases) idaṁ Perggaḍe Nâraṇaya

236 (*a*)

At the same village, at the Chauḍêšvari temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

...maḍi Bhîmana.n šakkaram

236 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Šôḷan..................nai pari..

237

At Guḍipaḷḷi (same hobli), on the basement of the Îšvara temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varsha sâ 1356 neya Râkshasa-saṁvatsarada Phâlguṇa-šudha 3 Sô-dalu šrîmatu Pratâpa-Dêvarâyapuravâda Guḍipalliya ašêsha-vidvan-mahâjanaṅgaḷu Brahmasagaya Viṭhappagaḷa makkaḷu Bâvappa[ge] koṭṭa keṟeya kaṭṭu-goḍageya šâsanada kramav ent endare namma Guḍipalliya Hiriyakeṟeya voḷagaṇa kôḍiya haḷada kaḷala guḍeya......

238

At the same village, on the wall of the maṇṭapa of the Râma-dêva temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varsha 1447 neya Pârthiva-saṁvatsarada Pushya-šu 13 lu šrîmatu Muḷuvâgila râjyake saluva Hoṟe-nâḍoḷagaṇa Pratâpa-Dêvarâyapuravâda Guḍupalliya sarvamânyada agrahâ-rada ašêsha-vidvan-mahâjanaṅgaḷu Râmachandra-dêvarige amṛita-paḍi-naivê-dya-dîpârâdhanege koṭa hola gaddeya dharma-šâsanada kramav ent endare

namma agrahârada šrênivoḷage dêvastâna yillade yiralâgiû Janârdana-dêvaranû teṅkalu ... bârad enalu...ṇagaḷa maga Sôyaṇṇagaḷa šrêṇî-madhyadalli guḍiyanu kaṭṭisi Râmachandra-dêvara su-pratishṭheya mâḍid î-sammandha â-Râmachandra-dêvarige nâvu mahâjanaṅgaḷu amṛita-paḍi-naivêdya-dîpârâdhanege mâḍi koṭṭa svâsti-vivara (here follow details of gift)

239

At Chinnahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in the wet land to the south.

(Nâgarî characters.)

Parâbhava-saṁvatsarada Vayišâkha-šu 13 lu šrîmatu Muḷuvâgila Anantappagaḷu ..Hariyapage koṭṭa šâsanada kramav ent endare nâu.....Hanumanta-dêvarige sarvamânyavâgi yî-Chinnahaḷiya kereya keḷage kham ¼ gaddeyanû koṭṭevu (usual final phrases)

240

At Buḍidêru (same hobli), on a stone in Vaḍḍara Pápa's field.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varsha 1446 neya Târaṇanâma-saṁvatsarada Vaišâkha-ba 1 lu...šrîmatu....sadâ....Sadâšiva...-Râyamahâ... koṭṭa šâsana...šrî... Vîraṇa-gauḍana makkaḷu Timmapa-gauḍaru stânika......................

241

At Kôḍihaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone near the rachche-kaṭṭe

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1373 Âṅgira-saṁ-Pushya-šu 10 lu šrîmatu Sugaṭûra Yimmaḍi-Chikka-Râya-Tamma-Gaunayyagâru sambaḷamugâ..... staḷaṁ .... Yisaphajîvâriki manniṅchina dânapatraṁ Kôḍipalli-grâmaṁ chênu kha 12 Bhaṅgavâḍi-cheruvukinda maḍi kha 12 šâsana-grastaṅgâ yichinâru mî-putra-pautra-pâramparya anubhaviṅchchêdi (usual final phrases) yinduku sâkshulu Hari-Harâdulû

242

On a rock of the nirukunṭe, west of the same village.

...........1427 neya Krôdhana-saṁvatsara........ya ti....šrîmatu Narasiṅga-mahârâyarige Narasiṅga-Nâyakarige vuttama...âgabêk endu Muḷuvâgilanâḍu Chintâ................

243

At Râmachandrâpura (Malinâyakanahaḷḷi hobli), on a virakkal near the haḷḷa.

svasti šrî sakala-jagat-trayâbhivandita......dhîša-Paramêšvara-pratihârîkṛita-Mahâ......kulôdbhava-šrî-Mahâbali-Bâṇara...pṛithivî-râ..geye Kundattûra turugoḷo.....Karita-pegaḍe.. ânt iṟidu..iru....ge koṭṭa kaṇa...si-arasaruṁ Bijayitta-Bâṇara...pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geyutt iḷdu okkaṇḍugaṁ kaḷani Âvanneyam..paḍa koṭṭar Puli-nâḍ-aṟṟuvattuṁ paḍedu koṭṭa..................

244

On another virakal at the same place.

svasti šrî sakala-jagat-trayâbhivandita-surâsurâdhîša-Paramêšvara[....]kṛita-Mahâvali-kulôdbhava-šrî-Mahâvali-Bâṇarasar pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geye Kundatûra turugoḷoḷ ânt iṟidu satto Tâmpeya Pigaḷaṁ

Bijayitta-Bâṇarasa pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geye Dosi-arasarâ kaḷi Puli-nâḍ-aṟuvattuṁ paḍedu koṭṭoḍuṁ okkaṇḍugaṁ kaḷani kalnâṭu mundaṇa aṇe..yoḷ bahasi.... ..dîkalluṁ toḍariyuṁ (usual final phrases)...........embâ.]te-varisha ...

245

At Mailâpura (same hobli), on the south wall of the Channigarâya temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakara-yâṇḍu âyiratt-iru-nûṟu šeṉṟa Îšvara-varsham Šittirai-mâdattu pûrva-pakshattu Saptamiyum Uttiramum âna Nâyaṟṟu-kiḻamaiyil Iḷavañji-nâṭṭu Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyar pakkal paḷḷichchandam-uḍaiyân Aḻagai-kkôn Tiruvêṅgaḍa-pperumâḷena Mudaliyâr kuḍutta tiru-mugappaḍi..kuṉṟattûrilê perumâḷ Tiruvêṅgaḍam-uḍaiyânai .. ugand-aruḷa-ppaṇṇi-tTaṭṭaikuṟukkikku-kkîḻai Arašampaḷḷam ponn-iṭṭu kaṭṭuvichchu Vâṇiyankuṭṭai ... edirvâyilum idukku vaḍa-mêṟkil Attikkuṭṭaikku-kkî..tTaṇḍukaraiyilum teṟku-ttenmêṟkil Veḷuṅgaṅgollaiyilum ten-kiḻakkil Vallâḷašeṭṭi-paḷḷiyiṟ-kollai ellaiyilum ivv-êri edirvâyilam .. ta .. yilum tiruv-âḻi-kkal nâṭṭuvichchu-tTiruvêṅgaḍam-uḍaiyânukku-ttiruviḍaiyâṭṭam âga viṭṭên Aḻagai-kkôn Tiruvêṅgaḍa-pperumâḷena i-ttanmattukku laṅganañ-jonnâr uṇḍâgil Gaṅgai-kkaraiyil kurâl-pašuvai-kkonṟân pâvaṅ-goḷḷakkaḍavan

246

At the mosque in the same village.

(Persian characters.)

Huvalhamd

Shekh Muhammad sâkt dar Muhammadnagar kard bahare sâle tamîrash..... afzûd farkhe zohd o goft—masjide tamir az bahare khudâ.. ravân sue samâ be gumân shut kaabae sâni bina

247

At Môtagapalli (same hobli), on a stone near the Chauḍêśvari temple.

svasti samasta-bhuvana-vikhyâtaṁ.......vitaraṇânêka-guṇa-gaṇâlaṅkrita.... châru-charitra samaya-sampûrṇa ..... paramêśvara-parama-bhaṭṭâraka ..... ka Brahma....ra-chakra-chatur-bbhuja-sannibhar appa śrîmad-aynûrbbaruṁ śrî-Mahêndra-chaturvvêdimaṅgalavaṁ Ayyâvoḷe mâḍidake maṅgaḷaṁ

248

On a stone built into the roof of the same temple.

...samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-śabda Pallavânvaya śrî-Noḷambâdhirâjaṁ sukaṁ bâḷuttire avargâgi ..ditarasar Âmaniya-nâḍu-mûvattuṁ Duggamâram...n âḷuttire avargâgi Maḷderiy âḷdu Mâydaḍiyarasarâ...yaṁ Aṟumbarâ gaṇḍaṁ Gaṅga-maṇḍalamuṁ Kañchi-maṇḍala..eraḍuṁ Pâṇḍyanâ mêg eḷdalli kâlga-pinavaran-oḍe ... yan iṟidu kaṇḍa-kaṇḍamâgi sattân âtaṅge kalnâṭu..chandrâ-dittaru....Tâyalûrâ keṟe...geydo sarvva-bâdâ-parihâram idan aḻivoṁ pañcha-mahâ-pâtakaṁ

249

At Maḍivâḷa (same hobli), on a broken stone near the Sômêśvara temple.

...mayyapa-dêvar ...ttire varaḍuta Mallûra ..jaṭṭi Kanne-gamuṇḍa .... saggiy âda....

250

At Dammasandra (same hobli), on a stone in the street near Timme-gauḍa's house.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Ânanta-varushattu Mâśi-mâdam modal-tiyadi Kuḷaiya-nâyakkar magan puli-vêṭṭai Vam..likamachchar nâyi

251

At the same village, on a stone west of Timme-gauḍa's cocoanut garden.

Śrîmukha-nâma-saṁvatsara Kârtika-śu 5 lu ‖ râ ‖ Śyâmappagâru Dharmasamudraṁ Saṇṇappagârki yichchina kôṭa-mânyaṁ maḍi kha 3 anubhaviñchukoni vuṇḍêdi

253

At Môtakapalli (same hobli), on the basement of the Chauḍêśvari temple.

śubham astu svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śaka-varusha *1388 neya Vikratu-Mârgaśira-ba 10 lû śrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara ari-râya-vibhâḍa pûr-

*Śaka 1388 expired = Vijaya; Vikṛiti = 1392,

va-dakshiṇa-paśchima-samudrâdhîśvara gaja-bêṭegâṟa Virûpâksha-mahârâyaru prithuvî-râjyavaṁ gaiutiam iralu Narasiṅga-Râja-voḍeyaru Dêvavarada Yîśvara-Nâyakara nirûpadinda Bêtamaṅgalada adhikâri Agasti-Piḷe Âvaniya-nâḍa Tâyalûru Tâyalûra Maḍivâḷada Sômeya-dêvaru Chaüṇḍêśvarî-dêvarige koṭṭa dharma-śâsanada kramav ent endaḍe prâku Sômeya-dêvaru Chaüṇḍêśvarî-dêvarige saluvantâ hola kha..voḷagâda pata-êṟiyalu hola-gadde Maḍevaḷada chatuś-śîmeyanu hâkisi koṭṭaru hiriya-keṟeya keḷage gadde kha 5 Voduvana-kuṇṭeyanu dêvara mahôtsavake anumâḍi koḍisiu prâku teṟuva vibhûti-gâṇike hanneraḍu-honnu hanneraḍu-khaṇḍuga-bhattavanu Narasiṅga-Râya-voḍeyaru Yîśvara-Nâyakarige dharmav âgabêk endu yî-honnu-bhattavanu hostâgi koṭṭu ayigaṇḍuga-gadde Mêlu-Tâyilûra kuṇṭeya Sômaya-dêvaru Chaüṇḍêśvarî-dêvarige nayivêdya-pûje-punaskâra-aṅga-raṅga-bhôga-pañcha-parvavâda mahôtsavake yî-honnanu bhattavanu biṭṭeü yî-mariyâdige dêvara mahôtsavana mâḍikoṇḍu sukhadalu yihudu endu voḍambaṭṭu koṭṭa dharmma-śâsana (usual final verse and phrases)

254

At Agara (same hobli), under the bund of Dabbakere.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrîh taṭâkasyâsya balyâścha yâvatu-sîmâvadhi vyadhâta . . mâbadhê . . . . viprasâta . . . .

255

At Bissanahaḷḷi (Duggasandra hobli), on a virakal in the field to the south.

svasti śrîmat-Śrîpurusha-mahârâjâdhirâja paramêśvara-bhaṭâra prithivî-râjyaṁ geye avarâ magandir Duggamâra Eṟeyappon Kovaḷâla-nâḍu-mûnûṟuṁ Gaṅgaṟu-sâsiramuṁ âḷutt ire Kampilige paḍe vôdalli Komâlarâ magan Pâṇḍappan kâḷegadoḷ sattalli avaṅge Duggamârarâ keyda prasâdam appadu Śântanûrûṁ Ereḍiyûruḷuṁ vandu-tûmba kaḷaniyuṁ avara maneyuṁ vâḷgaḷchuṁ prasâdaṅ geydâr idu ślôkaṁ (usual final verses)

256

At the same place.

svasti śrî Râjarâja-Mummaḍi-Chôḷa-Dêvar prithivî-râjyaṁ geyyutt ire Elavarada Kadhavabûra Mâya-gâvuṇḍara maga..ttama Dâni-gavuṇḍa Maṇḍikalla ûṟ-aḷivinoḷ kâdi sattaṁ. . . . .

257

At Mulbâgal, on a rock near the Hâdi-Hanumanta temple.

. . . . .vatsarada Jêshṭa-ba 13 lu śrîma . . . . Râja-Voḍeyaru Muḷuvâya-râjyavanu Hiri . . . . . navarige pâlisal âgi Nâ . . . nake bandu î. .

Maḍivâḷa hâḷâgi iralâgi vakaḷu. . barasi . . . . koṭa. . koḍagiya hola. . . . . ḍa valage sîmêli . . . . nimma putra-pautra . . . . koṇḍu ihari . . . . koṇḍa . . . . rige sâdhanava. . . . .

258

At Liṅgâpura (kasba hobli), on a stone.

Durmukhi-saṁvachharada Mârgaśira-śudha 5 Śukravâradalu śrîmatu Mâvina-kuṇṭeya Mallikârjuna-dêvarige śrîman-mahâ-pradhâni Mâcha-daṇṇâyakaru dêvara naivêdyake koṭa kuṇṭe (usual final phrases)

259

At Siddhagaṭṭa (same hobli), on a stone.

śubham astu svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śaka-varusha 1364 Dundubhi-saṁvatsarada Mârgaśira-śu 10 lu śrîmatu Kuruḍimaleya stânikaru Sidhappa-gaḷa makaḷu Timmaṇṇagaḷige koṭa kraya-dharma-śâsana Kuruḍimaleya sîmeyalu Kasugôḍa baḍagaṇa baḷavanû Sidasamudravendu kannegere kaṭuva sammandha â-kiḷêriyali gade huṭuva nelanu Tûdaghaṭada sîme âda kâraṇa namma Kuruḍimaleya sîmeya olage Tûdaghaṭada varige pala holava koṭu yî-sîme. . . . . . ge kala hoyisi koṭevâgi yî-sîme. . li huṭida gadege hattake mûṟaṟa oḷa-dasavandada mariyâdeyalu nimma dasavandada gadeya kaḷadu mika gade-holananu nîvu krayava koṇḍu nimma dharmavâgi Vinâyaka-dêvara sannidhiyalu chhatravan ikkisabêk endu nîvu hêḷalâgi nimage nâvu ayivattu-honnige krayava koṇḍu yî-ayivattu honnanu salisi koṇḍevâgi nâvu vaḷaya-śâsanava paḍadu koṭa yî-keṟe chatus-sîmeya oḷagaṇa ashṭa-bhôga-têjas-svâmyavanû anubhavisi-koṇḍu Vinâyaka-dêvara sannidhiyali dinamprati âru mandi Brâhmarige chhatravanû ikisi nimma putra-pautra-pâramepareyâgi â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi anubhavisudendu koṭa kraya-śâsana Tûdaghaṭa. . . . . ṟaḍi kuṇṭeya sîmegaḷalu nimma kraya-dânagaḷige seṭi koṇḍa sîmeya oḷage. . . hola-gaddeyanu nîvê anubhavisikoṇḍu sukhadim bâḷôdu

> vâg dattaṁ manô-dattaṁ dhârâ-dattaṁ dinê dinê |
> shashṭi-varsha-sahasrâṇi vishṭhâyâṁ jâyatê krimiḥ ||

(usual final phrases)

260

On a second stone in the same place.

. . . . saḷasamudrada . . . . lu moraḍeyâgi. dattiyâgi yidda . . . . staḷada sî. . . . . . . ṇṇa-gavuṇḍa . . . . sêrisi koṭṭa. . . . śâsanada vivara Mêḷâdêvihaḷi-sîmege paḍuvalu Muḷuvâya Nâchiyarige saluva âdi. . . . . keḷagaṇa gadege. . . (details of boundaries) yî-chatus-sîme-

oḷaguḷḷa kuṇṭe-keṟe-haḷḷagaḷu hola gadde.....di-sahavâgi..koṭu kalla naḍisi koṭṭevâgi yî-dharma-śâsanada pramâṇada...nu anubhavisi kaṭaḷeya prakâra ......mandi Brâhmarige satravan ikkisi nimma putra-pautra-paramparâbhi-vṛiddhiyâ.....sthânikarappa śrî-Vinâyaka-dêvaru

261

At Tâtikallu (kasba hobli), on a stone in Veṅkaṭappa's field.

svasti śrî sakala-jagatrayâbhivandita surâsurâdhiśa-Paramêśvara-pratihârîkṛita-Mahâvali-kulôdbhava śrî-Mahâvali-Bâṇa[rasa]r pṛitivî-râjyaṁ geye śrî-Prejâ-pati....sandali..man-mahâ...châ viṇḍa...mmaṇi.....tuṟuvan ikkisi satta

263

At Âvani (Âvani hobli), on the basement of the Śatrughnêśvara temple.

(The first part is gone) gôtra śrîmat-Koṅgaṇivarmma-dharmma-mahâdhirâjas tasya putraḥ Purandar..guṇa-yuktô vidyâ-vinaya-vihita-pratâpa..-prajâ-pâlana-mâtrâdhigata-râjya-(pra)prayôjanô jaḍîkṛitâri-jana-nikashôpaḷa-phalô nîti-śâstrasya vaktṛi-kuśalô Dattaka-sûtra-vṛitti-praṇêtṛi-śrîmân-Mâdhava-mahâdhi-râjas tat-putraḥ priyô tanayê mahâ-guṇa-yuktô'nêka-châturddanta-yuddhâ-vâpta-chatur-udadhi-valaya... śrîmadd-Harivarmma-mahârâjâdhirâjas tat-putraḥ dvija-guru-dêvatâ-pûjana-para-ya(ra)sâ Nârâyaṇa-charaṇânudhyâtâ srîmad-Vishṇugôpa-mahârâjâdhirâjas tat-putraḥ(s) Tryambaka-charaṇâmbhô-ruha-rajaṟ-pavitrîkṛitôttamâṅgo sva-bhuja-bala-parâkrama-kraya-krîta-râ-jyatvaṁ ? bêmôshṭa-nisitâsita-bṛitti..........

264

At Balla (Âvani hobli).

svasti Dilîpayya pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geyye Tribhuvanakartta...tapa-râjyaṁ geyye Ballada.................

265

At Yedurûru (Eldûru hobli), on a vîrakal behind Chikkakere.

svasti Guvaḷâlaṁ Goṅguṁ Vâṇarasa âḷe Vêgûruṁ Pompulaṁ âḷe tuṟu koḷe Paḷḷi Arakkaman tuṟu viṭṭu viḷtamâ mâni.....

266

At Mailâpura (Mallanâyakanahaḷḷi hobli), on a stone by the side of the channel.

svasti śrî Kundatûra tor-aḷivinoḷ....Saḷaga Tiramaṇḍa-Gavuṇḍara Muddayaṁ kâdi svargastan âda

BOWRINGPET TALUQ.

1

**At Bêtamaṅgaḷa (Bêtamaṅgaḷa hobli),
on a stone to the right of the Gaṅgamma stone.**

svasti śrî Śaka-nṛipa-kâlâtîta-sambatsaraṅgaḷ eṇṭu-nûṟa-ippattâṟaneyoḷage Chayitra-mâsaṁ âd(h)iyâgi mûṟaneya mâśam pravarttisuttire Śramaṇa-mâsa âd(h)iyâge kKarbbonda Kundaṇṇaṅge tiṅgaḷ ippadimbar Brâhmaṇar . . . pari . . . teṅkal-gêri mahâjanaṁ chandrâdityâśritam salvudu dharmma ivage idan aḻido pañcha-mahâ-pâtakan akkuṁ

2

On a stone to the left of the same stone.

svasti Śaka-nṛipa-kâḷâtîta-sambatsaraṅgaḷ eṇṭu-nûṟa-aṟuvatta-âṟaneya varisha pravarttisuttam ire Bhijayâdityamaṅgalada mahâjana. . . mba dharmma Oṭṭika-dêvaru ondu-poḻt obba-pârvvan uṇḍa dharmmaṁ naḍavudu idan aḻidoṁ Vâra-ṇâsi aḻidoṁ

3

At the same village, on a piece of stone behind the Gaṅgamma temple.

. . . . vânvaya-śrî-pṛi . . . . ḻombâdhirâja . . . .

4

**At the same village, on the basement
of the eastern wall of the Vijaya-Raṅgasvâmi temple.**

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-śabda Pallavânvaya śrî-pṛithivî-vallabha Pallava-kula-tilakaika-vâkya śrîmad-Iṛiva-Noḷambâdhirâjan Nulipayyana besa-doḷ svasty anêka-samara-saṅghaṭṭanôpalabdha-vijaya-lakshmî-samâliṅgita-viśâla-vaksha-sthala. . raṇa-Triṇêtram mada-kari-mallaṁ Vaidumba-śikhâ-maṇi śrîmad-Vikramâdityan Tiruvayya Vijayâdityamaṅgalada piriya-keṟeya bhinna-ppratisandhânaṅ-geydu sthirîkarisi vaiydodarkke chandra-sûryyar uḷḷan-negaṁ aḻivu seldu biyam muṭṭade naḍayisuvirâgi kKay.ra mahâjanam aiynûrbarg Vijayâdityamaṅgala-mahâ-grâmadoḷ kuḍal Kaṇṇanûru Maṇiyûra chatus-sîmeyindoḷagâda bitta-kaṭṭuma koṭṭam î-dharmmakk ârânum ahitam nenevâtaṁ pañcha-mahâ-pâtakan akku

svan dâtuṁ sumahachchhakyaṁ duḥkham anyârttha-pâlanaṁ |
dânaṁvâ pâlanaṁ vêti dânâch-chhrêyônupâlanaṁ ||

5

On a stone in front of the same temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1450....... .... anavarata.........pûjitarâda šrî-vija........... Krishṇa-Râyara (rest illegible)

6

At the same temple, on the wall.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyiratt-iru-nûṟṟ-oru-padu šeṉṟa Sarvadhâri-saṁvaṟ-sarattu Appaši........Kauṇḍiṇa-gôtrattu..........na Vîṟṟiru-perumâḷ ni.. ....Ilâḷa..........

7 (*a*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

...............nilam iru-kaṇḍagamum.ta.. ....m nilam .kaṇḍaga-mum âkki nilam aṟu-kaṇḍagamum kaikoṇḍu eṭṭu-ttiru-viḷakku vaippadâgavum i-ttanma šandirâditta-varai šelva.......ga kuḍuttên Vâšarena i-ttanmattai aḻivu-šeydavan Geṅgai-kkaraiyil kurâl-pašuvai-kkoṉṟâu pâpattilê pugakkaḍavan

7 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-âṇḍu 1198 šeṉṟa Yuva-varushattu uttarâyanattu Iḷavañji-nâṭṭu Vijayâditta-maṅgalattu Vîṟṟirunda-perumâḷukku ivv-ûril bhâgasvâmi-gaḷil Harita-gôtrattil Tâḷakkuṭṭai Vîṟṟirunda-piḷḷai magan Iḷaiya-perumâḷ va-chcha šandi-viḷakku 1 Šênai-mudaliyâr tiru-munbê šandirâditta-varai šelvad-âga ubhaiyam-âga-kkuḍutta pon 1 kku pâga-vaṭṭi pališaikku i-kkôyilil nambimâr Kau-šika-gôttirattu nâlattoṉṟ-uḍaiya Tiruvêṅgaḍa-bhaṭṭanum Kâšyapa-gôttirattu Nârâyaṇa-bhaṭṭanum kaikkoṇḍu tiru-viḷakku muṭṭâmal erikkakaḍavôm i-ttanma Šrî..shṇavar rakshai

8

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Taḻaikkâḍu Koṅgu Naṅgali Nuḷambapâḍi Vanavaši Pânuṅgal-kôṭṭai-kkoṇḍa bujabala vîra-Gaṅga-pratâpa-šri-Nârasiṅga-Poyšaḷa-Dêvar suka-šaṁkatâ-vinôdadim pritivi-râjyam-paṇṇiy-aruḷâniṟka šrî-manu-mahâ-sarvâdikâri samasta-šênâpati Amarêšvara-daṇḍaṇâyakkar Vijai-....maṅgalattilê paḍaivîḍu-kaṭṭi irunda nâḷil Sarvajitu-sammaṟcharattu Âni-mâšattu Paunnamiyum Nâyiṟṟu-kkiḻamaiyu Mûla-nakshatramum peṟṟav-anṟu Maṇa..ḷâḷvârkku Pirâṭṭiyai kaliyâṇam-paṇṇuvichchu dê....dêvarkkum tiru-ppaḍi-mâṟṟukkum pûšai-punaskârattukku......sha-mâšanaṅgaḷ pakka. Peri-yêri-kiḻê mudal-maḍaiyilê ponn-aṟa iṭṭu maṇṇ-aṟa koṇḍu dêvadânam âkki-kkuḍutta pûmiyâvadu..pu Vîṟṟirunda-perumâḷ tiruviḍaiyâṭṭattil âyiraṅ-guḻiy-uḍanê šêrttu migaiyâ ninṟa kuḻi aimbadu...kîḻai mûlaiyilê..ndu iṭṭa kuḻi nâlpattañjum ti.........

9

At the same village, on a rock at the eastern outlet of the tank.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrîman-mahâ-prâdhâna sarvâdhikâri sênâdhipati periya-paḍavaḷa-chChokkimayan Gaṁgapâḍi tombattaṟu-sâsiramum dushṭa-nigrahamum šishṭa-paripâlanamum paṇṇi-tTâmaraichcheṟuvaḻi..l Naṅgili paḍaivîḍu-šeydu utta-râyaṇa-saṁkramattil Âditya-vâramum Amâvâsyaiyum peṟṟa mahâ-tithiyil dînânâtha-višishṭaṟku mahâ-dânam-paṇṇi irundu Vijayâditya-maṅgalattu mahâ-taṭâkam anêka-kâlam jîrṇṇamây-irunda iḍattu Yuva-saṁvatsarattu êriyaiyu snigdham-âga kaṭṭi pâšapuriyuñ-jeyvittu periya tûmbuñ-jeyvittu Durgaiyâr kôyilum eḍuppittu Durgâ-dêvikku amudupaḍi nittam iru-nâḻi ariši eṟṟaikkuñ-jelvad-âga Mudalakkattil viṭṭa kuḻi munnûṟu kîḻai-pPeriya-Šemmukkiyil viṭṭa kuḻi nûṟu âga kuḻi nânûṟum viḍuvittu mahâ-grâmattaiyum su-pratishṭatam âkki tannuḍeya....ḷ chandrârka-sthâyigaḷâ-maṇṇam paṇṇinân šrî-Vishṇu-varddhana-Dêva-Garuḍan âna periya-paḍaivaḷa-chChokkimayyan—

> Šaṁkhâkhyam sahasâ nripam saha Pa....ṭṭam tu jitvâ raṇê
> banddhvâ mrishṭa-taṭâkam atra Vijaiyâdityâbhidhâna svayam
> Kâñchî-Koṁkadhipau vijitya tarasâ labdhvâ gajân uttamân
> šrîmad-Vishṇuvivarddhanasya Garuḍas Šokkîti nâmâjayat ‖

10

At Nallur (same hobli), in the Naṭṭada hola.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Ôm svasti šrî svasti samasta-bhuvanâšraya šrî-prithivi-vallabha mahâ-râjâdhi-râjâ râja-paramêšvara parama-bhaṭṭaraka Dvârâvati-pura-varâdhîšva(ra)Yadava-

kulâmbara-dvimaṇi sarvajña-chûḍâmaṇi mala-râja-râja malaporuḷu gaṇḍa gaṇḍa-bêruṇḍa kadhana-prachaṇḍa êkâṅga-vîra hasahâya-śûra Śanivâra-siddhi Giri-durgga-malla chaladaṁga-Râma vairîpa-kaṇḍîrava Makadha-râjya-nirmûlaka Pâṇḍya-kula-samuddharaṇa Chôḷa-râjya-sthâpanâchârya nissaṁga-pradâpa-śchakravatti Hôśaḷa-śrî-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar pṛithivi-râjyam-paṇṇi aruḷâ. .ruka Îśvara-saṁvatsarattu Paṁguni-mâsam . . . śrîmanu-mahâ-pradânan Dâti-Śiṅge-dhaṇṇâyakkar tambiyâr Val. . . . . . . .nan mahâ-pra . . . . ñji-nâṭṭil Vijayâdita-maṅgala-ppuṟṟil Toḷḷanpaḷḷiy-âna Rûpa-Nârâyaṇa-Vallâḷa-nallûṟkku aḍaitta nañje. .ñjai nâṟ-pâ. . . .l dêvar dânam. . . . . . .nôkki. . .ṟu. . . . . .Vallâḷa-Dêvar

11

At Râmasâgara (Râmasâgara hobli), on a stone lying in front of the Pârvati temple in the enclosure of the Virûpâkshêśvara temple.

śubham astu svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śaka-varusha 1367 neya Raktâkshi-saṁvatsarada Bhâdrapada-śu 5 lû śrîmatu Annappa-Voḍeyaru Bukkasâgarada Prasanna-Virûpâksha-dêvarige koṭṭa dharma-śâsanada kramav ent endaḍe śrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja paramêśvara śrî-vîra-pratâpa pûrva-paśchima-dakshi-ṇa-samudrâdhîśvara gaja-bêṇṭekâṟa śrî-vîra-Pratâpa-Dêva-Râya-mahârâya. . . pṛitivî-râjyaṁ geyyutt iralu Muḷavâyi-râjyadalu . . . . .Bukkasâgara-da. . . . . .vîra-śrî. . . . . . . .ya vivara (here come details) â-tôṭavaṁ śrîkâryake mâ . . . . .aramane . . . . .sarvamânyavâgi. . . . .ya-mahârâyarige. . . . . . .bêk endu. . . . . . . .saṁvatsarada Kârtika. . . . . . .arama-nege koṭṭev âgi. . . . . .amṛita-paḍige . . . . . .tirunâḷa-muntâda kâryakke. . . . . .rma-śâsana. .sthâni. . . . .

12

At the same village, on the north wall of the Channakêśvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Iḷaiyûr kiḻavan Vîṟa-Ṟâmu-ppiḷḷai iṭṭa paṇam 15

13

At Tallappaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone near the holagêri.

svasti aśêsha-bhuvana-vidita-Gaṅgânvaya-stûyamâna-mânôdaya śrî-Mâdhava-Muttarasar Eḷenagar-nnâḍ-eḻpattum Âvanya-nâḍu-mûvattuṁ Poṅkundu-panneraḍum âḻuttu[mi]re Mahâvali-Bâṇarasara mêge paḍe vôgi Kôyâttûr iṟidalli Kogaḷiya okkal śrî-Ermmeyara maga Bolva-Gaṅga-Gâmuṇḍan iṟidu biḻdan âtaṅge Pâlpaḍuvinuḷ paḍuvaṇa keṟeyuḷ Tâmarekaṭṭin-keḷage mûvattu-

gûḷaṁ kaḷani kalnâḍu sarvva-parihâra prasâdaṁ geydâr (usual imprecation and final verse) Tâyalur-kkammarar-magan Pêraṉṉan negaḻdân

14

At the same village, on the pedestal of the Sômêšvara temple.

(Nâgarî characters.)

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana............1412 neya Saumya...saṁvatsarada Pushya-šu 7 šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara............Kaṭhâri-Sâluva ....vanarâ (rest effaced)

15

At Koḍigehaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone near the Gôpâlasvâmi temple.

(Nâgarî characters.)

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-(2 lines gone) ....paramêšvara pûrva-dakshiṇa-pašchima-samudrâdhipati šrî-vîra-pratâpa-Vijaya-bhûpati-râya-mahârâyara kumâra šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara šrî-vîra...rigi....yaru Muḷuvâya ....ra makaḷu Yôga................ent endare Muḷuvâya-sîme .... agrahârav âgi sandu vaha .... šrî-Sômanâtha-dêvara mahâ-mahi............Sômanâtha-dêvara sannidhiyali ....nâthapurava mâḍi nima.....................mânyavâgi... ....(back)..............maga-dere kula........gâṇike-muntâgi pûrvâya-apûrvâya-sajala-suvarṇâdâya ..... akshîṇa-âgâmi-siddha-sâdhya-ashṭa-bhôga-têjas-vâmya..... du-sahitavâgi sarvavû sâ..vâgi sarvamânyavâgi â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi anubhavisûdu yendu koṭa dharma-šâsana (usual final verses and imprecatory phrases)

16

On a stone at the boundary of the two villages, Suṇḍarapâḷya and Gâṇḍlapalli (same hobli).

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî šakkiravarttigaḷ šri-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvarku yâṇḍu irubatt-êḻâvadu Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Iḷanagar-nâṭṭu-pPâṟpaḍuvil ivv-êri kalluvittân Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Arumoḻi-dêva-vaḷa-nâṭṭu-kKaṇṇaviḍu Mukkaṇṇaṅguḍaiyan Adichchan Kappa-dêvan âna Nâṟpatteṇṇâyira-nilam..ivv-êri Nânâ-dêšiyan

17

At Râyasandra (same hobli), on a stone near the holagêri.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

šubham astu Šakâbdam âyirattu-munnûṟṟu-onbadin mêl šellâninṟa Vibhava-saṁvatsarattu utarâyaṇa-saṁkramattu dêša-kâlattilê svasti šrîman-mahâ-maṇ-

ḍalîšvaran harirâya-vibhâṭa bhâshege tapuva râyara gaṁḍa srî-vîra-Harihara-râya-kumâran Immaḍi-Bukkaṇṇa-uḍaiyar Muḷavâyil paḍaivîṭṭilê prithivi-râjyam-paṇṇâninṟa kâlattilê uḍaiyar vâḷukkum tôḷukkum nanṟ-âmbaḍikku svasti šrî Mûvarâya vi. .vasaṁkaran mûvarayar-athîsvará-nâyanâr Vîrappa-nâyakkar kumâran šrî-Vêṅgaḍa-nâyakkar tambiyâr Nâgeya-nâyakkar stisva Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu Iḷavañji-nâṭṭu-pPâlpaḍuvil sîmaiyil Dakshiṇa-virâ. .ttil Garu-ḍavêriy-âna Irâma-samudrattai siddham-âga-kkaṭṭivitta Âlaṅguṭṭai Valandan-kuṭṭaiy-âna Nâga-samudramum Irâya-samudrattu vaḍa-kôḍiyil tala-kollai. . l kâlukku-tteṟkkil tala-kollaiyum kaḻani tirutti-kkoḷvadâgavum kiḻakku Koṇ-ḍalâr-kuṭṭaiyil vaḍa-kôḍi-mâvil. . .mêṭṭukku mêṟkku Mêṟandai kuḍi. . . . . kku kiḻakku teṟkku-chChâmanakkâṟan-paḷḷi ellaikku vaḍakku.vaḍa.mân-dôp-pukku teṟkku inda sîmaikk-uḷppaṭṭa nañjai puñjai nâr-pâl-ellaiyum sarvamâ-nyam-âga dhârâ-pûrvam âga padinâṟu bhâgam âga viṭṭôm idil bhâgattâyam grâ-mâdhidêvataiy-âna uḍaiyâṟku bhâgam 1 Perumâḷuku bhâgam 1 Kâsyapa-gôtra-ttil Irâvûr Varadar bhâgam 2 šrî-Bhasai Gautama-gôtrattu upâdhyar Maṇḍala-purushar bhâgam 1 Bharadvâja-gôtrattu Tâtambuṟattu Hastigiri-nâdar bhâ-gam 1 Kuṇḍinya-gôtrattu Kumâṇḍûr Nârâyaṇappanavar bhâgam ½ Gautama-gôtrattu šrî-Bhasai Iḷaiya-perumâḷ bhâgam ½ Bhâradvâja-gotrattu Tâtambuṟa-ttu Šokkar bhâgam 1 Gautama-gôtrattu šrî-Bhasai šrî-Raṅganâtar bhâgam 1 . . . . .ttu Shaṭhamarushaṇa-gôtrattu Irâṭṭaimudali bhâgam 1 Bhâradvâja-gô-trattu Tâtambuṟattu Šokkar bhâgam 1 Kuṇḍina-gôtrattu Gômaṭhattu Varudar Allâḷanâdar bhâgam 1 Kuṇḍina-gôtrattu Gômaṭhattu Aḻagiya Maṇavâḷa-peru-mâḷ bhâgam 1 Kapi-gôtrattu Kuṇḍûr Mannâ.Varadar bhâgam 1 Âtrayi-gôtra-ttu Maṅgaḷûr . . . . .bhâgam Attri-gôtrattu M. .gaḷûr Praṇatâttiharan bhâgam 1 Gautama-gôtrattu šrî. . .uppar bhâgam 1 Kâšyapa-gôtrattu Šoyûr Varadar bhâgam iraṇḍukkuḷ Irâmarkum šama-bhâgam onṟum Bhâradvâja-gôtrattu Tâttambuṟattu Hastigiri-nâdar. . .ttira. .koṇḍa bhâgam 1 âga dêva-bhâgam 2 Nandigrâma-bhâgam 14 šubham astu.dâna-pâlanayôr madhyê dânât šrêyônu-pâlanam dânât svargam avâpnôti pâlanâd-achchutam padam

18

At Maḍivâḷa (Kyâsambaḷḷi hobli), on the basement to the north of the door of the Svayambhavêšvara temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1387 neya Pârthiva-saṁvatsarada Jêshṭha-ba 10 lu šrîmatu Muḷuvâyi-râjyakke saluva Eḷuvañji-nâḍa oḷagaṇa Kêsambaḷada Maḍavaḷada sthânada Svayambhunâtha-dêvarige Muḷavâya Jannarasarú poḍamaṭu koṭa dharma-šâsanada kramav ent endare Muḷavâya-râjyada dêvasthânagaḷinda aramanege ettibaha. . . . . .vari vibhûti-gâṇike honnu kaḍâyada-huṭuvaḷiyanu dêvara dîpa-naiyivêdya-aṅga-raṅga-bhôga-tirunâḷa-mahôtsava-tiruvaṇi-muutâdavake Mallikârjuna-Râya-

mahârâyarige darmmavâgi biṭu darmma-šâsanagaḷanû barasi-koḍa hêḷi Vîra-Saṅga-Râja-Voḍe (stops here)

19

Around the basement of the same temple.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1393 neya Khara-saṁvatsa-rada Pushya-ba 30 sûriya-grahaṇadalu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-para-mêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-Virupâksha-Râya-mahârâyaru râjyaṁ geüta-yiralu šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêsvaraṁ mêdinî-mîsara gaṇḍa Kaṭhâri-Sâḷuva Sâḷuva-Nara-siṅga-Râja-Voḍayarige darmmav âgabêk endu Yîšvari-Nâyakaru Eḷa......... Maḍavaḷada Svayam......dêvarige......tâpavanû vâlayisuvadake Yîšvari-Nâyakara nâyakatanake saluva Hiriya-Kasambaḷada grâmadalu nâyakara nirûpa-pramâṇâgi Bêtamaṅgalada adhikâri Liṅga-Râjanû yî-Kasambaḷada sîmeya voḷage (details of boundaries)........................tri-kâladalû ôla-yisikoṇḍu yiha hâge kaṭaliyanû mâḍi naḍaütta yiralâgi Siṅgarasa-apayanavaru yî-Bhavâsi-vaḍayanû naḍasuta yiralâgi Bêtamaṅgalada ....[Si]ṅgarasarû baralâgi stânadavaru bandu yî-sîmege.........la-stâpanavanû mâḍi dêvara saṭiyali pañchâṅgadavara dharmma-sâsanavanû barasikoḍabêku endu kôral âgi Siṅgarasaru â-chatu-sîmeyanû mâḍisi adake mudre masakhara..........

20

On the basement to the right of the doorway of the same temple.

Yiravi Hariyapa-arasarige sammukhada apaṇeyali nirûpava koṭadake namma Nañjamma šâsanavanû barasikoḍa hêḷi Hariyapa-arasa............ma hesara-lu nirûpava kaḷibida sammanda â-nirûpa-pramâṇage Kêsambaḷada Maḍa-vaḷada dêvastânadalu aramanege hatibaha vibhûti-gâṇike (further details) yi-khaṇḍu-gada yibaḷavanu ... Svayambhunâtha-dêvara pûje-punaskâra-nayivêdya-aṅga-raṅga-bhôga-amrutapaḍi-tirunâḷu-mahôtsavada-tirupaṇi-muntâda šrîkârya sarvamânya sarvaüdâravâgi biṭevâgi â-chandrârka-stâyiyâgi Svayambhunâtha-dêvara šrî- kâryake sala ..ad endu poḍamaṭu koṭa dharma-šâsana yî-šâsanake (usual imprecation) yî-šâsanake adikavâgi yidu barasidavaru Aṭhavaṇe-Dêvarasara makaḷu Timmarasaru

21

On the southern side of the same place.

šrîman-mahâ-pradhânarâda Tipparasayyanavaru nammage saluva Jakarasana kasbada grâmavanu Svayambhunâtha-dêvara amrutapaḍige (stops here)

22

At the same temple, left side of the doorway.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

.....maṇḍalaśvaran harirâya-vibhâ..n bhâshaikku tappuva râyar gaṇḍan irâjâdirâjan irâśa-pa...śvaran..........dhîśvaran śri-vîra-Harihara-râyar kumâran Dêvarâya-uḍaiyar brithuvi-râjyam-paṇṇi aruḷâninṟa sa............

23

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Śakarai-yâṇḍu âyirattu-iru-nûṟṟu-oru-pattu-aiñju śenṟa nâḷ sârvabhûma śakkaravattigaḷ śrî-Pôśaḷa-vîra-Irâmanâta-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu muppattonbadâvadu Vijaya-saṁvatsarattu Puraṭṭâdi-mâda-mudal Nigarili-Śôḻa-maṇḍalattu Iḷavañji-nâṭṭu Kêśavan-parvatattu uḍaiyâr Svayambhu-nâ.....kkoḍiy-iṭṭa-nâyanârkku Irâmanâta-Dêvar kumâra Mañjeya-mâguttarena i-dêvar tiru-mênikku nanṟ-âga-ttêvar tiru-nakshatrattu-chChadaiyam tîrttam âga-kkaṇḍa Puraṭṭâdi-tirunâḷukkun-diruppaṇikkum uḍal-âga..... marudaka.......ppunśey nâṟpâl-ellaiyum mênôkkina maramuṅ-gîṇôk......ga-chchandirâditta-varai śelvadâga viṭṭên i-ttanmattai ....

24

At the same temple, on the basement.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Śakarai-yâṇḍu âyirattu-munnûṟṟu-enbañju śellâninṟa kâlattu Śittirabânu-varuśa.m Vaigâśi..dal śrîman-mahâ-mûva-irâyar gaṇḍan bâshaikku-ttappuva irâyar gaṇḍan Dêva-irâya-mahâ-irâyar kumaran Malikâṟchuna-irâyar śiṅgâdanattu tiribuvana-Kaṭṭâri-Śâḷuvan Naraśiṅga-irâśa-uḍai mâ mahâ-pa.. karan Tirumalai..ṇṇa-taḷapar pâlanaiyil Nigariḷi-Śôḻa-maṇḍalattu Muḷavâyil irukkum Ârayâlamalla-irâguttar magan Tamma-irâttarena Kêśavan-paḷḷattai enna....-ttanattu..Tirumalai-aṇṇa-taḷapâla...yil mêṟpaḍiy-ûril Śuvinḍavai .yân ubaiyam âga mêṟpaḍi...śellum nilam uḍaiya Vâḍaśan kayil Ponnâyan kollai nilam kaṇḍaga inda nilam kaṇḍagamum inda-ttiru-maḍaiviḷâgattil iruttidai-kkoḷmudal Taḻal-maḍuttalai mâṇatta mâ.vâ.vittâr Tammaṇan inda nilam uḷḷadu kaikkoṇḍu Avuḍaiyâr amadu........nâyanâr pa.tan.tirunâḷ mûnṟân-tirunâḷil uṇḍâna vechcham uḷḷadu.iṭṭu anta.....nâyanmârukkum amudum paḍai........vena naḍattakaḍavar âga-chchandirâditta-varai śaṟvamânibam âga viṭṭên inda-ttanmattai yâvan oruttan mâṟṟivan Geṅgai-karaiyiṟ-kurâṟ-paśuvai-kkonṟân pâpattilê viḻakkaḍavan i-ttanmam irâśâpin rakshai

25 (*a*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyittu-iru-nûṟṟu-oruttu-aiñju šenṟa nâḷ sârvabhuvana-chchakkaravatti vîra-Irâmanâ-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu nâṟpattu-onṟâvadu Manmata-saṁvaṟsarattu-pPuraṭṭâdi-mâdam mudal Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu Iḷavañji-nâṭṭu-kKêšavan-paḷḷattu uḍaiyâr Svayambhu-nâyakar Âḍi-kkoḍi-iṭṭa-nâyanâṟku Kêšavan-paḷḷattu-pPeriya-êriyil dêvadânam nîkki paṇḍâram âna nilamum idukku uṭpaṭṭa maramum kiṇaṟum dêvar tiru-mênikku nanṟ-âga šantrâditta-varai dêvadânam-âga viṭṭên Irâdêva-kumâra Mañjaya-mâvuttarena inda-ttanma-ttai iṟaṅgal-šeyidavan Geṅgai-karaiyil kurâ-pašuvai-kkonṟâ pâvattilê viḷakka-ḍavan šrî-Mâhêšvara-rakshai švabham astu

25 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî yâṇḍu nâṟpattu-onṟâvadu Aṟpaši-mâda-mudal i-nnâyanâr dêvadâna-chchekkil eṇṇaiyânadu munnâḷ eriyuñ-jandi-viḷakk-eriyavum šekkilakkittaiy-âna iṟai dêvar tiru-mênikku nanṟ-âga Mudaliyâr tiru-munbu oru tiru-nandâviḷakku erivadâgavum Pušakiṟaikku-kkîḻil Dâšankuṭṭai. . nîr-pâñja nilaṅ-gu. . . . . Ga. ḍa-Gôpâla-šandikku-chchandirâditta-varai šelvad-âga viṭṭên Irâmanâ-Dêva-kumâra Mañ(ja)ya-mâguttarena inda-ttanmattai ilaṅgaṇam-paṇṇina avan Geṅgai-karaiyiṟ-kurâl-pašu. . . . .

26

At the same place, south side.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-âṇḍu (y)âyiratta-iru-nûṟṟu-irubadu šellâninṟa nâḷil Višuvâ-vari-varušattu-kKâttigai-mâda-mudal Iḷavañ-nâṭṭu uḍaiyâr Šuyambu-nâyi-nâṟku mudaliyâr Kûttâḍun-dêvaṟku nanṟ-âga Uṟigayattil Karuppuḷân Peṟṟa-piḷḷai magan Nâchchiyâḷâvân vaitta tiru-nundâviḷakku onṟukku viṭṭa pašu-ppanniraṇḍuṅ Munnaṟu. . ḍiyiṟ Šiva-pPirâmaṇarum kaikkoṇḍu šandirâdhitta-varai šeluttakkaḍavôm

27

At the same place, south side.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyirattu-irunûṟṟu-orupatt-añju šellâninṟa kâlattu sârvabhuvana-šchakravatti šrî-Poyšaḷa-vîra-Irâmanâ-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu muppattu-

onbadu âvadu Aṟpaši-mâša-mudal Tiruppaḷḷiyaṟai-Nâchchiyârkku amudu paḍikku ariši..vvuḷakkum Periya-mudaliyârku amudupaḍikku ariši mûv-uḷa-kkum âga ariši oru kuḷagâmum pâtra-šêsha-ariši oru kuḷagamu Mâhašvaraṟku iraṇḍu oḍukkum nâṭṭavaṟku oru oḍukkum nittam ippaḍi šelvadâga ivv-ûril iṟai aḍai iraṭṭi pala varivu puttiṟai pudu..ṇikkai maṟṟum eppêṟpaṭṭanavum sarvamâniyam âga viṭṭôm Iḷavañji-nâṭṭu-pPeriya-nâḍavaru Vâṇakiyaḍaiyarum i-ttanmattukku leṅgaṇam-paṇṇina avan Geṅgai-kkaraiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai-kkonṟân Brahmavatti i-ttanmam šrî-Mâhêsvara-rakshai

28

At the same place, south side.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrîmanu-mahâ-pradhânan Dâti-Šiṅgaya-daṇṇâyakkar tambiyâr Vallappa-daṇṇâyakkar vâḷukkum tôḷukkum naṉṟ-âga Pramâdi-varushattu Šittirai-mâda-mudal ivar âyattukkum magamaikkum kaḍava Karikâla-Šôḷa-Nerumûr-nâṭṭu-vêḷân Kambarum Ponnûr Maṇṇai-dêvarâmamugiyân Šuriya-dêvarum Tenna-vadaraiyan Šîraṅga-pperumâḷum Malaiyaṇṇan Vâšâṇḍaiyum Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu Iḷavañji-nâṭṭu-kKêšavan-parvatattu uḍaiyâr Jayambu-nâyanâ.... ..ûrgaḷukkum aḍaitta paṭṭaḍai-šuṅgam taṟiy-iṟai taṭṭâr-ppâṭṭam Âšûvam aula-mbala.......rigai kudirai-chchârigai idukk-aḍaitta pala magamaiyu uṭpaḍa-kkaikkoṇḍu šandirâditta-varai mu.....m âga-kkuḍuttôm i-nnâlvarôm inda-ttanmattai mâṟṟinavan Geṅga-ka........

29

At the same place, west side.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakara-yâṇḍu âyiratt-iru-nûṟṟ-êḷu šellâninṟa Dhâruṇa-saṁvaṟsarattu Paṅguni-mâsa-mudal Iḷavañji-nâṭṭu Pûdavûril irukkum veḷḷâḷaril Kallagara-Pûdavûr vêḷâr Mâdêvar magan Vayirâṇḍaiena Âvaḍaiyar Svayambhu-nâya-karkku-ttiruvottašâmattukku tiruv-amudu-paḍikku-kkuḍutta pon nâlukku-pponn-onṟukku-ppališai pâga-vaṭṭiy-âga mâdam onṟukku nâḷ onṟukku nâḻiy-ariši-yây amudupaḍi uriyum pâtra-šêsham uriyum šeluttuvôm âga i-kkôyil Šiva-Brâhmaṇaril Gautama-gôtrattu Šaivâchâriyan Šaṅkara-dêvar magan Virunda-baṭṭarum i-kkôttirattu-chChaṅga-baṭṭar magan Kamba-baṭṭarum Bhâradvâja-gôtrattu Nelli-bhaṭṭar magan Nailli-bhaṭṭarum i-ppon kaikkoṇḍu pon onṟukku pâga-vaṭṭiyâl vanda pališaikku chandrâditya-varai âmudu..šelutta-kkaḍavôm ivv-anaivôm i-ttanma šrî-Mâhêšvara-rakshai

30

At the same place, north and west sides.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakara-yâṇḍu âyiratt-iru-nûṟṟ-êḻu šellâninṟa Dhâraṇa-saṁvaṟsarattu-pPaṅguni-mâsa..dal Kâñchi-purâdipan Taṭasûdran Kachchivaṇṇakkan Vâṇa-kiṟai-uḍaiyâr Šokka-nâyan magan Šiṟunâyanena Âvuḍaiyar Syayambhu-nâya-narku oru tiru-nandâviḷakkukku nâlu ponnum kuḍuttu Vâṇakiṟaiyilê kaṇḍaga-kkaḷaniyum viṭṭên ponn-onṟukku-ttiṅgaḷ pâga-vaṭṭiyâl vanda pališai paṇam onṟukku šandirâditya-varai tiru-nundâviḷakk-erikkakaḍavôm i-šî-Mâhêšvara-rakshai

31

At the same place, north side.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyarattu-irunûṟṟu-eṇbattiraṇḍu šellâninṟa kâlattu svasti šrî bhâshaikku-ttappuva râyara gaṇḍan šattiyattukku-ttappuva râyara gaṇḍan Kaṭṭâri Šâḷuvan vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-uḍeyar kumârar Kampaṇṇa-uḍaiyar kumâran Kâṭṭaiya-nâyakkar Vikâri-varushattu Vaigâsi-mâdai-mudal uḍaiyâr Šembu-nâyinâṟku tiruvottašâmam amudu-šeyya amudupaḍikku Kêšavan-paḷḷattil Kâmakaṭṭil mudal-maḍaiyil viṭṭa kaḷani mûnṟinâl kuḷagam panni-raṇḍum periy-êri vaḍa-kaḍaiyil kîḻai-kkollaiyum Karuppaḍi-kkollaiyum idan mêṟkil Vaṭṭi-kkollaiyum.......n kuṭṭai uḷḷêriyil teṟkil kollaiyum šaṇṇa tâṟum ......va..kku mêlai-mûlaiyil šaṇṇa tâṟum i-kkaḷani kollai aḍaṅgalum Muḍigavichcharâ Vâšâṇḍai kaḍi nîṅgâ dêvadânam âga tâm payir-šeyidu iru-talai-vâramum kkaikkoṇḍu nâḷ onṟukku iru-nâḻi arišì aḷakka.....ku ôr-oḍukku uri arišì šôṟu peṟakkaḍavarâgavum i-kkaḷani nîr-kkîḻ nilam...........ṇina-van vaṅksham nirmmûlam âm i-ttanmam Kâṭṭai......

32

At the same place, north side.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyiratt-orunûṟṟ-eṇbattu-nâl-âna Dunmati-saṁvatsara-ttu-pPaṅguni-mâsa-mudal Jayamkoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyar âna Kûttaḍun-dêvar maganâr Šiṟu-Vâsudêvar nambirâṭṭiyâr âna Brahmâdhirâjan Šelvâṇḍai magaḷâr Šeṭṭâḷvârena uḍaiyâr Svayambhu-nâyanâṟku-ttiru-nandâviḷakk-onṟu šandrâditya-varai šelvadâga nân kuḍutta pon pattum i-kkôyilil Šiva-Brâhma-ṇaril Gautama-gôtrattu Šaivâchâryar Viruda-bhaṭṭan magan Šaṅkara-dêvarum ik-gôtrattu Šaṅga-bhaṭṭan maga. Svayambhu-bhaṭṭaru Bhâradvâja-gôtrattu Pe-

riyâḷvâr magan Mâra-bhaṭṭarum i-ppon kaikkoṇḍu pon oṉṟukku-ppâga-vaṭṭi-yâl vanda polišaikku-ttiru-nandâviḷakku šandirâditya-varai šeluttakkaḍavôm ivv-anaivôm i-ddhamam pan-Mâhêšvara-rakshai i-ddhammattai lam....paṇṇina-van Gengai-kkaraiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai-kkoṉṟân pâpam-koḷvân

33

At the same place, north side.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyirattu-iru-nûṟṟu-oru-patt-aiñju šellâniṉṟa kâlattu sârvabhuvana-šakkaravatti šrî-Pôšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâda-Dôvaṟku yâṇḍu muppatt-eṭṭâvadu Tai-mâdam mudal-ttiyadi nâḷ Kêšavan-paḷḷattu Âvuḍaiyâr Âḍi-koḍi-iṭṭa-nâyanârkku šiṟu-kâlai-šandikkum uchchi-šandikkum âṇḍu oṉṟukku amudu-paḍikku nellu aimbattunâṟ-kkaṇḍagattukku pâttira-šêsham arišì nâḻi-uri-yum amudu-paḍikku arišì nâḻi-uriyum šeluttavum Tai-ttirunâḷaikku pon iruba-du paṇam oṉṟum âga-ppon irubattaiñju paṇam añjukku ivv-ûril Šiva-pPirâma-ṇar šî-kâriyañ-jeyvâru iṟukkum pon irubattaiñju paṇam añjum viṭṭên Kâñchi-purâdipan Kachchivaṇṇakkan Vâṇakiṟai-uḍaiyâr Šokka-nâyan magan Viruda-Murâri Ainâyan tanmam ippaḍi šeyyum iḍattu šiṟu-kâlai-šandi amudupaḍi Vâṇakiṟai-uḍaiyâraṟkku oḍukku uchchi-šandi amudu dêšântarigaḷukku oḍukku i-ttanmmat..kkoṉṟân Pimavattiyilê viḷakkaḍavar âgav-idu.Mâhêšvara-ra... Višâka-padittam

34

At the same place, on the sômasûtra.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyiratt-oru-nûṟṟu-ttoṇṇûṟṟ-iraṇḍâvadu naḍakkiṉṟa Šukkira-šammachcharattu Šittirai-mâšattu Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Sôḷa Iḷavañjiya-râyan Kûttâḍun-dêvar maganâr Iḷaiya-Vâšudêvar prithuvi-râjyattil Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattil Iḷavañji-nâṭṭu Kêšuvan-paḷḷattu tiru-maḍaiviḷâgattu Âḷavuḍaiyâr Šambu-nâyakar kôyilil pañchâṅgattil eḻuttu-veṭṭina padi Iḷavañji-nâṭṭil šantâ-nam-illâv-uḍaimai nâlu-nâṭṭil niyâyattâṟkuñ-jantânam-illâv-uḍaimai tanmam âga šandirâditta-varai koḷḷakkaḍavôm i-ttanma Šiva-pâda-šêkara-pperumâḷ âna Iḷavañjiya-râyar irakshai

35 (*a*)

At the same temple, on the wall to the left of the doorway of the Pârvati temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍ-âyiratt-oru-nûṟṟ-aimbatta-nâlâvadu naḍakkiṉṟa Khara-saṁvatsarattu Âni-mâsattu Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa Iḷavañjiya-râyan âna..râḷvân

magan Kûttâḍun-dêvan pṛithivi-râjyattil ivar agambaḍiyâril Śûṟṟiyâḻvân magan Pêriyuḍaiyân âna Tantirapâlanena nâyanâr Svayambhu-nâyanâr kôyilu-kkuḷḷu tiru-ppuṟakkûḍaiyil o. . tiru-nandâviḷakku vaittu (y)idukku-ppoliv-ûṭṭ-âga-kkuḍutta ponn-onbadu (y)i-pponn-onbaduṅ-goṇḍu śeluttakkaḍavôm i-kkôyilil Śiva-Brâhmaṇaril Gautama-gôtrattu-tTêva-baṭṭan magan Svayambhu-baṭṭanum i-kkôtrattu-chChaṅga-baṭṭan magan Svayambhu-baṭṭanum Bhâradvâja-gôtrattu Periyâḻvâr magan Mâra-baṭṭanum i-mmûvômuñ-jendrâditta-varai tiru-nantâ-viḷakku. . . .kkaḍavôm ânôm (y)idu-kkaikko.ḍ-iḍuvôm idu pan-Mâhêśvara-rakshai

35 (*b*)

At the same place, right side of the doorway.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Śakarai-yâṇḍ-âyiratt-oru-nûṟṟu-aimbatt-onṟâvadu naḍakkinṟa Sarva-dhâri-sa. . . . .ttu Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Śôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyan âna Mârâḻvâr magan Kûttâḍun-dêvan pṛithivi-râjya. . l-ivar agambaḍiyâril Śûṟṟiyâḻvân maga Nîṟa-ṇiñjânu. . ndi-pPêriyuḍaiyân âna Tantirapâlanum ivv-iruvômum . . . . ṇiyâṟkum. . . . . .kum. . .riśiyu . . . . nila. . . . . .kkuḍuttôm ivv-iruvô . . . .na-muṅ-goṇḍu śeluttakkaḍavôm . . . . pala . . . . . . kkum motta. . . . . . . vadu śrî-Mâhêśvara-rakshai

35 (*c*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

. . . . .riyil mudal-maḍaiyil tûmbum i-vvâykkâlukku-tteṟkil.kaḷani nûṟṟ-aimbadu kuḻiyum âga. kku aiṅ-gaṇḍaga uellum-i. . . . .kku nâlu-paṇamum . . . . .rku-kkaikkoṇḍôm i-kkôyilil Śiva-Brâhmaṇaril Gautama-gôtrattu. . baṭṭan magan Śayambu-baṭṭanum i-kkôttirattu-chChaṅga-baṭṭan magan Śey-ambu-baṭṭanum Bhâradvâja-gôtrattu Periyâḻvâr magan Mâra-baṭṭanum i-mmûvômum śantrâditta-varai śeluttakkaḍavôm idu pan-Mâhêśvara-rakshai

35 (*d*)

At the same place, inside.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Tuvarâpati-nâḍan. . . .ḍai magan Śaṅgâṇḍai Nâyakaṟku vaichcha śandi-viḷakku onṟu

35 (*e*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Tuvarâpati-nâḍan Vîmâ.... ma.Šaṅgâṇḍai.....ṟku oru šandi-viḷakku vaichchên Jambu-nâyakaṟku

35 (*f*)

At the same place, left side of doorway, inside.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Irâšapuratt-amaichchan Šoṭṭaiyâḷvâr magan Puḷiyâḷvârena... paḷḷattu-chChoyambu-nâyanâṟku i.ta kom.iraṇḍu

35 (*g*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Tuvarâpati-nâḍan....va-nâyakkan magan Šandâ.ḍân....aṭṭa..... di-viḷakku........

36

On a stone in the wall of the same temple.

šubham astu Pârthiva-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-šudha-uthâna-dvâdasilû Svayambhu-nâtha-dêvara Pârvatî-dêviyarige nandâ-dîpakke Vaḷûrahaḷiya sîme ûra mundaṇa âlada hola kha $\frac{1}{4}$ mâvinakâriṁ kôṭeya hola kha $\frac{7}{20}$ (rest illegible)

37 (*a*)

At the same temple, on the pillars of the maṇṭapa leading to the Pârvati temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍ-âyiratt-oru-nûṟṟu-nâṟpattonbadâvadu še........naḍa-kkiṟa Sarvaji-saṁvaṟsara(ra)ttu-pPaṅgini-mâsattu Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa Iḷavañ..ya-râyan âna Kûttâḍun-dêvan prithivi-râjyattil ivar........l Pêriyuḍaiyân âna Tantirapâlanena nâyanâr.....dêvaṟku šiṟu-kâlai-chchandikku amudupaḍi... tên âṟu ponnâl vanda polišai koṇḍu nitan nâḷiy-ariši šeluttakkaḍavôm i-kkôyil Šiva-Brâhmaṇaril Gautama-gôtrattu Viru..baṭṭanum i-kkôttirattu Saṅga-....Bhâradvâ...gôtrattu Kâḷi-baṭṭanum âga i...û-goṇḍôm šandiraditta-varai šeluttakkaḍavôm idu pan-Mâšvara-rakshai

37 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyan Kûttâḍun-dêvar magan Iḷaiya Vâšudêvar pratuvi-râjyattil uḍaiyâr Svayambhu-nâyakaṟku Iḷavañji-nâḍum Iḷanagar-nâṭṭilum uḷḷa Pagalmaṟiyuñ-Juḷḷikuḍiyu. .kaṇṇâlattil i. .ranḍ-iḍatta i. . .ku paṇamuṅ-guḍutta pattoru-paṇamum ivai nâyanâṟku kuḍuttom i-ttanmattai iṟakkunavan Geṅgai-kkaraiyiṟ-kurâl-pašuvai. . . . . . .

37 (*c*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

. . . . .mêlai mûlai kunṟaṅgallum maḍâpâṟaiyum vaḍakku êrikku-ppây . nîr-ttâḷ. kku-kkiḻakkum êri . . vâykku-tteṟkuñ-jîmaiy-âga viṭṭu-ttiruppaḍimâṟṟukkum tirunâ. .ḍikkum pala-paḍi-nimandakkâṟar jîvitattukkuñ-Kê. .n-paḷḷattu-ppiḍâgai Kaṇṇanûr âna Jayambu-nâyaka-nallûru . . m ši. . ppiḍâgai. . . .ki. . yâna Tâṇḍôṇîšvara-nallûrum Veḷi. .ya - maṅgalattu-ppiḍâgai Mâran-kuṭṭaiy-âna Šiva-pâda-šêkara-nallûrum Pašakiraiyum idukku-kkuḍiyiruppu vaḍakkiṟ-ko. yiṟpunšeyum ivaiy-ellâm dêvadânam sarva-parihâram âga viṭṭên ivv-ûṟ periy-êri-kîḻ iṟaṅga. .m-iṭṭân mêṟkil. .mbukku mêṟku mudal-maḍaiyil oru vêli nilamum Uṟigayatt-êri-kîḻ Nuḷambakaṭṭilum. .kaṭṭilum âga oru vêli nilamum Veḷi. .niriya-maṅgalatt-êriyil vaḍakkiṟ. .mbil mudal-maḍaiyil âyirañ-guḻiyum Kuva. . maṅgalatt-êri-kîḻ mudal-maḍaiyil iru-nûṟu-kuḻi. . .šikkai-êri-kîḻ mudal-maḍaiyil iru-nûṟu-kuḻiyum ivv-ûr kâ. .ṇḍa êri. .mudal - maḍaiyil iru-nûṟu-kuḻiyum ida . . . .

38 (*a*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kâñchi-purâdipan antaṟa-šûttiran Vaṇṇakkan Šaṅgandarašan Mâra-šiṅgan Šiva-pâda-šêkaran âna Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyan Jayambu-nâyakar kôyilil nirutta-maṇḍapamun-diru-naḍai-mâḷigaiyun-diru-madiḷun-diru-kkôpuramuñ - jeyvittu i-kkôyilukku vênḍun-dirumênigaḷum eḻund - aruḷuvittu-pparikala - parichchinnaṅgaḷun - diru-nandâviḷakku nâlum vaittu nimandakkâṟar Šaivâchâriyan mudal âga Šiva-Brâhmaṇar nâlvarum naṭṭavan mudal âga ugaichcha . . yavarun-dêvar-aḍiyâr irubattu-nâlun - Diruppadiyam-pâḍuvânun-dirunâtakam-âḍuvipPânum a-pPadiyam japa. .ta-hômaṅgaḷukku Brâhmaṇar panni-

raṇḍu kuḍiyum Brâhmaṇarkku jîvi. šêsham...riyum viṭṭu tiru-nandavânañ-jeyvânuṅ-gušakkuḍi iraṇḍuṅ-gôyil-kaṇakk-oruvanum âga-kkuḍi aimbattiraṇḍum nâyanâṟku-ttêvai-šeygaiykku sarva-parihâram âga viṭṭên tiru-maḍaiviḷâga šrî ...kîḻai mûlai kîḻ šrî vâykkâlukku-tteṟku Maṇṇiyêri kaḻanikku mêṟkum mêṟ-..kkôḍikku vaḍakkun-dê.......

38 (*b*)

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šâkarai-yâṇḍ-âyiratt-oru-nûṟṟ-eṇbattu-nâl âna Dun..ti-šammachcha-ṟatt-Âni-mâda-mudal..yanâr Šeyambu-nâ..ku nâyan Mârâṇḍai magan Šeyambu-nâyakanena..kkayattil Šavirâṇattêrikku-tteṟkil Kuṟukkiyilê...ku kaḍaichchaṅ..ñjai..madi.mandi....ttukku nâḷ onṟukk-iru-kuṇi nellum iraṇḍu šandi-viḷa-kkuñ-jellakkaḍavud âga viṭṭên i-kkôyilil Šiva-pPirâmaṇan Gautama-gôttirattu Šaivâchâriyan Viru.da-baṭṭan maga..ṅkara-dêvanum Nitta-viratti..tu..ra baṭṭan magan Šeyambu-baṭanum Pârattuvâši-gôtra.........mûvô.........takkaḍavôm i-ttanmattaiy-iṟakkinân Geṅgai-kkaraiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai-kkonṟân šrî-Mâhêšvara-rakshai

39

At Vanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone behind the Gôpâlasvâmi temple.

.........Šaka-va 1455 neya sanda....da Šrâvaṇa-šuddha 12 lu Achuta-Râya-rige dharmavâgi Veṅkaṭanâthana sannidhiyalû Kûḷûra Râma-Râyanavaru Muḷuvâgila Channa-Kêšava-dêvarige dâreyan eṟedu koṭṭa Baḷûranahaḷḷi-grâma šrî-Kêšava........

40

At Hulikunda (Dâsarahaḷḷi hobli), on a virakal in Dimmâl-dinne.

svasti šrî Dilîpayya pritivî-râjya geyyuttire Pokkundada tuṟugoḷe Koṅga-maṅgalada Mêdayya kâdi sattu saggeyyada

41

On a second virakal in the same place.

svasti šrîman-Ma[hê]ndra-Noḷamba prituvî-râjyaṁ geyuttire Pokundada tuṟu-goḷoḷu .Mâchirâyya tuṟuva ..ḷuchi satu saggastan âda

42

On a third virakal in the same place.

svasti šrî Noḷambâdhirâja Ayyappa-Dêva prithuvî-râjyaṁ geyuttire Poṅkunda Beḷmâdaṅgaṁ šrî-Kañchi-šâyi Narasiga Maṅgalada toṟugoḷoḷ sattam mûvatibbaruṁ nal-guḷa kaḻani koṭṭar

43

On a fourth virakal in the same place.

svasti šrî Dilîpayya pṛitivî-râjya geyutire Poṅkundada toṟugoḷe kâdi Bêlûra Madayya satta saggastan âda

44

On a fifth virakal in the same place.

svasti šrî Dilîpayya pṛituvî-râjya geyuttire Poṅkundada Bârândaravayya Tagaḍûra keḷeya kâḷegadoḷe Basavayyana munde kâdi sattu saggeyada itake a[y]-goḷa kaḻani koḍaṅge. . (usual imprecatory phrases)

45

On a sixth vîrakal in the same place.

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-šabda Pallavânvaya šrî-pṛithuvî-vallabha Noḷambâdhi-arasa sa. . . . gaḷoḷ ire Beṇṇagûra karvvuve Bâṇasâmi-magan Puṟekâman nûṟu-mânasa oḍa pôgutire Aṟadiyoḷ sattan

46

On a seventh virakal in the same place.

svasti šrî Noḷamba pṛithuvî-râjya geyu. . . . .

47

On an eighth virakal at the same place.

svasti šrî Mârasiṅgha-Dêva pṛithuvî-râjyaṁ geyyut ire Po[ṅ]kundada emme-tuṟugoḷo. . . . . .enamade Kuppaṇa kâdi sattu saggiyâda. . . . . .

48

On a ninth virakal at the same place.

svasti šrî Mahâvali-Bâṇarasa Gaṅg-aṟu-sâsiramumân âḷe. .nagâniya Matti Gaṅgarâ Nâga-Dêvan Poṅkunda-panneraḍum â-dêvaru ett-onde ivvara toṟugaḷoḷ ikkisi Khîḷdêva Yamilegeyarasu mattâṇiyu koṭṭôdu nâl-goḷa kaḻani idan aḻidon pañcha-mahâ-pâtakan akkuṁ

49

At the same village, on the Chauḍêśvari-baṇḍe.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Śârvari-varushattu Vaiyyâdi-mâdam 10 ti Iṟamai-dêvar śirimaiyilê Maduvara-śayyan śoṟ-pa......tt-iḷamai.ṇitta...damma

50

On a varaḷu-baṇḍe at the same village.

Jaya-saṁvatsarada Mârgasira-śu 2 lu śrîmatu Nikhili-Bannâta-Nâyakara..... Vîrapanu mâḍisida khambâra

51

At the same village, on a rock south of the Gôpâlasvâmi temple.

râ ‖ staḷaṁ Timmirâyappagâri kumâra Banupali..... Râya Vyaya-saṁvatsaraṁ Pushya-śu 13 Maṅgaḷavâraṁ Nârayaṇa tiṭu-vâkiliki.....peṭiuâmu

52

At the same village, on a rock in Baicha's field.

Pramâdîcha-saṁvatsa[ra]-Chaitra-ba 5 lu śrîmatu Kônama-nâyani Kṛishṇappa-nâyaniṅgâru Âyappa-komâruḍu Chintayaku koḍaga-mânyaṁ vivaraṁ (rest contains details of gift)

53

At the same village, on a rock in betel-leaf garden.

svasti śrîmat Poṅkundada nâyaka Dereyapa (stops here)

54

At the same village, on the basement of the Sômêśvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Poṟkunṟattil Tôriśrîm-uḍaiyâṟku-kkurudai-śevakka..... sarattu Gaṅga-pperumâḷ âna Uttama-Śôḻa-kKaṅga podu peri....ri kîḻ-kâlukku vaḍa-kkum Têdakallukku teṟku tirutta viṭṭa kuḻi nûṟu adukku-kkiḻakku kâlukku vaḍakku Paṇikkunṟukku-kkiḻakku Aṇaikkamâvil Perivaśeṟuvukku mêṟku śrî-Pirân magan Vikkiramâdittanena ûṟku vaḍakku en kuṭṭai-kkîḻ mudal-maḍaiyil viṭṭa kuḻi nûṟṟ-aiymbadum Viḻivû.r-uḍaiyân Śaḍaiyan kuṭṭaiyum idan vaḍa-kkil puñje-nilamum Dêva-Śôḻa-śuvamiyena Tôriśrîm-uḍaiyâṟku vittôm ivaṟṟai iṟakkuvân Geṅgai-karaiyil kurâl-paśuvai kuttinân pâvattil paḍuvân Taḻaiśaiya-

râyanum Arunaḍamurivânum Nittanum Âganâyakanum Kûttâḍuvânum Kâttânum Šelvanum Mâdêvanum Vikkiramâdichchanum Uyyavandânum Šeyyânum Paṁmanum ivv-anaivômuṅ-gûḍi-ttirutti varišai-kkôllâl viṭṭa kuḻi aiññûṟu ittai vilakkuvân Geṅgai-karaiyil kurâl-pašuvai kuttinân pâvattil paḍuvân . vaṟku višêsha-pûšaikku viṭṭên Perumâḷ âna Vikkirama-Gaṅga-vêḷânena Šâmikiṟai mudal-maḍaiyil kuḻi munnûṟum viṭṭên peri-êriyil muda-maḍai tûmbukku teṟkku paḻaiya ni. .ṅ-guḻi aiññûṟum........

55

On the baṇḍe of the same temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kuvaḷâla-pura-paramêšvaran Gaṅga-kulôṟbhavan Kâvêri-vallavan Nandigiri-nâdan Uttama-Šôḻa-kKaṅgan Vîra-Gaṅgan magan Veṭṭum .ppâra-Bâṇanena Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭil Poṟkundattil uḍaiyâr. . .švaram-uḍaiya nâyanâṟku tiruppaḍimâṟṟukkum pala-paḍi-nimandakkâṟaṟkum Šilikkinum Allikuṭṭaiyum Kuḷaiñjanai-kuṭṭaiyum Koṅguṇipaḷḷiyum Nâvula-kuṭṭaiyum viṭṭu maṟṟu-munb-uḷa dêvadânaṅgaḷukkum avichchuppâṭṭamum nila-varivum viṭṭu i-kkôyilil Šiva-Brâmhaṇaṟkum nimandakkâṟaṟkum vâla-paṇamum u. .paṇamum maṟṟum uḷḷa varivugaḷum on. . .koḷḷakkaḍavên. . . . . .vena i-ttanmattai iṟakkuvân Geṅgai-iḍai-kKuma. . viḍai kurâl-pašuvai-kkoṉṟân Bramhavattiyil paḍuvân pan-Mâhêšvara-rakshai

56

At the same temple, on the south wall.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî mahâ-pradâna Mudali-piḷḷaiyum Ila-nâṭṭu Periya-nâṭṭavarum Naṭṭanena. . . . . .kkunṟattu . .yil Tôrîchchuram-uḍaiyarkku . . ttêva-tiru-mênikku nanṟ-âga oru tiru-nandâviḷakkukku nilam . .yuttâṇḍân-pillai-kkuḍu. .vittên

57

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâbdam 1.3.šenṟa Pâtthiva-saṅvatsarattu Paṅguni-mâsa-mudal Poṟkunṟatu Nâyanâr Tôrîšvaram-uḍaiyârkku Tiruvaṁdirappâkkil. . . . .manu-mahâ-pradhâni Šilaviḍa-daṇḍanâyaka širi-kâriyatuku kaḍava Tiruvai-iyâṟu-uḍaiyâr. . . . .

58

On gavi-baṇḍe behind the same temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Ânaṁda-varushat . . . m-uḍaiyâr . . . . m-uḍaiyâr Neḍuṅgal . . . . iv-ûril śrî-Mûlastânam-u . . . . vibhôgha-prâptiyi . . . .

59

At Uriga (same hobli), on the basement of the Bâlasômêśvara temple in the west.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Śakarai-yâṇḍ-âyiratt-iru-nûṟṟ-oruvadâvadu sârva-puvana-chchakkira-vattigaḷ Pôśaḷa-vîray-Irâmanâ-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu 33 âvadu Sarvachiṟ-saṁvaṟch-charattu Tai-mâdam irubattu-nâlân-diyadi Pûśattu nâḷ Uṟigaiyattu uḍaiyâr Śômanâ-dêvarukku ivv-ûril . . . . . śaṅgaṭṭai amudupaḍikku śantrâditta-varai śellakkaḍavad-âga viṭṭên

60

At the same temple, south side.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Śakarai-yâṇ . âyiratt-oru-nûṟṟu-toṇṇûṟṟu-oṉṟâvadu naḍakkiṉṟa Vibha-va-saṁvasarattu Nigarili-Śôḷa-maṇḍalatt-Iḷavañji-nâṭṭ-Uṟigayattil uḍaiyar Jayaṁkoṇḍa-Śôḷîchchuram-uḍaiyâṟku Nâyan Veṅgâḍai magan Kûttaḍun-dêvan-ena dêvadânam âga Vaṭṭakuṭṭai Uṟigayattil vaḍa-pakkil Adaḷikkuṭṭaiyai . . . .

61

At Hosakôṭe (same hobli),
on a stone in the enclosure wall of the Gôpâlasvâmi temple.

śubham astu Durmukhi-saṁvatsarada Phâlguṇa-bahuḷa 10 śrîmatu Râyasada Râmachandra-dêvaru Vijaya-Râya-mahârâyarige . . . . maha-dharma

62

At Bowringpet (Bowringpet hobli), in front of the Basava temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Âṅgi-varushatu Aippadi-mâdam . . tiyadi uḍaiyâ . . Gaṅgî . . . . ku Têkkal-nâṭṭavar Vaiyaṇṇu . . . .

63

At Yalavahaḷḷi (same hobli), in the Hoṅge field.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Hoyišaḷa-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvaṟku šellâninṟa Îšva.. Puraṭṭâdi . . . . rva-pakshattu Veḷḷi-kkiḻamaiyum . . . . Êkâdešiyum . . . . nâḷ šrîmanu-mahâ. . dâṇan Data-Šiṅga. . deṇṇâyaka . . . . ruṅ-gûdi inda êri Ilavappaḷḷi Vaiyaṇṇa maṇal oḻukki-kkaṭṭu. . . . . viṭṭa kuḍaṅgai idu šandira-âditta-varai i-nnâ. . kallukku naḍuvê. . . . .

64

At Kârubele (same hobli), on a stone in the rakta-koḍige inâm field.

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-šabda Pallava-kula-tilaka šrî-pṛithivi-vallabha-Mahêndrâdhirâjaṁ Gaṅg-aṟu-sâsiraman âḷutt ire Maraṅgaḷ-Oḍeya Kaṇḍa-mmayyanâ magan Vilagaṇḍayyanu . . . palagaṁ toṟugoḷoḷ šattô i-kalla mâḍiši bhaḍisido Divâkarayyann Nagôjanayyanuṁ

65

At the same place.

svasti šrî Nâgârjunayyanan Vijjeyaḍeya magaḷ Sâviu immaḍi sarvva-šâstra-prasiddhi šrî

66

At the same village, on a stone in the hoṅgêmara-field.

Vibhava-saṁvatsarada Âshâḍha-ba 1 lu Kârimaṅgalada Timmappa-Nâyakaru Kârubaleya Nâchappa-Gavuḍage koṭṭa nettara-goḍage-gadde-kramav ent endare namage saluva Maragalla-kereya keḷagaṇa ka. . . . . gaddeyanu ninage ne (rest effaced)

67

At Kilukoppa (same hobli), on a boulder in Yaraguruva's field.

šrîmatu Sugaṭûra Mummaḍi Tama-rayanu Paṇḍita-Bâlapa-Voḍeyarige namma bhakti-priyadindallu koṭṭanta mânya hola hattu-koḷagada mânya hattu-koḷaga

68 (*a*)

At the same village, in the koḍagi-mânya field.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-âṇḍu âyiratt-iru-nûṟṟ-orupattu-nâlu. svasti šrî sârvabhauma-šakaravattigaḷ šrî-Pôšaḷa-vîra-Irâmanâ-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu. . . . Khara-saṁvatsarattu

Mê...nâyaṟṟu....ttu Dvâdaśiyum Budan-kiḻamaiyum Uttirattu nâ..manu-mahâ-pa..sâyitta ubaya-nânâ..śi.....târil . var âna nambi.......taka..śrî ....kaṭṭuvit.........kkaḷani mu-kka ......mutti.....vaṟku amu. ....

68 (*b*)

At the same village.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

.............ta.......ṇṇûṟṟ-eṭṭukku mêṟ-chellâ............śekk-iṟai... i.... iṟai taṭṭâr-ppâṭṭam..m-avichchu-ppâṭṭam śârigai maṟṟum eppêrpaṭṭa varivugaḷum viṭṭa kuṇḍa......ttu...haṇaiti..va.....kku śandirâdi...... ......

69

At Beṅganûru (Bowringpet hobli), on a rock to the west of wasteweir of the tank.

Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1399 ya Viḷambi-saṁvatsarada....ba 30..... ...ari-râya-vibhâḍa bhâshege tappuva râyara gaṇḍa...........śrî-Virû-pâksha-Râya-mahârâyaru pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geyutt iralu (rest effaced)

70

At Mâyigere (same hobli), on a stone below the tank.

Jaya-saṁvatsara-Phâlguṇa-śu 1 lu śrîmatu Anantappayanavaru Mâgereya kere-ya keḷage Nalapa-Gauḍagu Kempaṇa-Gauḍagu koṭa kaṭu-koḍige Pavuchikaḷa-Nâyakanu koṭa-gade-staḷake kha 1½ aksharadalu muvattu-koḷaga yidake bîja-vari bêḍigeyali sarvamânya (usual imprecatory phrases)

72

At Maragallu (same hobli), on a stone near the village entrance.

Sâdhâraṇa-saṁvatsarada Jêshṭa-ba 1 lu śrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja paramêśvarar ....-râya kaṭhâri-Triṇêtra pûrva-dakshiṇa-paśchima-uttara-samudrâdhipati śrî-vîra-Vijaya-mahârâyara kumâra Dêva-Râyar siṁhâsanadalli Lakkaṇṇa-Voḍe-yara Muḷabâgila Têkala-nâḍa Juñjirugaṇṇagaḷige saluva Maragaḷalu ayivattâ-ṟu-dêśada Sâlumûle-samasta-halaru pañchâḷa-sahitavâgi kûḍi santeya kaṭṭisida sambandha â-santeya paṭṭaṇa-svâmi Chîyiya-Bassettige mânyavâgi Yeḷeya-Nâya-Seṭṭiya maga Chîyiya-Bassettige mânya......saluha holanu khaṁ ½ gadde khaṁ ½ (back) saḍu-darusana-voḷagâdavaruṁ..... kottu yettu tottu kudure koṇḍadû mâṟidaḍû sarvamânya kabbiṇa-kelasa mara-kelasa akkasâle asaga nâvinda holeyanu yint ivaru sarvamânya salisuvaru (usual imprecatory phrases; rest illegible)

74

At Yelavahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone to the south-east.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Sâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1703 ya Plava-saṁvatsara...Chaitra-šu 14..Peddayala Balamunê-gauniki kaṭṭu-koḍage chênu ೯ 3 maḍi kha $\frac{3}{10}$ ichinâmu anubhaviñchukoni sukhâna vuṇḍêdi

75

At Muguḷabele (same hobli), on a rock near Sûlikuṇṭe.

Vijaya-saṁvatsarada Mâgha-su...šrîmatu Viṭala-Nâyakaru Mugulabeleya.... mmana-Gauḍagu Nâchappa-Gauḍagu (rest illegible)

76

At the same village, on a stone on Busanûru-dinne.

svastî šrî..degeḷi Pidima-sâsira...âḷe kân...te vêṟi tôrupe Bâṇara iṟido tegi Mâreyan pageṟe lôke evvâka eṟit ittom sarva-parihâram itak aḻivo pañcha-mahâ-pâtakan akku pṛithvî-ma..

77

At the same village, on a stone in Bhagavautarâya's field.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1501 Pramâthi-saṁvatsarada Âshâḍa-šu 12 Sômavâradallu šrîman-mahârâjâdhi-râja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-Raṅga-Râya-mahârâyarû Pinugoṇḍeya (siṁhâsanâ) ratna-siṁhâsanârûḍharâgi pṛithuvî-râjyaṁ geyutt iralu šrîmatu Kârimaṅgalada Chikaṇa-Nâyakara maga Krishṇama-Nâyakaru Muguḷabaleya Kônapa-Gaüḍarige Timmaṇṇa-Gaüḍarige kereya kaṭṭu-koḍageya mânyada šilâ-šâsanada kramav ent endare (here follow details of gift; rest illegible)

78

At Mâdigarahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a rock.

Konyapurâ Holêrahaḷiyal iha Tammaya-dauhitrana maga Tammaya-Gauḍanu Nandana-saṁvatsarada Chayitra-šu 1 lu hoyisida kal-oraḷû 1

79

At Mâdimaṅgala (same hobli), in Nañjappa's field.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Sakarai-yâṇḍu 1154 Kara-šaṁnašarattu Šittirai-mâšam Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa-tTêkkâla-râyan âna Šembondayâgiyena Mâdamaṅgalam naiñjai puñjai

nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyum uḷa . . ṟa taḷav-iṟai nila-variv-avichchu-ppâṭṭamum maṟṟum uḷḷa. . .yam agappaḍa tanma-dânam âga viṭṭê. Têkkâla-râyanena mâ-janaṅgaḷ pâḍikâva pettu pon iḍakkaḍuvadu idukku mêl pâgachchinnamm-âna. . mum anniyâyam. . . . .ninaichchavan Geṅgai-kkaraiyil kurâṟ-pašuvai konṟân Piramavaṭti puguvân. . . . .

80

At Sûlukuṇṭe (Sûlukuṇṭe hobli), on a rock below Aṇagalakere.

Sâdhâraṇa-saṁvatsara-Âshâḍa-ba 10 lu . . . . . Tamma-Gavuḍage koṭṭa kaṭṭukoḍage gadde kha 1

81

At the same village, on a stone in Syâmarâya's grove.

. . . šrî jayâbhyudaya svasti Raktâkshi-saṁvatsarada Mârgašira-šudha 5 yalû šrîmatu Sûlakuṇṭe-hôbaḷi Yaha . . . paṇḍitaru . . . . Chûḍê-Gaüḍage kasabe-Aṇagalakereya kaṭu-koḍige-kramav ent endare prâku paḍeda hola (rest effaced)

82

At the same village, in the wet land of the patel of Maḍivâḷa.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Dêvar tôḷukkum vâḷukkuñ-jeyam âga 3.vadu Têkkal-nâṭṭu-pPeriyanâṭṭa. . .m adikâri Ku . . .nâyanu. . . . . .kku Kârâmaṅgalattu-pperi. . . yilê kaṇḍaga-kka. . .v-udaka-pûrṇam âga. . . . .

83

At Kâmasamudra (Kâmasamudra hobli), on a stone south of the Âñjanêya temple.

Parâbhava-saṁvatsarada Âsvîja-sudda 5 lû šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara šrî-vîra-Vijaya-Voḍeyara kumâra pâda. . . . . Dêva-Râya-Voḍeyaravara. . . . . . Juñja-Vôbeya-Nâykara kumâra Chitivoyya-Nâykaru paṭṭaṇa-svâmi-Nâchi-Seṭṭiya maga Buḍapa-Seṭṭige paṭṭaṇa-svâmitanavanu koṭṭu âtana manege (rest contains details of gift and usual final phrases) nâykara voppa šrî-Chenna-Kêšavaru. . . . . . . .barahâ || Pâpôjanu mâḍidanu ||

85

On a rock south of the same temple.

Prabava-saṁvatsarada Pâlguṇa-su 1 lû šrîmatu Narasappa-ayyanavara nirûpa ettidu toṇe. . . .yidu Kakkemaḍuvina kôṭeyan ikisi. . . . . .âvanân obba yî-ûra pârapatyadavanu yî-ara-kôṭeyanu kaṭṭi kôṭeya komme ho (stops here)

86

At Bûdikôṭe (Bûdikôṭe hobli), on a stone in the wall of the western village entrance.

svasti sakaḷa-jagat .... pratihârikṛita-Mahâvaḷi ... mat-Bâṇarâsar Gaṅga-aṟu .. ..âḷutt ire Râchamalla-Penmaṇa.....sadoḷ Kañchiyâ mêge paḍe geyda keydoḍe kâdu . .... mêge eḷtandavu adara mêge. Bâṇarâsar Têkal Nan.......ḍeyon Aggaḷâ-arâsârâ besasiḍoḍe besanade tu..â-balam ânt ôḍi eṟadu biḻdar biḻdoḍe mechchi Okunda mâbaḷ kaḷchu koṭṭa idâm baṇavaṁ sandan âvanânu keḍi...n pañcha-mahâ-pâtaka akku avanânu aḻivon sasirâ-kavileyu sâsirvva-parvvarumâ konda lôkakke salgu Bârâṇasiya aḻidon akku svasti Śrîpurusha kaḷvan

87

At Miṭṭahaḷḷi (Bûdikôṭe hobli), on kôti-baṇḍe near the village.

Paridhâvi-saṁvatsarada Phâlguṇa-šu 1 lu śrîmatu..........Lakkaṇṇa-Voḍeyaru Têkala-râjya.............Kîramaṇḍe ....pana maga Sôtappa koṭṭadu gadde khaṁ ½ hola ...hannondu koḷaga (rest illegible)

88

At Balamande (same hobli), on a rock near Golvâra-doḍḍi.

svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1486 neya......saṁvatsarada Bhâdrapada-bahuḷa 5 lu śrîmatu Mallappa-Nâyaka .... amaranâyaka....siddâya muṟisidam avana (rest illegible)

89

At Ukkunda (same hobli), on a rock in the east.

Vṛikôdara-Hanumanta-râyaniki Varamala-Nâyakara Channa-Gauḍaniki śânabhô...Mânipali.....Raktâkshi-saṁvatsarâ

MALUR TALUQ.

1

At Têkal (Têkal hobli), on the huli-baṇḍe west of the Varadarâjasvâmi temple.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varsha *1438 Pramâdicha-saṁvatsarada Phâlguṇa-šu 1 Gu šrîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara mêdinî-mîsara gaṇḍa Kaṭhâri-Sâḷuva Tribhuvana-Râya gaṇḍa-gûḷi Sambu-Râya-stâpanâchâryya dakshiṇa-Suratâḷa-vibâḍa râya-pakshi-sâḷuva Sâḷuva-Tippa-Râja-Voḍeyara komâra Gôpa-Râjaṅge Dêva-Râya-mahârâyara nirûpadiṁ Lakaṇa-Voḍeyaru Mâdaṇa-Veḍeyaru â-Sâḷuva-Gôpa-Râjaṅge Têkalanû koṭali hinde Ballâḷa-Râyana pradhâna-Vallappa-daṇṇâyakaru Siṅgi-daṇṇâyakaru yikisida kala-kôṭê taḷa maṭṭavu biddu laya-vâgi hôdali Varadarâja-dêvara nirûpadiṁ Gôpa-Râjanu puna-pratishṭeyanû âgabêkendu chitayisidali â-pradhâna-Siṅga-Râjanu voḷa-kôṭe hora-kôṭe yaraḍanû yikisi Varadarâja-dêvara mukha-maṇṭapada sannidhiyalu Râjagambhîran emba kottaḷavanû yikisidali â-Gôpa-Râjanu â-kumâra Tippayanu huligaḷanû hiḍi tarisi bêṇṭeyan âḍida avasarada kotaḷa maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî šrî

2

At the same place.

yî-Sampigey emba gaṇḍuganu huligaḷa bâlana hiḍidu yaḷavahâṅge yaḷaüdu yi-šâsanagaḷu huyida kalukuṭi-Tirumalage Varadarâja-dêvara nirûpadiṁ Seṭṭa-haḷiyalu gade ᯅ 3 holanu ᯅ 3 vanû koṭeü yî-gadê-holavanû Varadarâja-dêvara nirûpadiṁ sandu bahudu šubham astu

3

On a stone near the mahâdvâra of the same temple.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varusha 1352 neya Sâdhâraṇa-saṁvatsarada Mâgha-šu 10 Gu šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍaḷêšvara mêdinî-mîsara-gaṇḍa Kaṭhâri-Sâḷuva Tribhuvana-Râya gaṇḍara gûḷi Sambu-Râya-stâpanâchârya dakshiṇa-Suratrâṇa-vibâḍa râya-pakshi-sâḷuva Sâḷuva-Tippa-Râja-Vaḍêra kumâra Gôpa-Râja Vaḍêra pradhâna Mallama-Râjana maga Siṅga-Râjanu Pâla-nâḍa Dûḍana-haḷiya paḍuvaṇa Mâragaüḍanakaṭṭê-mêlaṇa Gaṇḍabhêruṇḍan emba mâli. . . .
. . . . Varadarâja-dêvara mukha-maṇṭapada gôpurada kadavige tarsi Âvikalla baḍagi Bêvôjana maga Châja-ôjagaḷa kayyalû mara gelasavanu mâḍsi kammâṛa Añjala-Diviṅgôjagaḷa kayyalu kadav ikki kabunada kelasagaḷanu mâḍisi â-vôjugaḷige kudurê-sattigegaḷanu koṭṭu kâṇi-bhûmiyâgi Bôja-Dêvôjagaḷige Gôpa-Râjana Pônâḍa Mâdanahaḷiyalû koṭṭadu (here follow details of gift) ishṭu sandu

* So in the original.

bahudu î-stha........................Tèkala-paṭṭaṇake bijayam mâḍisi-koṇḍu banda hiriya-Chok-Perumâḷi-dâsara aḷiya Harî-dêvara magaṁ Chok-Perumâḷi-dâsara aḷiya Nâyaṇâru-dâsaru yî-dêvarige pûje-parichârava mâḍuva Tiguḷa-Brâhmaru Varadarâja-bhaṭṭaru Dêvarâja-bhaṭṭaru Šâmaṇṇanu Varadarâja-bhaṭṭaru parichâraka Râmaru dêvarige bônava mâḍuva Âḷagi-Vakadaru dêvara-nâma-saṇyaya mâḍuva Šrîvaishṇavaru..Âyi-Piḷi Bannûra-ghaṭṭada baḷi tiruvañjanakke Bañjaṇa-dâsa Piḷi..-dêvarige hûvina daṇḍeya kaṭṭuva dâsugaḷu Tirumâḷa-dâsanu (others named; and rest illegible)

4

On the south side of the same stone.

....prajâ-parivâra.............šrî-pâdakke tapida......................
â-kâlade Vijaya......hârâyara â-râyara kumâra Dêva-Râya-mahârâyaru chatus-samudrâdhipatiyâgi siṁhâsana.........tali â-râyanige balada-buja-pratâpanâgi vaḍada Sâḷuva-Tippa-Râja-Voḍeyaṅge kumâra Gôpa-Râja-Voḍeyaru. ....yî-Tèkala-paṭṭanavan âḷuvalli â-Siṅga-Râjanu yî-paṭṭaṇada eraḍu-suttina kôṭeyan ikkisi yipaṇa......ṇa-svâmiyâgi Nâyinâru-dêvara nirûpava hiḍidu sarva-janagaḷigeü kâṇisuva hâge â-kâlake...........
...kaṭṭi Gôpa-Râjana maneya pradhâna Siṅga-Râjanu dêvara tirumânake dêvâlayak hindaṇa-mundaṇa-bhâgada manṭapa...... ......Gôpa-Râjana hesaralu Gôpasamudrav emba koḷanu kaṭisi â-koḷana paḍuvaṇa-bhâgadalu â-Gôpa-Râjaṅge aramaneyanû kaṭisi dêvarige balada bhâgadalu Siṅga-Râjana aramane âtanu udaya-tri-sandhyâ-kâladalu eraḍu-hottina snâna-aupâsana maneya dêhâravanû mâḍi Varadarâja-dêvara sikhara-sandaršanava nôḍi dêvarige naivêdya-tâmbûla-muntâgi â-stânakke bandu dêvarige samarpisi toḷasî tîrthavanû koṇḍu aṅga-raṅga-bhôgavanu pratishṭhe mâḍi dêvara mukha-manṭapada mundaṇa Kuṇḍapa-daṇṇâyakaru kaṭṭisida mundaṇa-gôpurake...
..taṭṭina kadake nâma udaya-kâlada Sûrya-Nârâyaṇa....yêka-bhâgada taṭṭina kaḍe dêvâ..............nû saha.............râyarige...........Lakha-ṇṇa-Voḍeyarige Mâdaṇṇa-Voḍeyarigeü..........Sâḷuva-Tippa-Râja-Voḍeya-rige....Sâḷuva-Gôpa-Râja-Voḍeyarigeü sakala-sâmrâjyav âgabêk......Râja-naṁ Varadarâja-dêvarige mâḍisida kaḍaga-stânada dharma-šâsana Chikaṭi-maṅgalada agrahâradalu Vara.....rige saluva gadde kha 12

5

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

šubham astu svasti šrî Šakâbda-varusham 1421 n mêl-chchellâniṉṟa Siddhâtti-varusham Vaigâši-mâsam 5 ti šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara

Mêdinî-mîsara-gaṇḍa Kaṭhâri-Sâḷuva-Narasiṁha-râyan kâriyattukku kattan âna Narasâ-nâyakkan prithivi-râjyam-paṇṇâniṟkayil Kâšyapa-gôtra Nâga-siddhaya-vaṁša maṇḍalika-ravi-Râhu Višvanâtha-râhuttan kumâran Râma-râhuttan Têkkal Aruḷâḷa-nâdaṟkku Muḷavây-šâvaḍikku-chchellum Têkkal-nâṭṭil Tammaṭṭakkeṟai-grâmattukku-chchellum chatus-sîmai uḷppaṭṭa nañjai nâṟ-pâṟkkelaiyum sarva....nyam âga Têkkal Aruḷâḷa-nâdaṟkku amudupaḍi šâttuppaḍi tiru-viḷakku tiru-ppaṇikku sarvamânyam âga chandrâditya-varai-yum šellakkaḍavad-âga dâna-šâdanam Šokkapperumâḷ-tâdaṟkum pramâṇam-paṇṇi kuḍuttên iuda dhammattukku laṁghanam-paṇṇinavan Gaṅgai-kkaraiyil kurâl-pašuvai konṟân pâvattai koḷḷuvan i-ttanmam naḍattinân pâdam iraṇḍum en-talai-mêlê

6

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Šubham astu svasti šrî Šakâbda-varusham 1430 n mêṟ-chellâniṟan Šukla-varusham Šittirai-mâsam 10 tiyadi šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêsvara pûrva-dakshiṇa-pašchima-samudrâdhipati šrî-vîra-pratâpa vîra-Narasiṁha-râya-mahârâyan prithivi-râjyam-paṇṇâniṟkayil .... švara Yâdava-Nârâyaṇa Yâdava-kulâmbara-dyumaṇi sarvajña-chûḍâmaṇi malarâja-râja malaporuḷu khaṇḍa gaṇḍa-bêruṇḍa.........

7

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

......Šagâpta-varusham 12... ..llâninṟa Dhâtu-varushattu Âvaṇi-mâdam 20 tiyadi apara-pakshattu Tiṅgat-kiḻamaiyum Ashṭamiyum peṟṟa nâḷ svasti šrî irâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara Gaṅgaikoṇḍa-Šôḻan Irâjê...Šôḻas-chakravatti Šôḻappa-perumâḷ kumâran Šittanâdar âna Šôḻappa-perumâḷena svasti šrî Têkkal Aruḷâḷa-nâdan kôyiṟ......taṟkum Šokkapperumâ.......ṇam-paṇṇi kuḍutta parišâvadu i-nnâyanâṟku amudupaḍi sâttuppaḍi tiru-viḷakku tiru-ppaṇikkum šantrâditta-varaiyum sarvamânyam âga viṭṭa-tTama-nâṭṭu-pPuli-kkuṟichchi kallilum šembilum eḻuttu-veṭṭikkoḷḷakkaḍaivargaḷ âga-chchamma-dittu pramâṇam-paṇṇi kuḍuttên tânattâṟkum Šokkapperumâḷ-tâdaṟkum...... .Šôḻappa-perumâ.......gaṇam-paṇṇinavan Geṅgai-kkaṟaiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai-kkonṟân pâvattai koḷḷuvargaḷ ippaḍikku.........eḻuttu šchabham astu

8

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šagâpta-varusham 1259 mêṟ-chellâniṉṟa Pramâdi-varushattu Puraṭâdi-mâdam 20 tiyadi šrîmanu-mahâ-pradhânan Dhâti-Šiṅge-deṇṇâyakka .... ..l nâyakkapâḍigaḷil Kônaiyappemme-nâyakkanena svasti šrî Têkkal Aruḷâḷanâdan kôyiṟ tânattâṟkum Šokkapperumâḷ-tâdaṟkum pramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍutta parišâvadu i-nnâyanâṟku amudupaḍi šâttuppaḍi tiru-viḷakku tiru-ppaṇikkum Ponmaṇika-nâṭṭu-pPuttuṟ-chantrâditta-varaikkum sarvamânyam âga-kkallilum šembilum eḻuttu-veṭṭikkoḷḷakkaḍavargaḷ-âga-chchammadittu pramâṇam-paṇṇi kuḍuttên tânatâṟkum Šokkapperumâḷ-tâdaṟkum Kônayappemme-nâyakkanena idukku ilaṅgaṇam-paṇṇinâr uṇḍâgiṟ-Keṅgai-kkaraiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai konṟân pâvattai koḷḷuvargaḷ ippaḍikku ivai Pemme-nâyakkan eḻuttu šubham astu

9

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

......Šagâptam 12.3 n mêl šellâniṉṟa svasti šrî Sâdhâraṇa-varushattu Âni-mâdam 2 tiyadi Têkkal Varadarâjan kôyilil stânikar šrîmanu Šokka-pperumâḷ-dâsar i-kkôyilil nambimâr baṭṭar-kâriyam-šeyuvar Varandarum-pPerumâḷ Âḻvâṟkum mêlpaḍi Dâmôdara-perumâḷ Aruḷâḷa-nâdaṟkkum Varandaruvar Irâmaṟkkum Šokkar Periya-perumâḷukkum ....Kêšava-perumaḷukkum Karuṇâkara......iv-âṟu kottukkum šâsanam-paṇṇi kuḍutta parišâvadu nambimârukk-âga Varandarum-Perumâḷ-Âḻvâr âgudal Dâmôdara-pperumâḷ Aruḷâḷanâdan âgudal iruvaril oruvar..nnu..na šrî-kâriyam-pâttu naḍattakaḍavar âgavum ivv-âṟu kottukkum srî-kâriya ... vatipaḷḷiyil periyay-êriyilê kuḍi niṅgal-âga mu-kkaṇḍaga-kaḻaniyum nâḷ-vaḻi iru-paḍi prasâdamum chandrâdittavarai šellakkaḍavad-âga šâ..............

10

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Vibhava-varshattu Vaigaši-mâdam 27 ti svasti šrîmat-pradhâpa-chchakkiṟavatti Pôšaḷa-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar kumârar Dâti-Šiṅge-daṇṇâyakkar tambiyâr Vallappa-daṇṇâyakkar Šokkapperumâḷukku pramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍutta parišâvadu Têkkal Varadarukku Têkkal-nâṭṭil Âlambâ..nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâṟk-ellaiyum kîṇôkkina kiṇaṟum mênôkkina maramu(mu) uṭppaṭṭa nilam

aḍaṅgalum ûrum nâyanâr Varadarkku amudupaḍi šâttuppadikkum tiru-mêṟ-pûchchu-ttiru-viḷakkukkum tiru-ppaṇikkum dârâ-pûrvam-âga i-nnâḷ mudal chchandirâditta-varai sarvamânyam-âga-kkuḍuttôm ippaḍikku iduvê šâdanam-âga-kkoṇḍu kallilum šembilum veṭṭikkoḷḷavum i-ttanmam mâṟṟinâr uṇḍâgil Geṅgai-kkaraiyil kurâṟ-pašuvai-kkonṟân pâvatte-kkoḷḷakkaḍavargaḷ i-ttanmam-dappâmal naḍattinavanuḍaiya pâdam iraṇḍum en-talai-mêlê

11

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Vibhava-varshattu Vaigâši-mâdam 21 ti Têkkal-nâṭṭu-nâṭṭavar Šokkapperumâḷukku pramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍutta parišâvadu Têkkal Varadarkku i-nnâṭṭil Âlambâ. .nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâkkellaiyuṅ-kîḷ-nôkkina kiṇaṟum mênôkkina maramum utpaṭṭa nilam aḍaṅgaḷum ivv-ûrum i-nnâṭṭil chChiraṭṭi-maṅgalattu-pperiy-êri mudal-maḍaiyilê pattu-kkaṇḍaka-kkaḷaniyum nâyanâr Varadarkku amudupaḍi šâttuppaḍikkum tiru-mêṟ-pûchchu-ttiru-viḷakkukkum tiru-ppaṇikkum dârâ-pûrvam-âga i-nnâḷ mudal šandirâditta-varai šellakkadavad-âgavum yâvâr oruttar i-nnâḍu peṟṟuvarum avargaḷukku ivv-ûrkku varum anniyâyam-uḷḷadu nâṅgalêy-iṟuttu-kkâppâṟṟi-ttarakkaḍavôm ippaḍikku iduvê šâdanam-âga koṇḍu kallilum šembilum veṭṭikkoḷḷavum i-ttanmattukku ilaṅgaṇam-paṇṇir-uṇdâgil Geṅgai-karayil kurâl-ppašuvai-kkonṟân pâvattai-kkoḷvargaḷ ippaḍikku nâṭṭavar Vaiyaṇan eḷuttu Mârakûḷi eḷuttu Mâdi-šiyan eḷuttu Malaidêvar eḷuttu Šikka-chcheṭṭi eḷuttu Koṇḍalan eḷuttu . . . . . . gâmuṇḍan eḷuttu Šokkaṇan eḷuttu ippaḍikku nâṭṭu-kkaṇakkan Tiruvoṟṟiyûr-uḍaiyân eḷuttu

12

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Vibhava-varushattu Âvaṇi-mâdam muda ti šrîmaṟ-piṟatâpa-chchakavatti šrî-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar kumârar Dâti-Šiṅgaya-deṇṇâyakkar tambiyâr Vallappa-deṇṇâyakkar Varadarukku udaka-piṟamâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍutta parišâvadu ivarkku Kaivvâra-nâṭṭu-kKaṟpaḷḷikk-aḍaitta nañjey punšey nâṟ-pâṟkellaiyum kîṇôkkina kiṇaṟum mênôkkina maramum utpaṭṭa nilam aḍaṅgaluṅ-gaikkoṇḍu Varadarukku amudupaḍi šâttuppaḍi tiru-mêṟ-pûchchu-ttiru-viḷakku-ttiru-ppaṇi-kkum tiru-mâlaikkum dârâ-pûrvam-âga i-nnâḷ-mudal chandrâditta-varaikku sarva-mâniyam âga kuḍuttôm ippadikku iduvê šâdanam-âga-kkoṇḍu kallilum šembilum veṭṭikkoḷḷavum i-ttanmattukku ilaṅgaṇañ-jonnâr uṇḍâyil Geṅgai-kkaraiyil kurâl-pašuvai-kkonṟân pâvattai-kkoḷvargaḷ ippaḍikku i-ttanmam naḍattinân pâdam iraṇḍum en.talai-mêlê ippaḍi . . . .

13

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Vibha-varushattu Aṟpaši-mâdam 18 ti svasti šrîmanu-pradhâpa-chchakkaṟavatti Hoyšaḷa-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar kumârar Dâti-Šiṅge-deṇṇâyakkar tambiyâr Vallappa-deṇṇâyakkar Šokkapperumâḷukku pramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍutta parušâvadu Têkkal Varadarukku Koḍambuliyûr-taḷattil Pûvaipaḷḷi nachchai puñjai nâṟ-pâṟkellaiyiṟ-kiṇôkkina kiṇaṟum mênôkkina maramum uṭpaṭṭa nilam aḍaṅgalum i-nnâyanârkku amudupaḍi šâttuppaḍi tiru-mêṟ-pûchchu-ttiru-viḷakku-ttiru-ppaṇikku tiru-mâlaikkum dârâ-pûrvam-âga i-nnâḷ-mudal chandrâditta-varai...... ippaḍikku iduvê šâdanam-âga-kkoṇḍu kallilum šembilum veṭṭi-koḷḷavum i-ttanmattukku ilaṅgaṇañ-jonnâr uṇḍâgil Geṅgai-karaiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai-kkonṟa pâvattai koḷḷakkaḍavargaḷ i-ttanmam tappâmal .... nân pâdam iraṇḍum en-talai-mêlê ippaḍikku. ippaḍiku......

14

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šagâpta-varusham 1256 mêṟ-chellâninṟa Dhâtu-varushattu Âvaṇi-mâdam 20 tiyadi svasti šrî Tekkal Aruḷâḷa-nâdan kôyiṟ tânattâṟkum Šokka-pperumâḷ-tâdaṟkum svasti šrî Kuvaḷâla-pura-paramêšvaran Nandigiri-nâdan Satya-vâchakan Uttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅgan Viruudar âna Kaṟkaṭa-mârâyanena pra-mâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍutta parišâvadu i-nnâyanâṟku amudupaḍi šâttuppaḍi tiru-viḷakku tiru-ppaṇikkum Talaimalai-nâṭṭu-chChâmâṇḍârpaḷḷi šantrâditta-varai-kkum sarva-mânyam âga-kkallilum šembilum eḻuttu-veṭṭikkoḷḷakkaḍavargaḷ-âga-chchammadittu pramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍuttên tânattâṟkum Šokkapperumâḷ-tâdaṟkum Kaṟkaṭa-mârâyanena idukku ilaṅgaṇam-paṇṇinâr uṇḍâgiṟ Gaṅgai-kkaraiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai-kkonṟân pâvattai koḷvargaḷ ippaḍikku ivai Kaṟkaṭa-mârâyan Virundan eḻuttu šubham astu

15

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šagâpta-varusham 1256 mêṟ-chellâninṟa Dhâtu-varushattu Âvaṇi-mâdam 20 ti apara-pakshattu Tiṅgaṭ-kiḻamaiyum Pûšamum peṟṟa nâṭ svasti šrî Kulôttuṅga-Šôḷa-tTagaḍâdhirâšan Šembondiyaganena svasti šrî Têkkal Aruḷâḷa-nâdan kôyiṟ tânattâṟkum Šokkapperumâḷ-tâdaṟkum pramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍutta parišâvadu i-nnâyanâṟku amudupaḍi šâttuppaḍi tiru-viḷakku-ttiru-

ppaṇikkum pala-paḍi-nimandakâkkum Šimiḍa-paṟṟu Malaimundiagaram šantrâditta-varaiyum sarva-mânyam-âga-kkallilum šembilum eḻuttu-veṭṭikkoṇḍu perumâḷ tiruviḍai âṭṭam âga-ppullum pûmiyum (y)uḷḷadanaiyum naḍappad-âga-chchammadittu pramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍuttên tânattâṟkum Šokkapperumâḷ-dâsaṟkum Šembondiyâganena inda-tdhammattukku ilagaṇam-paṇṇinavan Geṅgai-kkaraiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai konṟân pâvattai koḷḷuvargaḷ ippaḍikku ivai Šembondiyâr âna Kaṟkaṭaka-râyan eḻuttu šubham astu

16

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šagâptam 1260 mêṟ-chellâninṟa Šittarabhânu-varushattu Taimmâdam 5 tiyadi svasti šrîmanu-mahâ-pradânan Dâti-Šiṅge-deṇṇâyakkar tambiyâr Vallappa-deṇṇâyakkar vâḷukkum tôḷukkum nanṟ-âga svasti šrî Têkkal Aruḷâḷa-nâdan kôyiṟ stânikaril šrîmatu Kaliyuga-Prahlâdan samaiya-dûšakar-gaṇḍan Šokkapperumâḷ-dâsarena i-kkôyil nambimâril......m Kâñchi Vara.. ..ja-bhaṭṭan Varandarum-perumâḷukkum..var tam.. Varandarum-perumâḷ Varandaruvâ...Periya-perumâḷ Kêšava-perumâḷ Karuṇâkara-bhaṭṭar ivargaḷum ku....udaga-pramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍutta parišâvaḍu ivargaḷukku samâdhana-kshêtram-âgavum tirunâḷ....baṇḍârattê peṟakkaḍavar âgavum perumâḷ tiru-viḍaiyâṭṭam-âna Kaṟpaḷḷi nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellaikk-uṭpaṭṭa nilam aḍaṅgalum kaikkoṇḍu....gattu ....ga-ttêvaikkum pêr onṟum âga-ppêr eṭṭukku.... ....gavum ivargaḷukku sarvamânyam-âga pramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍuttôm nambi-mâṟkun-tânattâṟkum Šokkapperumâḷ-tâda.... ilaṅgaṇam-paṇṇinâr uṇḍâgil Geṅgai-karai kurâṟ-pašuvai-kkonṟa pâva...........

17

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Sagâptam 1278 n mêl šellâninṟa Manmata-saṁvatsarattu oru nâḷ Varada-akkan bhattâ Kômaṅgalam-uḍaiyân Šûriya-dêvar âna Tiruvâymoḻi-dâ-sarukku dhârâ-pûrvam âga Iḷavañji-nâṭṭu Mâḷachchappaḷḷiyil periya êriyil aiṅ-gaṇḍaga-kkaḷaniyum Têkkal-nâṭṭu Šrîpatipaḷḷi periya êriyil iru-kaṇḍaga-kkaḷaniyum mêṟpaḍi ûril iru-kaṇḍaga-kkollaiyum nâḷ-vaḻi iraṇḍu taḷigai iru-nâḻi..prasâmum ivarukku kâṇi-âṭchiy-âga chandrâditya-varai naḍakkakaḍavad âga-kkuḍuttôm sthânamum Šokkapperumâḷ-dâsarum Tiruvâymoḻi-dâsarukku

18

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šagâpta-varusham 1252 n mêl šellâninṟa Šukla-varushattu Tai-mâdam. . ti Pañchamiyum Atta-nakshatramum Budan-kiḻamaiyum peṟṟa nâ . . . . vattigaḷil Pôšaḷa-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar kumârar Dâti-Šiṅgaya-deṇṇâyakkar tambiyâr Vallappa-deṇṇâyakkar kumârar Tananena Têkkallil . . . . l Šok-kapperumâḷ-tâda . . malaiyâttai . . . . pperu . . . . malai . . . . . . šeyvônuk-kum piṟamâṇa . . . . šâvadu tâṅgaḷ-kkôyilukku Emberumân . . . . . . kkum-iḍattu i-nnâlvarkkum âga . . . . . . ṇḍaga-kkaḻaniyum . . . . . . kaṇḍaga-kkollai-yum . . . . . . ru-nâḻi pišâdamum ippaḍi naḍa . . . .

19

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šagâbdam 1265 mêṟ-chellâninṟa Šubhânu-varushattu Kâttigai-mâ-dam 15 tiyadi svasti šrî Têkkal Aruḷâḷa-nâdan kôyilil tânattarum šrîmatu-Kaliyuga-Prahlâdan samaya-dûchaka-gauṇḍan Šokka-pperumâḷ-dâsarum Aḻagi-yân Mârašeyyappaiyum Aḻagiyârukkum pramâṇam-paṇṇi kuḍutta parišâvadu i-kkôyillukku (y)Emberumân . . . . ḷây Tiruppaḷḷâṇḍum šêvittu tiruv-andi-kâppum eḍuttu . . kôyiḷukku . . . . rukkumm-iḍattu . . . . mmaikku padin-nai-kuḷaga-kaḻani . . . . . . kollaiyum . . . . ṇam-paṇṇi kuḍuttôm . . . . tâ-rum šo . . . . . . Šokkapperumâḷ-tâdar eḻuttu . . . . . .

20

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svastî šrî Šagâpdam 1265 mêṟ-chellâninṟa Šubhânu-varushattu Âvaṇi-mâdam. tiyadi svasti šrîmanu-mahâ-nâya . . . . bhâshaikku tappuva râyakka . . . . Eṟamañji Pemmaya-nâyakkar-kkumâra-pPeriya-Pemmaya-nâyakkar Têkkal Aruḷâḷa-nâdarkku dârâ-pûrvam-âga pramâṇam-paṇṇi kuḍuttên Têkkal-nâṭṭu Šîpatipaḷḷiyum Gôvinda-nâyakkar kaṭṭina peri-êriyum nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâṟkellaiyu kînôkkina kiṇaṟum mêl nôkkina maramum chatu-chchîrmaiyum utpaḍa Aruḷâḷa-nâdaṟkku amudupaḍi šâttupaḍi tiru-viḷakku tiru-mâlai tiru-ppaṇikku pala-paḍi-nimandatukkum sarvamânyam âga pramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍu-ttê tânattâkkum Šokkapperumâḷ-tâdarkkum Pemmaya-nâyakkanena inda dhammattukku ilaṅgaṇam-paṇṇinavan Geṅgai-kkarai . . . . râr-pašuvai konṟân pâvattai koḷḷuvân dhammattai rakshippân(pân) pâdam en-talai-mêlê šubham

astu Šîpatipaḷḷi chantrâditta-varaiyum sarvamânyam âga naḍatti-kkuḍukka-kaḍavôm Têkkal-nâṭṭu-nâṭṭavarôm ippaḍikku ivai Šômappan eḻuttu ivai Šembi-nâyan eḻuttu ivai Jayanâyan eḻuttu ivai Vai......n

21

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâptam 1278 n mêl šellâninṟa Dummakhi-saṁvatsarada Âni-mâsam mudal-tiyadi Emberumân aḍiyâril Šeṇḍikkâ-dêvi..magaḷ Malaiyâttai Šrîraṅga-nâyakiyâr Mâṇikkattukku Aruḷâla-nâdan kôvil mun-muṟaiyum Âlam-bâḻil peri-êriyilê padinaiṅ-guḷaga-kkaḻaniyum mêṟpaḍi ûrilê kaṇḍaga-kkollai-yum ivaḷ taṅgai Varadikku Nâchchiyâr kôyilil mun-muṟaiyum Âlam........ ....

22

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šagâptam 1278 n mêl šellâninṟa Dummakhi-saṁvatsarattu Âvaṇi-mâsam periya......Râjamâṇikkattukku Têkkal-nâṭṭu Âlambâḻil periya ê... l padinaiṅ-guḷaga-kkaḻaniyum mêṟpaḍi ûrilê kaṇḍaga-kkollaiyum šandrâditya-varai šellakkaḍavad-âgavum nâḷ-vaḻi nâḻi.prasâdamum šellakkaḍavad-âgavum kuḍuttôm sthânamum Šokkapperumâḷ-dâsarum Varadikku

23

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Vibha-varushattu Tai-mâdam.....ti svasti šrî......Šôḻa........ râjan..nâṭṭu Šoṇṇai-nâyakkan Iruga-šeṭṭi............Šokkapperumâḷḷukku šâdana......kuḍuttapaḍi Kuvaḷḷâla-nâṭṭu........kanpaḷḷi uṭpaṭṭa nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellai kiṇôkkina kiṇaṟum mênokkina maramum uṭpaḍa nilam aḍaṅgaluṅ-gaikkoṇḍu......kaḍavar......sarvamâniyam âga.............. ......i-ttanmattukku........Geṅgai-karai........kurâ-pašuvai......pâ-vattai koḷvar ivai Šoṇṇaiyan eḻuttu ivai......gaṇṇa eḻuttu ivai Iruga-šeṭṭi eḻuttu ivai Vîmâṇḍai....eḻuttu

24

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâpta-varusham 12.8 n mêl šellâninṟa Dhâtu-varushattu Aṟpaši-mâdam 20 tiyadi i-kkôyil-uḍaiya Šokka-pperumâḷ-tâdarena i-kkôyilil (y)Emberu-

mân-aḍiyâril......kku pramâṇam kuḍutta parišavadu i-kkôyil (y)Emberumanaḍiy-âḷ-ây......makkaḷ talaiyâ......gavum šêvikkum iḍattu i-kkôyiṟ tiruchchuṟ...lê..ru malaiyum......iru-nâḷi prasâdamum......nam..........
.vanda....rukku......mmadittu pramâṇam-paṇṇi kuḍuttên Šokkapperumâḷtâdarena Šokkapperumâḷ-tâdar eḻuttu

25

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Prajâpati-varushattu-pPaṅguni-mâda muda ti Šokkapperumâḷena Malai...rkku Âlambâḻalê Kachchi-koṇḍa.........

26

At the same village, on the wall of the Siṅgapperumâḷ temple to the west.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti.........1256 n mêṟ....ninṟa Šîmuka-varushattu Vaigâši-mâdam šimanu-mahâ..ṇa......Têkkalil....kêšuram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr tânataril Kûttabaṭṭaṟkum Pâla-baṭṭaṟkum tânattâṟkum udaka-piṟamâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍuttapaḍi i-nnâyanâṟku-chchâttuppaḍi.....tiru-mêṟ-pûchchu tiru-viḷakku tirunâḷ têvaikku......ttukkum naḍakkumbaḍi viḍuvitta dêvadânam Têkkal Malai-nâṭṭunâyakaṅ-jeyvâru Vaiyaṇaum Mârakûḷiyum........ .....maṟṟum uḷḷiṭṭa nâṭṭavarôm.........ṭṭil oubadu kuḷâvi muṭṭil ûr..Têkkalil....... ṟai-kkaḷaniyil viṭṭa kaṇḍaga 4 idukku vaḍa-pâṟkellai........kîḻ-pâṟkellai Naudikkuṭṭai Nandi-kkîḻ......ku mêṟku mêl-pâṟkellai Ilaükuḷi âṟṟukku kiḻakkum tenpâṟkellai Attikkuṭṭaikku vaḍakkum kaḻani kaṇḍagam nâlum........lai periya nâ...................

27

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâbdam 1250 idan mêl-chchellâniuṟa......varushattu Vaigâšimâda mudatti uḍaiyâr Šiṅgîšvara-uḍaiya-nâyanâr kôyiṟ-ttânattârum Pâla-baṭṭ....Nallâšârikku....chchaṅgiṟai-kiḻê dêvadânattil ivanukku kâṇiy-âga kuḍutta kaḻani kaṇḍagam........tta-varai naḍakka idukku-kkuṟai ilai

28

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti Šaka......lâninṟa Šrîmuka-varushattu svasti sama.....šraya šrîpṟithuvi-vallabha mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara Yâdhava-kulâmbara-

dvimaṇi sarva-chûḷâmaṇi ma.......prachaṇḍa êkâṅga-vîra asahâya-šûra šattakâ....tuṅga-Râma vayiripa-kaṇḍa Makara-râjya-nimmûla Šôḷa-râya-sthâpanâšâri Pâṇḍiya-râya-pratishṭhâšâri..ṅga-pratâpa-chchakra.............. šaḷa-vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêvar prithuvi-râjyam-paṇṇânirka Dâti-Sôme-daṇṇâyakkar makka....Vallappa-daṇṇâyakkar Têkkalil nâyanâr Šiṅgîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr kôyil-ttânattâṟkum Pâla-baṭṭarkkum pramâ...........ṇi-kkuḍutta parišâvadu Vaigâši-mâdam mudal-âga i-nnâyanârkku amudupaḍi šâttuppaḍi tiru-mê...... ttiru-viḷakkum tirunâḷ-ttêvaikkum tiru-ppaṇikkum kôyil parikarattukkum naḍakkum paḍikku Mâšandi-nâṭṭil dêvadânam âga Viṭṭirullâṇḍai-paḷḷi-kKavuṇḍakaṟaipaḷḷi..âga i-nnâṭṭil ûr iraṇḍum Eruma .....viḍubitta Kummalûr. Têkkal ....muṭṭil.onbadu kuḷaga âga ûr 2 Kuvaḷâla-nâṭṭil viḍuvitta kôra.. ....

29

At the same village, on a rock at the north end of Îšvarakere bund.

Uṅgi-Seṭṭiya maga Baiyari-Seṭṭi kaṭisida keṟe

30

On the same rock.

Manmata-saṁvatsaradalli kere jîrṇavâgi hôgi yiralâgi aramanêra adhînavâgi yidu aramanêru modalu kallugoṭiga dâyâdi Muniyana kere kaṭusu yendu aramanêru kêḷalâgi avanu tanage avakâša yillanda yida.. badalâgi aramanêru jîrṇa-udhâra mâḍi yandu koṭar âda-kâraṇa kere kaṭisidôra Tipayana magà Kaduripati arda-pâlu arda-pâluvaḷage Dore-gauḍa Haḷêpêṭe asaga Chinna

31

At the same village, on a rock at the west foot of the Bhûpatiyamma hill in the bêchirâkh village Koṇḍarâjahaḷḷi to the north.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

šrimatu Tô..šuramm-uḍaiyar kôyil tânattu-ppaṭṭar

32

At the same village, on the wall of the Kamaṭhêšvara temple, north of the village.

(Tamil characters.)

šubham astu svasti vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1464 neya Šubhakṛitu-saṁvatsarada Âshâḍha-šu 12 lu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara pûrva-dakshiṇa-pašchima-samudrâdhipati šrî-vîra-pratâpa šri......vîra-Achuta-

Râya-mahârâyaru prithvî-râjyam gaiûtam yiralu Pareyadava Râma-Nâyakara maga Yerapa-Nâyakaru Têkala Sômaya-dêvara Râmaya-Linga-dêvara stânika Nayinâraiya... koṭa darma-šâsana-kramav ent endare (rest illegible)

33

At Eruvaguḷi (same hobli), on a rock called Jôgi-guṭṭa.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chôḷa Mâman-aṅkakâṟa-tTêkkal-râyanena Raktâkshi-šammachcharattu Kâttigai-mâdam mudal Pâṅgal-vêḷâr magan Mâdêvarkku pudiš-âga kâḍu-veṭṭi pirppâḍu iṭṭu ûr-âga kaṭṭi karu-ppudaichchu Ilavaṅguḷi eṟupêr-âkki Ilaṅguḷi Mâdêvarkku ivv-Ilavaṅguḷi nañjai puñjai nâl-ppâl-elai(lai)yum Têkkal-nâṭṭu Ânaya-nâyakkar mariyâdi patt-âḷu..šêvagam âga kuḍuttêtan Têkkal-râyanena

34

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

suvatti širettiri Radari-samma..rattu Âmaṇṇan..ḍutta Ilavakuḷi..âṅgal-vêḷar kê..........gan Mâdêvarkku vaita pa............nâṭṭu..yârittu pôkkumâra naḍaka kuḍuttê

35

At Uḷḷêrahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone west of the Varadarâja-svâmi temple.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1447 Pârthiva-nâma-saṁvatsarada Bhâdrapada[.......]Vîraṇṇa-râhutaru tamage Krishṇa-Râya-mahârâya........nâyakatanakke pâlisida Têkala-sîme-veḷagaṇa Uḷḷeyarahaḷḷi ..kolada tambige sarvamânyada bhaṭa-vrittiyâgi koṭṭeü (usual imprecatory phrases)

36

At the same village, in Šâsana-hola.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Têkkal-râyar Šembondiyâgiyâr maganâr Kûttâḍun-têvar âna Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa Mâman-aṅkakâṟa Têkkal-râyanena Šakarai-yâṇḍu âyirattu-irunûṟṟu-iraṇḍu idanmêl šellâniṟa Vishu-saṁvatsarattu Mêsha-ravi Šittirai-mâdam mudal Vaṅgi-ppuṟattu Varadarâša-ppaṭṭa......rarkku neḍuṅgaṭṭu âga Kûtta-samudramum idukku............nilamum idukku aḍatta nañjai puñjai nâl-pâl-(y)ellaiyum kiḻ nôkkina kiṇaṟum mênôkkina maramum eppêrpaṭṭaduvum šantirâditta-varai uḷḷadiney-aḷavum šellakkaḍavad-âga darma-dânam âga dâna-

piramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍuttên Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Mâman-aṅkakâṟa Tèkkal-râyanena nila-vari avichchu-ppâṭṭam maṟṟum uḷḷa âyaṅgaḷum agappaḍa viṭṭên Tèkkal-râyanena .... âšai-ppaṭṭavanum .... piḻai-ninaichchavan Geṅgai-karaiyiṟ-kurâl-pašuvai koṉṟa pâpattil pukkâr-âga ippaḍikku ivai Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa..Mâman-aṅkakâṟa Tèkkal-râyar eḻuttu ippaḍikku ivai Varada-dêva.........ippaḍikku ivai Mudaligaḷ eḻuttu sva-dattâm para-dattâm vâ yô harêta vasundharâ shashṭim varsha-sahasrêṇa vishṭâyâjñâyatê kṛimi... ....

37

At the same village, on a rock called Šâsana-kallu-guṇḍu.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî sârvabhûma-chchakkaravartigaḷ šrî-Poyšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvar tôḷukkum vâḷukkuṅ-jeyam âga Têkkal-nâṭṭu-pPeriya-nâṭṭavarum Kêḻvi-mudaliyârum munb-uḷḷa adikârigaḷum Viruvi-nâyanum (y)iv-anaivômum Vaṅgi-ppuṟattu Varadarâša-baṭṭarukku makkaḷ marumakkaḷukkun-dâna-ppiramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍutta parisâvadu neduṅgaṭṭ-âga Kûtta-šamuttiram (v)iraṇḍu malaikku naḍu Pâṇanvaṇḍaikku-kkiḻakku Tammaṭṭi-kuṉṟa... mêṟku idukku naḍuv-uḷḷa kuṭṭai kuḷaṅgaḷu..nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyum maṟṟum eppêrpaṭṭa nila-varivugaḷum uḷppaṭ..dum dânam âga Tèkkal-râyar dâna-ppiramâṇam-ppaṇṇi-kkuḍuttapaḍiyê nâṅgaḷum dêvar tiru-mênikku naṉṟ-âga (y)i-nnâḷ uḷḷa varivugaḷ kâṇikkai Kâttigai-ppaḍi iûr-paḻaichcham avalambalam Âšuvika-kaḍamai (y)irâšanivandi kêḻvi-nivandi maṟṟum uḷḷa pala-varivugaḷum uṭpada udaka-ppiramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍuttôm Vâḻandâḻvâṟku (y)ivar viṭṭa Pirâmaṇarukkum idu šandirâdita-varai šellakkaḍavadu i-ttanmam .... yidukku aḻivu-piḻai-ninaittavan Geṅgai-kkaraiyil kurâl-pašuvai koṉṟân pâvaṅ-goḷvar

šrî-Bhûmi-dêvir-putrasya Vâturvaṇa-kulôtbhava |
svasti sarva-lôka-hitâtthâya Chitramêḻa .sya šâsanam ||

38

At Chambe (same hobli), in barber Muni Veṅkaṭa's garden.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti srî šâruvabûma-chchakkaravattigaḷ šrî-Poyšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvaṟkiyâṇḍu 30 âvadu mun-nâḷ Aiyyan-aṅkakkâṟa-tTèkkal-râyar âna Nâraṇa-dêvar Šakarai-yâṇḍu 1200 šeṉṟa nâḷ Bahudhânya-šamachcharattu Šittirai-mâdam Šemba-šamittiram-âna Amara-Nârâyana-šaturvêdi-maṅgalattukkum Toṭṭiganpaḷḷikku aḍaitta nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyum ka..ṭṭugaḷukku....dêvar tiru-mênikkum vâḷukkun-dôḷukkuñ-jeyam âga Tèkkal-nâṭṭu-pPeriya-nâṭṭavarum adikâri ..Viruvi-nâyanum.........mahâ-janaṅgaḷukku udaka-ppiramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍuttôm............Âšuvam avalambalam ûr-ppaḻachchaṅ-Gâttigai-paḍi.....

....varivu kâṇikkai maṟṟum eppêṟpaṭṭa šil-varivugaḷum atta-pûrṇam âga udaka-pramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍuttôm Tekkal-nâṭṭu-pPeriya-nâḍavarum adikârigaḷ Viruvi-nâyanum idu šandirâditta-varai šellakkaḍavadu i-ttanmattai aḻivu-piḻai-ninaichchavan Gengai-kkaraiyil-kkurâl-ppašuvai-kkonṟân pâvan-goḷvan

39

At Haḷepâḷya (same hobli), on a rock to the west.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî hari-râya-vibhâḷu bhâshaikku-ttappuva râyara gaṇḍan šrî-Hari-appa-uḍaiyarum Muttaṇa-uḍaiyarum Tekkal-nâṭṭu nâṭṭârkku kuḍutta muttirai-irâyasa-p...tangal-nâṭṭu-nâṭṭu-nâyagan-jeyvâr Vaiyyaṇan Kômuppanukku tangaḷ nâṭṭil Mâdaraišanpaḷḷi Veya-varushattu Vaigâši-mâdam mudal ivanukku kuḍangai mânibam âga ivv-ûrkk-aḍaitta nanšey punšey nâṟ-pâṟkellaikk-uṭpaṭṭa mêl nôkkina maramu..nôkkina kiṇaṟum dâna-mâniyam nîkki eppêṟppaṭṭa nilam aḍangalum tân vêṇḍum payiṟ-cheydukoḷḷakkaḍavar âgavum ivv-ûrukku varum putti.....tu-kkâṇikkai nal-yerudu naṟ-pašu kâṇikkai kaṭṭâyam Âšu-vam taṟi-irai uḷmâṟâṭṭam veṭṭi vîḍâram kiḻ-taṇḍu mêl-taṇḍu pûrvâyam apûrvâ-yam... eppêṟpaṭṭa varivum uṭpaḍa sarva-mâniyam âga ivanukku šandirâ-ditta-varaiyum naḍattakkaḍavad-âga-kkallilum šembilum veṭṭi-kkuḍuttôm

40

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Kômûppar kuḍangai Mâdarašanpaḷḷiyil Pâttiva-varushattu Panguni-mâdam 23 ti Šani-kkiḻamai Tiruvôṇatt-anṟu Iḷandêvan Šittara-dêvan Šiva-lôka-pavṛitti-paṇṇugaiyil Ulagarum Âdichcharum Pêr-âyiram-uḍaiyârum kaṇḍa Šivâlayamu nandâvânamum kiṇaṟum

41

At the same village, on a rock of Râjabhâvi to the south-east.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1500 neya Bahudhânya-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-šu 10 lu šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Saḷaka-Râja-Chikka-Tirumala-Râjayyanavara komâra šrî-Ranga-Râjayyanavara kônêri guṭṭa Narasiṁha

42

On the same rock.

Yiruganna-Vadeyara bâvi Kîlaka-saṁvatsarada Âśvaija-śu 15 Bhauma[vâ]ra

43

At Mâkârahalli (same hobli), on Kurusiddanahalli-dinne to the east.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî sârvabhûma-chchakkaravatti śrî-Poyśaḷa-vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu 37 vadu Khara-śammachcharattu Aṟpaśi-mâdam Têkkal-nâṭṭu-pPeriya-nâṭṭa-varum adikâri......... villâḷum...... .....dêvar tôḷukkum vâḷukkum jayam âga Śeṭṭa-śamuttirattil aśêsha-mahajanaṅgaḷukku mun-nâḷ Śeṭṭa-śamuttirattil kala....pâṅgal âna Âlappaḷḷi nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyuṅ-gîḷ-nôkkina kiṇaṟum mêl-nôkkina maramum maṟṟum eppêṟpaṭṭanavum śandirâditta-varai śellakkaḍavad-âga tanma-dânam âga dâna-ppiramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍuttôm Têkkal-nâṭṭu-pPeriya-nâḍavarôm ippaḍikku...........Viruvi-nâyan eḷuttu idaṟku aḻivu-piḷai.........................kurâl-paśuvai-kkonṟân pâvattê pôvân

44

At the same village, on a rock to the west.

(Gratha and Tamil characters.)

Mâvan-aṅkakâṟan-paḷḷi svasti śrî Śagâbdam 1305 idan mêṟ-chellâninṟa Rudhirôtgâri-saṁvatsarattu Tai..5 ti śrîmanu-Têkkal-nâṭṭu-nâṭṭu-nâyagañ-jeyvân.. .yâṇḍai-śîyarum..kundatil Śiṅgaya-nâyakkan Kambaṇanum Bhaṭṭa-bhâgavatikku śâsanam-paṇṇi-kkuḍutta pariśâvadu ivarkku......Â...paḷḷiyil ûrukku kiḻakkil Mâṅguṭṭai sarvamânyam âga chantrâditya-varai śellakkaḍavad-âga śâśanam-paṇṇi kuḍuttôm i-ttammattai keḍuttinavan Geṅgai-kkarai-il kurâl-paśuvai-kkonṟân pâvattilê pôvan

45

At Bannahalli (same hobli), on a rock to the west.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî sârvabhuvana-chchakkaravatti śrî-Pôśaḷa-vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvarkku yâṇḍu 16 âvadu Tai-mâdam 10 vadu nâḷ mudal Têkkal-nâṭṭu-pPeriya-nâṭṭa-varu nâṭṭu-nâyagañ-jeyvâr...... vêḷâr Mayilâṇḍaiyu nâṭṭu-nâyagañ-jeyvâr Śembi-dêvarum.........Mayilâṇḍai(y)-tTêkkal-nâṭṭavarukku śrî-Mâhêśurâṟkum...........kuḍutta pariśâvadu Têdakkal-nâṭṭil dêvar-dânam tiruviḍai-

yâṭṭam paḷḷichchantam baṭṭa-viritti uḷḷiṭṭanavum (y)iṟaiy-ili .... viṭṭômm-Irâmanâ-Dêvar tôḷukkum vâḷukkum nanṟ-âga amudupaḍi šâttuppaḍi tiru.. paḷḷikk-uḍal-âga-chchellakkaḍavad-âga........ruvi-nâṭṭu........vârum.... ....nâṅgaḷum sarvamâniyam-âga viṭṭôm tâṅgaḷum amudupaḍi šâttu-ppaḍi tiru-ppaṇiyuñ-jeyvittu anubavippadu idu šandirâditta-varai šellakkaḍa-vadu inda tâdana-kâriyam (y)ilaṅgaṇam-paṇṇinâr uṇḍâgil Geṅgai-kkaraiyil kurâl-pašuvai-kkonṟân pâvaṅ-goḷḷakkaḍavan

46

At Timmanâyakanahaḷḷi (Têkal hobli), on a rock near the wasteweir of the tank.

šubham astu vijayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varusha 1430 neya Vibhava-saṁvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-šu 5 lu šrîmatu Têkalu-sîmeya dêvaru sthânika......... neyada Râma.....Tippaya.....yage koṭṭa šâ..........šrî-dêvara..........ṭida Timmasamudra............kîḷ-êriya...........gaddeyanu nimma putra-pautra-pâramparyavâgi anubhavisaluḷḷavaru yî-kîḷ-êriya...............nitya-amṛita-paḍige.....................sarvamânyavâgi (on another side) šâsanada ....Gôpa-Râya...............hadinaidu-koḷa[ga]-gaddeyannu nîvu putra-pautra-pâramparyavâgi nimage dânâdhi.......... âgi â-chandra-sthâyiyâgi anubhavisikoṇḍu sukhadalu ihudu sthânika-Nayanârayyage..... yakke yôgyavâgi anubhavisuvadu Tambayyanige yikkaḷa-gadde Gummayyanige yikkaḷa-gadde dânada gaddegaḷige vopa šrî-Nandi-Kempaṇṇa-baraha

47

At Nûṭava (same hobli), on a rock near the fort gate.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushagaḷu 1679 Îšvara-saṁvatsara-da Kârttika-šu 10 Šukravâradallu kempina Tambi-Seṭra sâmpradâyadalli Vî-raṇṇa ettisidantâ ûru-bâgilu maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî šrî šrî-Jayanâtha

48

At Hirimale (same hobli), on a rock in the koḍige field north-west of the village.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1762 neya Šârvari-saṁ || Mâgha-šu 7 rallu Hirimale-kôṭe-mânnyada vivaravu

49

At Huḷadênhaḷḷi (Huḷadênhaḷḷi hobli), on the bund of the koḍige tank.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

..............nâr-pâl-ellaiyuṅ-gîḷ nôkkina kiṇaṟu mêl nôkkina maramum vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar..ṇṇakka...l....................nâṭṭu-nâyagañ...vâr

...............ṇan.........adikâri Ponnaya...........ṇayan........
šandrâditya-varai šella........dhârâ-pûrvam âga udakam-paṇṇi..........
....................ṇṇinavan Geṅgai-karaiyiṟ..... ..šuvai koṉṟa. ....
van

50

At Gaṇḍagêhaḷḷi (same hobli), on a rock to the north-east of the village.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 169........li Nandana-saṁ ‖ Chayitra-šu 15 llu šrî..Râja-nâyakitti Vîra....nâyanî vaṁša-.dra-.........gagana ..... alipu.....charuvu kindinu..20... nâluni putra ......parala ......mbukoni sukhigâ.... vuunadi...........

51

At Bommanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a rock to the south of the village.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâha[na]-šaka-varusha 1456 neya Jaya-saṁvatsara-Mâgha-šu 7 llu šrîmanu râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa Achyuta-Râya-mahârâyaru........

52

At Châmanahaḷḷi attached to Huḷadénahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone on the Châmanahaḷḷi diṇṇe.

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-šabda Pallavânvaya-šrî-prithivî-vallabha Pallava-kula-tilaka Padmagâšraya šrîmad-Ayyapa-Dêva pṛithivi-râjya geyye Eṟeyappana paripanthi Navilûra Siṭiyapêndran arasarava band aṭṭidar aṭṭ irid uḷid ântar âutu vaḍadu kaṭu kâdu sattaru dunilu paramagaṭṭa

53

At Gônûr (same hobli), on a stone lying to the west of Piḷḷegauḍa's kuṇṭe in the jungle belonging to the village.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

oru te..na Širiya...markku i-nañjai mmuṭṭâmal naḍakakaḍavadu ippaḍi ivai Tâmarai....na.palavan Âvuḍaiyârkku..šrî-Mahêšvara-rakshai

54

At Châkalahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in front of the Gôpâlasvâmi temple.

svasti šrî sakalâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana 1522 ane Šârvari-saṁvatsara-Âshâḍa-šu 5 yandu šrî-Gô ..Yimmaḍi-Tammaya-Gauni-ayyavâru bahasida râjaka agrahâra yînu yichina.............

55

At Mêkalanâyakanapâḷya (same hobli), on a rock to the north-west of the village.

Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1.32 lu Pramâdi-nâma-saṁvatsaraṁ Bâdrapada-šu..llu bâlada........ Veṅkaṭa-Vîra-Nâyaka Nârâyaṇare koṭâramann etire Chaṇṇa .. šasana

56

On the same rock.

šrî-râyalu mirâcha Vîramaṇa-komâruḍu Srîramaṇa-koṭâra-baṇḍa

57

At Mâsti (same hobli), on copper plates in possession of the šânabhôga.

(1 *b*) namas tuṅga-etc. ||

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šakâbdâḥ 1499 t | eli vartamâna-Îšvara-nâma-saṁvatsarada Phâlguṇa-ba 30 Šanivâra šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-Tirumala-Dêva-Râya-mahârâyar-ayyanavaru Chandragiriyallu ratna-siṁhâsanârûḍharâgi pṛithvî-sâmrâjyaṁ gaivutt iralu chaturttha-gôtrada Yalahaṅka-nâḍa-prabhugaḷâda Nañjê-Gauḍaravara pautrarâda Kempa-Nañjê-Gauḍaravara putrarâda Hiriya-Kempê-Gauḍaravaru Srîvatsa-gôtrada Âpastamba-sûtrada Yajuš-šâkhâdhyâyigaḷâda Varadayyaṅgâra pautrarâda Timmappayyanavara putrarâda Tirumalayyanavarige barasikoṭa bhû-dâna-dharma-šâsana-patra-kramav ent endare namma âḷivike Beṅgaḷûru-sîmege saluva Voratûru-hôbaḷiyalu î-Voratûru-grâma 1 Soruhuṇise-grâma 1 Hâruvahaḷḷi-grâma 1 an[tu] grâma 3 nnu sarvamânyavâgi sûryôparâga-puṇya-kâladalu dakshiṇa-Vârâṇasiy enipa Kakudgiriyalu šrî-Gaṅgâdharêšvara-svâmi-sannidhiyalu Paramêšvarârpaṇa-buddhiyinda sarvamânyavâgi sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dhârâpûrvakavâgi dhâreyan eradu koṭev âdakâraṇa î-sarvamânya-agrahâra-grâma 3 kke saluva chatus-sîmey-oḷagâda nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa-akshîṇa-âgâmi-siddha-sâdhyagaḷemba ashṭa-bhôga-têjas-svâmyagaḷannu dânâdhi-kraya-vinimaya-bhôgyaṅgaḷige yôgyavâgi nîvu nimma putra-pautra-pâramparyavâgi â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi î-Varutûru-Soruhuṇise-grâma 2 kke ashṭaka 8 ke gaṇa-saṅkhê-vṛitti 64 ke yajamânâṁ[II *a*]ša ardhake kshêtra 32 vuḷida ashṭaka 4 ke kshêtra 32 prakâra Hâruvahaḷḷi-grâma 1 ke nimage yêka-bhôjya-prakâra anubhavisikoṇḍu sukhadalli yihadu (donees' and donor's descent etc. twice repeated) yendu barasikoṭṭa tâmra-dharma-šâsana-patra || (usual final verses)

> ašvamêdha-sahasrâṇi vâjapêya-šatâni cha |
> kṛitvâ yat phalam âpnôti bhûmi-dânât tad ašnutê ||
> gaṇyantê pâṁsavô lôkê gaṇyantê varsha-bindavaḥ |
> na gaṇyatê Vidhâtrâpi vipra-dattâ vasundharâ ||

59

At the same village, on a stone in the fort.

varisha vo. .974.... Nandana-saṁvatsa....... ra-âkhya...... suṇḍa Nukkiyûra ...... Mâraya Suṅgilûra...... bânasa yandu mâna...... ratiya baṭṭa Râjêndra.....ḷika liṅgi..... Kalvâḷya. . likappa . . Kali-nivaraṇa.........

60

At the bêchirâkh village Vommasandra (same hobli), in a field to the east.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî mahâ-maṇḍališuvaran Tirupuvanamalla-purâdirâyan Attiyâṇḍai taṅgai... ḷvârena.................... Mêlai-mâ.... gaikku vaḍakku Nâga... ... .mêṟkku tanma-dânam-âga viṭṭên idukku........ van Gaṅgai-karaiyil kurâl-pašuvai konṟa pâvaṅ-goḷvân

61

At Triṇisi (same hobli), near the oil-mill to the south-east.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍaḷêšura arirâya-vibhâḷa bâshaikku-ttappuva râyara gaṇḍan šrî-vîra-Ariappa-uḍaiyavarkku Šakâbtam 1268 mêl šellâninṟa Veya-varushattu Âvaṇi-mâšam 20 tiyadi šrîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍaḷêšuran Ariya-Vallappa-deṇṇâyakka svêpaṭṭa Vallapparkku pramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍutta parišavadu Mâšandi-nâṭṭil toṟu..... pon 80.... ḍalanpaḷḷi pon 30 m âga ûr iraṇḍukkum pon 110 m kaikkoṇḍu ivv-ûrgaḷukku aḍaitta nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâk-kkellaiyil dêvadânam tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam niṅgal âga kîḻ nôkkiya kiṇaṟum mêl nôna mara-mum uṭ nilattil ka.... kai... riya........ kel........ ka nall-erudu naṟ-pašu .... ṭṭâr-pâṭṭam ivv-ûril. . ṅgal .... koḷ.... ka............... uḷ. . . . ṭṭamum..... ve........... ya koṇ...... koḷḷa............

62

At Mukkaḍeguṭṭe (same hobli), on a rock to the north-east of the village.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1164 neya Šubhakṛit-saṁvatsarada Bhâdrapada-šu 12 llu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara . . pûrva-dakshiṇa-pašchima-samudrâdhîšvara šrî-pratâpa-šrî-Veṅ-

kaṭa-Râya-mahârâyaru prithvî-râjyam geyuttam iralu Mâsitti-Aḷḷâḷanâtha-dêvarige pêṭheyava-Râma-Nâyakara maga Yaṟada-Nâyakaru koṭṭa dharmma-śâsana Vandinakayya-nâḍinoḷagaṇa Têkal-kôṭeya Mukkaṟe-grâmakke salu[va]-chatus-sîmenu kramavâgi . . sûryya-grahaṇa-puṇya - kâladallu Tirumala-Râya-Voḍeyarige dharmavâgi Allâḷanâtha-dêvara . . . . . . naivêdya-pûje . . . . yakke dhâreyan eṟadu koṭṭa dharmma-śâsana-mânya . . . . . . (usual final verse)

63

At Kôḷaṭṭi (same hobli), on a stone near the Kañchugâra-tank to the north-west of Râjênahaḷḷi.

svasti śrî Dilipayya prithivî-râjyam geyye Ayappa-Dêva Daḍiga vaḍe . . . .

64

At Ahanya (same hobli), at the Timmarâyasvâmi temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

. . . . Veguda . . . . mâda - muda . . . . prasâyi . . . . magan Pamma . . . . aṇaśum . . . . rva . . . . kku pra . . . . paḍi . . na . . . . tan pulattil . . . . . . śamuttiramum . . . . . kku mâniyam . . . . . li . . . . kaṇḍa . . . . yamâgavu . . . . ḍaṇa . . . . i-kaṇḍamu . . . . . . ya . . . . tu . . . . dâna . . . ṇḍu . . . . ka . . . .

65

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

. . . . manimai ippaḍi . . . . ppam pratâpa-śrî . . . . . lu veṭṭu Pammayaṇa tiru-mugappaḍi iduku tambi . . . .

66

At the same village, on a rock at Gôvu-diṇṇe.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Bahudhânya-varshattu Mârgaḷi-mâdam śrîmanu-mahâ-prasâyitta Irâma-nâyakkar kumâra śrîmanu - Pammaya - nâyakka . . . . ku kallu - nâṭṭi kuḍutta pariśâvadu ivaṟku Śeṭṭi-gâmuṇ . . . . . dinaiṅ-guḷaga . . kaṭṭi mâ . . . . giyum sarva . . . . ḷalla . . . . ttôn . . . . . râl . . . . kon . . . . . . kuva . . . . Pammaya . . . .

67

At Dodda Kalhaḷḷi (same hobli).

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî......svatti-chchiri Sakâbda.1224 idan mêl šellâninṟa Plava-varshattu Mârgaḻi-mâdam 22 ti Sôma-vârattu nâḷ šrîmat-pratâpa-chakravatti šrî-Pôšaḷa-vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêvar....nâṭṭu-kKundâṇiyil tiruv-Irâmišvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanârkku Mâšandi-nâṭṭu Niḻala........Kalpaḷḷiyum idan.........gaḷum nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyum šittâyamum pala-varivu kâṇikkai anaitt-âyaṅgaḷum udaka-pûrvam âga sarva......niyam-âga kuḍuttôm i-ttanmattai mâṟṟinavan Geṅgai-kkaraiyil kurâṟ-pašuvai konṟân pâvattê pôvân šrî-Mâhêšvara-rakshai

68

At the bêchirâkh village Bâkârhaḷḷi (same hobli).

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrîmanu-mahâ-prasâyittan...râyannena Šiṅgarukku...............kkum dâna-pramâṇam parišâvadu......rshattu Šittara-mâsa-mudal......nâṭṭil Periya-nâṭṭavarum gâmiṇḍarum adikâri Vayaṇa .....Vallâḷa-Dêvar tôḷukkum vâḷukkum jayam-âga Mâšanti-nâṭṭil Toṟalpaḷḷi nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyum.......................nubhavi.. ....

69

At Lakkûr (Lakkûr hobli), on a stone near the Narasiṁhasvâmi temple.

râja-šrî-Lachirâma-Jamêdâravarige kôṭe-koḍige koṭadu hola-kha 2 kaṇḍuga yi-jâru putra-pautra-pâramparíyâgi koṭu (usual imprecatory phrases)

70

On a rock in the field of Muniveṅkaṭaiya to the south-west of the same village.

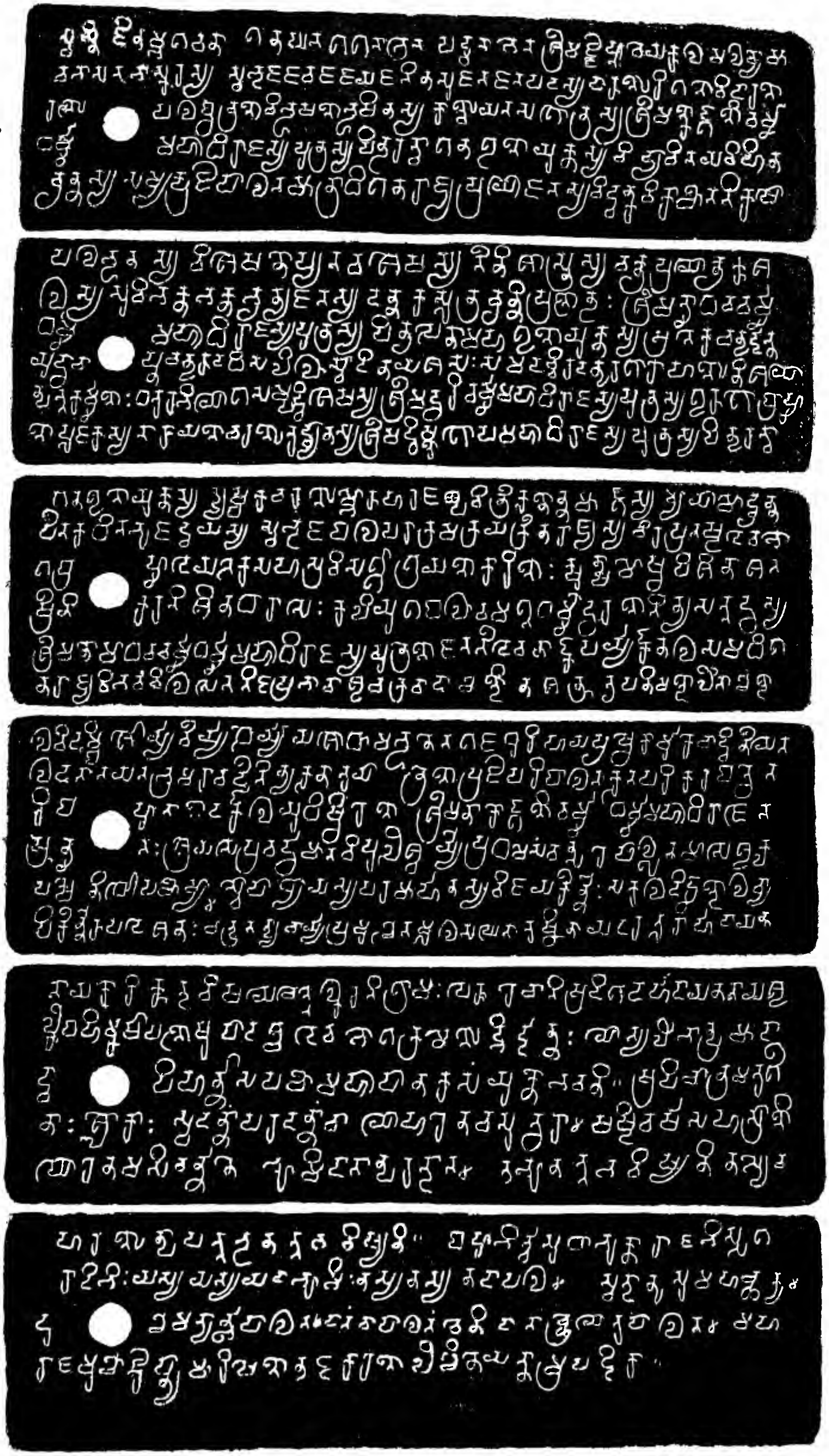
.......Mâdappa-Nâyakaru go....Gauḍage ho..gaddeya koḍisidanû (usual imprecatory phrases)

71

At the same village, on the basement of the Sômêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

šrîmat-pratâpa-chakravatti šrî-Hoyšaḷa-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêva-arašar Kundâṇi-râjyam Virivi-nâḍu Murašu-nâḍu Mâšandi-nâḍu Šokkanâyan-paṟṟu munnâna ellâ ....va-sthânaṅgaḷil maḍa-patigaḷukkum sthânâpatigaḷukkum viṇṇappañ-



Ib

IIa

IIb

IIIa

IIIb

IVa

NONAMANGALA PLATES (No. 2)

jeyya-ppeṟa nôkki.....yûr Tirukkaṇḍîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr dêvadânam maḍa-ppuṟam âna kollai kaḻani uḷḷadukku dârâ-pûrvam-âga udakam-paṇṇi sarva-mânyam-âga-kkuḍuttôm Plava-varushattu Mârgiḻi-mâdam 22 nti Tiṅgaḷ-kiḻamai nâḷ mudal-âga svasti šrî Parichchhêdi-kaṇḍi-îšvaram namakkum nammuḍaiya râjyattukkum nanṟ-âga pûjaiyum amudum pôgaṅgaḷum tiru-ppaṇiyum kuṟaiv-vaṟa naḍatti namakku aṟpudaiyam-âga vâḻttiy-iruppadu

72

At Noṇamaṅgala (same hobli), on *copper-plates of the Jaina-basti in ruins.

(I*b*) svasti jitaṁ bhagavatâ gata-ghana-gaganâbhêna Padmanâbhêna šrîmaj-Jânhavêya-kulâmala-vyômâvabhâsana-bhâskarasya sva-bhuja-javaja-jaya-janita-sujana-janapadasya dâruṇâri-gaṇa-vidâraṇa-raṇôpalabdha-vraṇa-vibhûshaṇa-bhûshitasya Kâṇvâyanasa-gôtrasya šrîmat-Koṅgaṇivarmma-dharmma-mahâdhirâjasya putrasya pitur anvâgata-guṇa-yuktasya vidyâ-vinaya-vihita-vṛittasya samyak-prajâ-pâlana-mâtrâdhigata-râjya-prayôjanasya vidvat-kavi-kâñchana-nikashô[II *a*]pala-bhûtasya višêshatô'py anavašêshasya nîti-šâstrasya vaktṛi-prayôktṛi-kušalasya suvibhakta-bhakta-bhṛitya-janasya Dattaka-sûtra-vṛitti-praṇêtuḥ šrîman-Mâdhavavarmma-dharmma-mahâdhirâjasya putrasya pitṛi-paitâmaha-guṇa-yuktasya anêka-châturddanta-yuddhâvâpta-chatur-udadhi-salilâsvâdita-yašasaḥ samada-dvirada-turagârôhaṇâtišayôtpanna-karmmaṇaḥ dhanur-abhiyôga-sampad-višêshasya šrîmadd-Harivarmma-mahâdhirâjasya putrasya guru-gô-Brâhmaṇa-pûjakasya Nârâyaṇa-charaṇânudhyâtasya šrîmad-Vishṇu-gôpa-mahâdhirâjasya putrasaya pitur anvâ[II *b*]gata-guṇa-yuktasya Tryambaka-charaṇâmbhôruha-rajaṟ-pavitrîkṛitôttamâṅgasya vyâyâmôdvṛitta-pîna-kaṭhina-bhuja-dvayasya sva-bhuja-bala-parâkrama-kraya-krîta-râjyasya chira-pranashṭa-dêva-bhôga-Brahmadêya-naika-sahasra-visarggâgrayaṇa-kâriṇaḥ kshut-kshâmô-shṭa-pisitâšana-prîtikara-nišita-dhârâsêḥ Kali-yuga-balâvamagna-dharmmôddharaṇa-nitya-sannaddhasya šrîmatô Mâdhavavarmma-dharmma-mahâdhirâjasya putrêṇa jananî-dêvatâṅka-paryyaṅka-tala-samadhigata-râjya-vibhava-vilâsêna nija-prabhâvâṁšu-chakravâḷâkhaṇḍita-šatru-nṛipati-maṇḍalênâkhaṇḍa-[III *a*]la-viḍambi-šauryya-vîryya-dhairyya-yašô-dhâma-bhûtêna gaja-dhuri haya-pṛishṭhê kârmmukê châdvitîyêna lalanâ-nayana-bhramarâvaḷî-nitya-kṛitânuyâtrêṇa prajâ-paripâlana-kṛita-parikara-bandhêna kiṁ bahunâ idaṅ-Kali-Yudhishṭhirêṇa šrîmatâ Koṅguṇivarmma-dharmma-mahâdhirâjêna âtmanaḥ šrêyasê pravarddhamâna-vipulaišvaryyê prathamê saṁvatsarê Phâlguna-mâsê šukla-pakshê tithau pañchamyâṁ sôpâdhyâyasya param-Ârhatasya Vijaya-kîrttêḥ sakala-diṅ-maṇḍalavyâpi-kîrttêr upadêšataḥ Chandranandy-âchâryya-pramukhêna Mûla-saṅghênânushṭhitâya Uranûr-Ârhatâyata [III *b*]nâya Kôrikunda-vishayê Vennelkarani-grâmaḥ Perûr-Êvâni-Aḍigaḷ-Arhadâyatanâya

* Found in the earth.

šulka-bahishkarshâpaṇêshu pâdaš cha dêva-bhôga-kramêṇâdbhir ddattaḥ yo'sya lôbhâd pramâdâd vâpi harttâ sa pañcha-mahâ-pâtaka-samyuktô bhavati apichâtra Manu-gîtâh šlôkâḥ

sva-dattâṁ para-dattâṁ vâ yô harêta vasundharâm ।
shashṭi-varsha-sahasrâṇi ghôrê tamasi varttatê ॥
bhûmi-dânât paraṁ dânaṁ na bhûtaṁ na bhavishyati ।
tasyaiva[IV *a*]haraṇât pâpaṁ na bhûtaṁ na bhavishyati ॥

(two usual verses) mahârâja-mukhâjñaptyâ Mârishêṇa tvaṭṭakârêṇa likhitêyaṁ tâmra-paṭṭikâ

73

On copper plates of the same place.

[I *b*] svasti namas Sarvvajñâya ॥ jitam bhâgavatâ gata-ghana-gaganâbhêna Padmanâbhêna šrîmaj-Jânhavêya-kulâmala-vyômâvabhâsana-bhâskarasya sva-bhuja-javaja-jaya-janita-sujana-janapadasya dâruṇâri-gaṇa-vidâraṇa-raṇôpalabdha-vraṇa-vibhûshaṇa-bhûshitasya Kâṇvâyanasa-gôtrasya šrîmat-Koṅgaṇivarmma-dharmma-mahâdhirâjasya putrasya pitur anvâgata-guṇa-yuktasya vidyâ-vinaya-vihita-vṛittasya [II *a*] samyak-prajâ-pâlana-mâtrâdhigata-râjya-prayôjanasya vidvat-kavi-kâñchana-nikashôpala-bhûtasya višêshatô'py anavašêshasya nîti-šâstrasya vaktṛi-prayôkṛi-kušalasya su-vibhakta-bhakta-bhṛitya-janasya Dattaka-sûtra-vṛitti-praṇêtuḥ šrîman-Mâdhavavarmma-dharmma-mahâdhirâjasya putrasya pitṛi-paitâmaha-guṇa-yuktasya anêka-chaturddanta-yuddhâvâpta-chatur-udadhi-salilâsvâdita-yašasaḥ samada-dvirada-turagârôhaṇâtišayôtpanna-karmmaṇaḥ šrîmadd-Harivarmma-mahâdhirâjasya putrasya guru-gô-Brâhmaṇa-pûjakasya Nârâyaṇa-charaṇânudhyâ [II *b*] tasya šrîmad-Vishṇugôpa-mahâdhirâjasya putrêṇa pitur anvâgata-guṇa-yuktêna Tryambaka-charaṇâmbhôruha-rajaḥ-pavitrîkṛitôttamâṅgêna vyâyâmôdvṛitta-pîna-kaṭhina-bhuja-dvayêna sva-bhuja-bala-parâkrama-kraya-krita-râjyêna kshut-kshâmôshṭha-pisitâšana-prîtikara-nisita-dhârâsinâ šrîmatâ Mâdhavavarmma-mahâdhirâjêna âtmanaḥ šrêyasê pravarddhmâna-vipulaišvaryyê trayôdašê saṁvatsarê Phâlgunê mâsê šukla-pakshê tithau pañchamyâṁ šrîmad-Vîra-dêva-šâsanâmbarâvabhâsana-sahasrakarasya âchâryya-Vîra-dêvasya [III *a*] nija-kṛitânta-para-râddhânta-pravîṇasya upadêšanât Mudukottûra-vishayê Pebboḷal-grâmê Arhadâyatanâya Mûla-saṅghânushṭitâya mahâ-taṭâkasya adhastât dvâdaša-khaṇḍukâvâpa-mâtra-kshêtraṁ cha Toṭṭa-kshêtraṁ cha Paṭu-kshêtraṁ cha Kumârapura-grâmaš cha êtat sarvvaṁ sa-sarvva-parihâra-kramêṇâdbhir ddattaḥ yô'sya lôbhât pramâdâd vâpi harttâ sa pañcha-mahâ-pâtaka-saṁyuktô bhavati apichâtra Manu-gîtâ[ḥ] šlôkâ[ḥ]

sva-dattâṁ para-dattâṁ vâ yô harêta vasundharâṁ ।
shashṭi-varsha-sahasrâṇi ghôrê tamasi varttatê ॥

(other usual final verses)



NOṆAMANGALA PLATES (MR-73)

74

At the same village.

.......Koṅgaṇi prithivi-râjyaṁ geyuttire.........koṭṭôr (imprecatory phrases)

75

At Pura (same hobli), on a stone north-west of the village.

vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1488 neya salluva Akshaya-saṁvatsarada [....]ba-dašamiyallu šrî-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-....Dêva-Râya-mahârâyaru râjyaṁ........... Pura........

76

On a stone at Tambuhaḷḷi (same hobli).

šrî-Vêṅkaṭêšvarasya..................... svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1685 neyallu Chitrabhânu-nâma-saṁvatsara-uttarâyaṇa-Chaitra-ba 5 Sthiravâra-Jêshṭhâ-nakshatra......... ....sakulâbdhi-chandrarâda Gôpâla-Siṅgaravara pavutrarâda Râmachandraravara putrarâda Hṛidaya-Râmaravara.......šrî-svâmi âkhyâtavâgi sadâ barat.... Bhairâgigaḷu Brâhmarugaḷige ni......nitya avara vechchakke âgi paragaṇa Hosakôṭe sammatu Havêli taraph Lakkûrige salluva mavuje Tambihaḷḷi-grâma 1 kke Šârvari..1583 rallu varushakke salluva yalle chatus-sîme..... ....

78

At the boundary of Channarâyapura and the jôḍi village Gônûr (same hobli).

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Tribhuvanamalla-puravâdarâyar âna Kâmattâḷuvâr tiru-mênikku naṉṟ-âga Šubhakṛit-saṁvaṟsara-mudal-âga Mâšandi-nâṭṭuk.......ṅgala............Âṇḍânukkum amu..Irâgavanukkum Allâḷa-pperumâḷukkum Ko..valaṟ-kûttanukkum Širiya Allâḷa-pperumâḷukkum Vaṅgi... ttu-tTiruva....pperumâḷukku mâkuttagai Aḻagiyânukkum âga-pPirâmaṇar eḻuvaṟkum tâm âga.aiṅ-gaṇḍaga-kkollai te..ṅgaḷ paḍikku-tten-kiḻakku-ppega ..ttâ..viṭṭên Kam....magan Nallâṇḍaiy-âna Kômuttanena i-ttanmattai mâṟṟa ninakkum avan Geṅgai(gai)-karaiyil kurâl-pašuvai vadittân pâvattu viḻuvân

79

At Kôḍihaḷḷi (same hobli).

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Šakâptam........8 Kaliyuga-varusham 4468 idan mêṟ-chellâninṟa Plavaṅga-varushattu Šitrâ-mâsam 15 tiyadi svasti šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara arirâya-vibhâṭa bhâshege tappuva râyara gaṇḍa šrî-vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-uḍaiyar Muḷavây-paḍaivîṭṭil pri..virâjyam-paṇṇânikka......ya-dhaṇṇâyakkarum Dukkaṇṇana-varum Erumaṟai-nâṭṭil nâṭṭavarum

80

On a stone in the boundary of Varadaṇḍuhaḷḷi to the north of the western sluice of Mâlûr Doḍḍakere.

šrî-Gaṇâdhipatayê namaḥ

namas tuṅga—etc. ||

svasti vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1685 neya Chitrabhânu-saṁvatsarada uttarâyaṇê Vasanta-ṛitau Chaitra-mâsa-kṛishṇa-pakshê 2 Sthira-vârê šrîmatu mahâ-puṇya-kâladalu Bhâradvâja-gôtrada.................. pautrarâda Râmachandraravara putrarâda Hṛidaya-Râma-Jamâdârravaru barasi koṭṭa dharma-šâsana-kramav ent endaḍe paragaṇa Hosakôṭê havêlige saluva taraphu Mâlûru-hôbaḷige salluva Varadaṇḍuhaḷḷi-grâma Mâlûru šrî-Šaṅkara-Nârâyaṇa-svâmi-sêvârthav âgi...dîpikâ-yantra-šishya-parichâraka... ....koṭṭu yidê-Mâlûra-grâmakke yalle chatus-ssîme................ ....

81

At the same village, a sannad in possession of Jôḍidâr.

šrî-Râma šrî-Vêṅkaṭêšvara-svâmi svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-var-shaṅgaḷu 1683 Vikrama-nâma-saṁ- | rada Kârtika-šuda 15 sômôparâga-mahâ-puṇ-ya-kâladallu Bhâradvâja-gôtrarâda Chayisa-kulâbdhi-chandrarâda Gôpâla-Siṅga-navara pautrarâda Râmachandra-putrarâda Hṛidaya-Râma-Jamâ[ttâ]dârara-varu || Kauṇḍiṇya-sa-gôtrarâda Âpastamba-sûtrarâda Yajuš-šâkhâdhyâyigaḷâda Râmachandra-bhaṭara pautrarâda Gôvinda-bhaṭara putrarâda Vêṅkaṭâchârya-ravarige barasi koṭṭa bhû-dâna-dharma-šâsana-dâna-patra-krama hêg andare tarapa Mâlûru-sammatu Havêlî-paragaṇe Hosakôṭege saluva Varadaṇḍahaḷḷi-grâmadalli su-kshêtravâgi yiruvantâ râgi-hola ba 30 kasabê-kerê-keḷage yî-grâmada paṭê-gadeyalli gade kha ¦ yî-hattu-koḷaga-bhûmi-svâsthyavannu sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvakavâgi ... divya-šrî-pâdâravindagaḷige prîtiyâgi nimage dâna-rûpakavâgi koṭṭu yidhêve yî-svâsthyake saluvantâ nidhi-nikshêpa-

jala-taru-pâshâṇa-akshîṇa-âgâmi-siddha-sâdhyagaḷ emba ashṭa-bhôga-têjas-svâmyagaḷunnu grihârâma-kshêtra-sahitavâgi dânâdhi-kraya-bhôgya-yôgyavâgi nimma putra-pautra-pâramparyavâgi anubhavisikoṇḍu nammana âšîrvâdâ mâḍikoṇḍu sukhadalli yiruvadu yendu tri-karaṇa-tri-vâchakadayinda barakoṭṭa dâna-patra || (usual final verses)

82

At Channarâyapura (same hobli), on a stone lying to the north-west of Gavi-guṭṭa of the Channarâya temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kaliyuga-varusham 4442 idil šellâninṟa Šakâbta 1263 mêl šellâninṟa Vishu-varushattu Šittirai-mâdam mudal svasti samasta-bhuvanâšrayam prativi-vallabam mahârâjadêva râja-paramêšvara parama..ṭṭâ.ka.....gaṇḍa Yâdava-kulâmbara-dyumaṇi sa....ga-chû..mâṇikka malairâja-râja Malaiporuḷu gaṇḍa gaṇḍa-bêruṇḍa Šôḷa-râya-stâpanâchâriya Pâṇḍiya-râya-pratishṭhâchâriya Šêtu-mûla-jayastamba nigaḷâṅka-pratâpa-chchakkaravatti šrî-Poyšaḷa-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar sa..râjyam-paṇṇi aruḷâninṟa nâḷil šrîmanu-mâ-pradhâna Dâti-Šingaya-deṇṇâyakar tambiyâr Vallappa-deṇṇâyakar vâšalil pradânigaḷil Taḻuvachchitta Viṭṭappanavar svasti šrî Pullayûr-nâṭṭil .....yagañ-jeyvâr Tuṟavarnâyanukku-ttaṇḍa....vittadukku kuḍaṅgaikku-chchâdana-pramâṇam-paṇṇikkuḍutta parišâvadu i-nnâṭṭil Tattilikk-aḍaitta nañjey punšey nâṟ-pâṟk-ellaikkuṭpaṭṭa nilam aḍaṅgalum sarvamânyam-âga šandirâ(dirâ)ditta-varai šellakkaḍavad-âga-chchâdana-pramâṇam-paṇṇi-kkuḍutôm inda........llilum šembilum ....ḍuttôm Viṭṭapparum Naḍapparum......................
..

83

At Doḍḍa Kaḍatûr (same hobli), in Basaṇṇa's field.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Pôšaḷa-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar prithivi-râjyam-paṇṇi aruḷâniṟa kâlattu Plavaṁga-varshattu Rishabha-nâyaṟṟu pûrva-pakshattu Trayôdašiyum Brihaspati-vâramum Aviṭṭamum Šubha-yôgamum Bâlava-karaṇamum peṟṟa iṟṟai-nâḷ Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṭṭalattu Mâsanti-nâṭṭil Mêlamukkil Tirumaṟai-paṟṟil i-nnâṭṭukku kaḍavaṟ âna manu-ma....Pramâṇananum....vari Allappâra..ṅgaṇṇanum Machchaṇṇanum Kumâraṇṇanum Vira-Vallâḷa-Dêvar-nâṭṭin nâyam-šaivâr Villa-gâmuṭṭar Veppûr Tamma-chchîyar Šâma-šâmuṭṭar Vêṅgainellimalaidêvar Vêdikuppaiyil Šaimbayar Gaṅgai-kôn Mâḷi-šeṭṭi-dêvar i-nnâṭṭakku kîḻ adikâṟi âna Kôvâṇḍdai ivv-anaivarôm ....

84

At Jahagir-Bâvanahalli (same hobli), on a stone near the garuḍa-kambha of the Gôpâlasvâmi temple.

Šubhakṛit-saṁvatsarada Mâga-baüḷa. . Šanivâradalu šrîmatu kôlagâra Bayichaya-Nâyakara maga Bayinelliya Malleya-Nâyakara nilisida dîpa-mâlê-kamba ûrindâcha. . vû tôrav. . ha

86

At Bairanahalli (same hobli), on a stone north of the village entrance.

Jeya-saṁvachara. . . . . 8 lu Achyuta. . . . . yaru pruthivi. . . . . yuttiralu. . . . .

87

At Kôranahalli (same hobli), on a stone behind the Bhimêšvara temple.

svasti jayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varushaṅgaḷu nâlku-sâvirada-nânûṟa-nâlvatta-nâlkaneyalu naḍa varttamâna-vyavahârika-Vyaya-saṁvatsarada Kârttika-šu 1 ârabhyavâgi šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêsvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-Bukka-Râyara kumâra pratâpa-Harihara-Râyara nirûpadiṁ pradhâna Yalarasa-Oḍeyaru Hulliyûra-nâḍa Haṭṭiyûra Vîrappaṅge koṭṭa šâsanada kramav ent endare nimma Hullûra-nâḍalû ninna bâgeyalu Toṟavasamudrada-grâma 1 nû ninna dayirya-koḍagiyâgi sarbba-(back) mânyavâgi â-chandrârkka-stâyiyâgi šilâ-likitav âgi koṭṭeü â-mariyâdeyali sukadiṁ bôgisôdu (usual imprecatory phrases)

88

At the same village, on a stone near the Jailû-sâb's wet land.

Svabhânu-saṁvatsarada Pushya-šu 10 lu Subba-Râya Hâvaḍige koṭṭa. . . . . . . haḷḷi kere-kaṭṭe. . . . . . . gadde. . 1 hola kha 3 mûru-khaṇḍaga sahi

89

At Nosekere (same hobli), on a stone in the channel west of the village entrance.

Raktâkshi-saṁvatsara-Jyêshṭha-šu 2 lu Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1666 rallu râjyam ir. . . . Mammad Ali basa-. . . Chikka abalâ. . . . . navarâ. . . . Kempaṇṇage barasi koṭṭa rakta-šâsana. . . . .

90

At Channakallu (same hobli), on a rock to the west.

Šârvari-saṁvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-šuda 1 llu šrî-Mâlûrâ šrî-Timmâji-Râja Hampa-Râyaravaru. . . . . kâvala vîra-kallu-gavi

91

At the same village, on a stone west of the Varadarâja temple.

Ânanda-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-šu 3 lu Channa-Dâsiya Dêkabe satra-maṭhakke biṭṭa svâsti yidakke tappidare para-lôka-martya-lôkakke hoṟagu yî-prakâradali sûrya-chandrâdigaḷ uḷḷa pariyantravu naḍiyal uḷḷavaru

92

At Mailâṇḍahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone to the west.

Hulimaṅgalada elleyoḷagaṇa bhûmiyanu krayakke koṭṭa sammanda....

93

At the same village, on a stone in the natta-hola to the west.

šrî Višvâvasu-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-šu 1.........Râya.............yara gaṇḍa hannondu-maṇḍaḷikara gaṇḍa ...mpâḷa... Pâṇḍya-.... Râya jaya-ratnâkara ......Râya-sampad-âchâryya..............râhutara gaṇḍa šrî-vîrya-Nâgayya-Nâyakara maga ....mâḍida kamba yî-kamba.... ....(usual imprecation)

94

At Šivâra (same hobli), on a virakal on the jarugu-diṇṇe to the west of the tank.

svasti šrî Kannara-Javaṁ Voḷanaṁ mêl eddu kâdi kondu Chikkâûrada kôṭeya koṇḍu mêlpaḍiyoḍa kaṭakav ildandu Šivavûrada gâvuṇḍa...........Pulinal-ûram Nijarâvayyana.... maga Mudayya kaṭakadandu banda tâḷa paḍaha kebaṇaḷa pokk iṟidara satta svaya vûrakke pûrvva Chinda-Gâvuṇḍara maga Nâḍa-Gâvuṇḍi gâvuṇḍa geyvandu kali-Viṭṭa .... endu vesa-geyde lâvaṇyada Râma-Saraḷâchâriya maga Kovaḷiya........

95

On a second virakal at the same place.

svasti Huli-Gâvuṇḍana mayduna Kûragoḷḷa Budda-Gâvuṇḍa.....Vîrapûrada modalu...........tuṟu-goṇḍa tâma......guḷi.....mahâ.....liya-Gâvuṇḍage ....mâḍida maga...

96

On a third virakal at the same place.

svasti šrîmatu Prithuvî-Koṅgoṇi-Muttarasar Šrîpurusha-mahârâjarkka. Nellivara Kâḷakanna Kalikaṅgarân iṟid ôḍisi Gañji-nâḍa Kkalidoṟe-gaḷuṁ Gombukki-arasaruṁ paḍedudu ... Vuseyanûra idân aḻivôn pañcha-mahâ-pâtakan akkuṁ kaṇḍuga kaḷani idân vare ponna koṭṭa kela mê pa Kêṇe-ttachchanmagan eḷeyoṇ Mâda-ttachchann avanpesaṟajjan idân aḻiyal.....

98

At Maḍivâḷa (same hobli),
on the basement of the Gaṅgâdharêšvara temple to the south.
(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Pôšav-Irâmanâ-Dêvaṟkku yâṇḍu 3...Sarvadhâri-varu..ttu Kâttigai-mâsa-mudal svasti šrî Madurânta-Šôḻa-Viruvi-nâḍ-âḻvâr Pâlâṇḍai-nâyanena Gaṅgêšvara-uḍaiyâṟkku tiru-nundâvikkum kâla-chchandi amudupaḍikkum âgapperi mudal-maḍaiyilê kaṇḍaga-kkaḻaniyum kaṇḍaga-kkollaiyum viṭṭ-amaitta Pâlâṇḍai-nâyan tanmam

99

At the same place.
(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

sârvabhuvana-chakravattigaḷ šrî-Poyšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvarukku yâṇḍu 38 Nandana-šammaṟcharattu Tai-mâdam Mâliûr Maḍaiviḷâgattil uḍaiyâr Gaṅgîšuram-uḍaiya-nâyanârkku Tâmarai-kiḻâr Ambalavar magan Âḷ-uḍaiyârena nân maṇal oḻukki kaṭṭina Ponnambala-pputtêriyil nân viṭṭa tiruvuḍaiyâṭṭamum baṭṭa-virutiyum maḍa-ppuṟamum Piḷḷaiyâr nilamum nîkki iv-êrikku aḍaitta nilam oru koḻukkutti nilam.....ṇayâdi kuṟavantanâ.....vargaḷ poṇarkaḷa ....chchan poru..šrîyavašiman

100

At the same temple, in the north-east.
(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrîmaṟ-pratâpa-chakravatti Poyšaḷa-Villâḷa-Dêvan Hêsar-Kundâṇi-râjyam Virivi-nâḍu Mâšandi-nâḍu Muraša-nâḍu Šokkanâyan-paṟṟu-pPeṇṇai-yâṇḍâr-maḍa-nâḍu Aimbuḻugûr-nâḍu Elavûr-nâḍu Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu Kaivâra-nâḍu Ilaiyâkka-nâḍu munâna ellâ-nâḍugaḷum uḷḷa dêvastânaṅgaḷil maḍa-patigaḷukkum stânikarkkum viṇṇapañ-jeyya-ppeṟa Šakâbdam 1224 idan mel šellâninṟa Kaliga-varusham 44.3 âna Plava-varushattu Mârgaḻi-mâsam 1 ti Tiṅgat-kiḻamai nâḷ mudal inda râjyatu dêvadânan-diruviḍaiyâṭṭa maḍa-ppuṟam paḷḷich-

chantam âna dânaṅgaḷil iṟukkum siddhâyam kâṇikkai taṟiy-iṟai taṭṭâr-pâṭṭam šârigaiy-uṭpaṭṭa pala-varivugaḷu maṟṟum eppêṟpaṭṭa iṟaigaḷum tavittu indanda vibhavaṅgaḷ indanda dêvargaḷukku pûjaikkum amudukkum bhôgaṁgaḷukkum tiru-ppaṇikkum dhârâ-pûrṇam-âga udakam-paṇṇi kuḍuttôm tâṅgaḷum indanda dêvargaḷukku pûjaiyum amudu bhôgaṁgaḷun-diru-ppaṇiyuṅ-guṟaiv-aṟa naḍatti namakkum nam irâjyattukkum aṟbudhaiyam âga vâḻtti sukhamêy-iruppadu

101

At the same temple, on the wall to the left of the doorway.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Pugaḻ-mâdu viḷaṅga Jaya-mâdu virumba Nila-magaḷ nilava Malar-magaḷ puṇara urimaiyiṟ-chiṟanda maṇi-muḍi-šûḍi Mînavar nilai-keḍa Villavar kulaitara ênai-mannavar iriyal-iṟṟ-iḻitara-ttikk-anaittun-dan šakkara-naḍâtti vijaiyabhishêkam-paṇṇi vîra-šiṁhâsanattu Avani-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷôḍum vîṟṟirund-aruḷiya Kôv-Irâjakêšaripanmar âna šakkiravattigaḷ šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvaṟ-kku yâṇḍu 43 âvadu Vikkirama-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-kKuṟukundâḍachchi-nâṭṭu Mâliyûr Gaṅgaigoṇḍîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvarkku Arikêšari-vaḷa-nâṭṭu Jaya-varanallûr âna Kuḻalûr-uḍaiyân âna Râjarâjan Pirân âna Râjêntra-Šôḻa Atimûrkka-chCheṅgiraiena inda Mâliyûr Gaṅgaigoṇḍîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdê-varkku ivv-ûr-pperi-êri-kîḻ inta Mahâdêvarku-ttiruchchennaḍaikku dêvadânam âga viṭṭa nilam oru vêli nilamum i-tdêvarkku Râjarâjan Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻan Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa Atimûrkka-chCheṅgiraiena Mâliyûr Gaṅgaigoṇḍîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvarkku i. . . . Viḷâmaṅga. . va. . yiṟ-chuṟṟu-muṟṟum nañjai puñjai êrkkâda šiṟu-šu. . kan-tiruvamudâm i. . . . . m Vêḍar kummari Parai-yar taṟi-puḍavai maṟṟum eppêrpaṭṭa pala-vidarâyaṅgaḷum uṭpaḍa dêvadanam âgavê viṭṭên ippaḍi šeluttâdê i-ttanmattai aḻippân Geṅgai-iḍai-kKumari-iḍai kurâṟ-pašuvai-kkonṟân pâvam paḍuvân aṟam aṟavêṟkku. . . . . taṇ. . chchâna. . šâgarañ-jûḻ-vaiyyagattir kaṇamachchân karuma. . ârâymin paṇ. . . . . šeydân šeydân aṟaṅ-gâttân pâdam tiṟumbâmaṟ-chchenni-mel vaittu idu šrî-Mahayêšvara-rakshai

SIDLAGHATTA TALUQ.

1

At Gollahaḷḷi (Jaṅgamakôṭe hobli), on a stone in Śânabhôg's field to the south-east of the Balla tank.

svasti śrî gata-Kali-yuga-varusha 4524 neya Sôbhakṛitu-saṁvatsarada Vaiśâkha-śu..śrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara pûrvva-dakshiṇa-paśchimôttara-samudrâdhipati śrî-vîra-pratâpa-Vijaya-Râya-mahârâya..........śrî-vîra..........śiva-Dêva-Râyara daṇḍa-bâshe......Râya.........chalavaṁ...........châta-Nâyakkarâ.............

2

At Kurubarahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone near Veṅkaṭappa's garden.

..........nija-Bhâdrapada-śu 15.....rada grahaṇa-kâladalu śrîman-mahâmaṇḍalêśvara mêdinî-mîsara gaṇḍa Kaṭhâri-Sâlva Karṇâṭaka-Telugâṇa-Drâviḍa-tri-râjya-rakshâmaṇi ripu-râya-sarva-saṁhâra Araṭa-Râya-mâna-mardana dushṭa-nigraha-śishṭa-paripâlakar-âda śrî-Sadâśiva-mahârâyaru pṛithvî-râjyaṁ gevutta yiralu svâmi-Mûrti-Râyana Râjayage nâyakatanake pâlisida Ballada-sthaḷadoḷagaṇa ....mahâ Annapanahaḷḷiya (rest gone)

3

At the same village, on a stone in Kaṅgundi Tânappa's garden.

Krôdhi-nâma-saṁ-Mâga-ba 12 lu Hajarat-Mîra Jâtundi-Sâ ॥ Mâḷi-Nâyakage koṭṭa netra-koḍigê hola ౯ 3 Jaṅgamakôṭeyali koṭṭevu putra-pârampare anubhavisôdu Hindû Musalamânu yâru tapidare avara dêvara mêle talâka nâma

4

At the same village, in Veṅkaṭaramaṇappa's garden near Timmegauḍa's well.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

................Kaṟkiṟai tan kiḻê niḍumuyar mâpa........śrî...........
.vaḍa-pâla târ-ârum nandavanaṅ-gaṇḍ-adanu.........tapaṅ-gaṇḍu tana-miga Âttiraiyar kulam........ṅga-chchîr-âruñ-Jivan Śômichcharan kôyilai........
śen-Damiḻ-âlaiyan pugaḻan śêṉilattu.............

5

At Busanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a rock near the pond, south of the village.

šrî šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varša 1532 Saumya-saṁvatsara-Chaitra-šu 11 lu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara srî-vîra-Veṅkaṭapati-mahârâyaru pṛithvi-râjyaṁ geyvutt iralu Sugaṭûra Yimmaḍi-Tammayya-Gavuḍara putrarâda Mummaḍi-Tammaya-Gavuḍanavaru Sôsaliya-guru-maṭhada Dêvaṇârâdhyaravarige yî-Busanahaḷḷiyu sarvamânyavâgi Šivârpitavâgi koṭṭaddu

6

At Nâgamaṅgala (same hobli), on a stone in Taḷavâra's field, south-west of the village.

Svabhânu-sa ‖ Âshâḍha-ba 30 lu Mammataki-Sâhêbaru Maluyage hâkikoṭa mânya yî-hola ûṭâ mâḍikoṇḍu tôṭa kâpâḍikoṇḍu sukhadalu yihadu sûrya-chandrâdigaḷu yiha-paryantra anubhavisikoṇḍu yiruvadu

7

At the same village, on a stone near the fort-gate.

Târaṇa-nâma-saṁ । Âšvîja 12 lu Nâgamaṅgalada hôblî staḷada šânabhâga Doḍappage Nâgamaṅgalada kerê-kaṭṭu-koḍagi-mânyada hola kha $\frac{3}{4}$ gade kha 2 putra-pavutra-pâamparyadalu anubhavisikoṇḍu sukhadalli yiruvadu ‖

8

At Sugaṭur (same hobli).

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

a) .... vippira-šikâmaṇi .....-ppaṅgaya-kula mudaliyâ..n perum-pugaḻ Šâmayan ....pa..nda mey-mmoḻi-Vêdiyan kôd-il..........

b). ....ṟpattiraṇḍu Pû-magaḷ Jaya-maga Nâ-magaḷ puṇara....... Vêdi.....ramêšvaran tribhuvana-chchakkaravatti šrî-Râjarâjan šrî-Vikkirama-Šôḻa-Dêvaṟ.......ṅgoḍai-kKaivâra-nâṭṭuḷ Adhichchattira-puṇḍavarttanam âna Tenki .... ttol-padiy-âna Arumoḻi-dêva-chchatuvvêdi-ma.. lattu-pPodiya.......ra-Vyêdiyar dhamma-niyâyar madura-vâšakar mâma......ḷar tiruv-aruḷ pu........kaṭṭaḷai kalai-têr nipuṇan ... tumanê pôlvaruṭ-paṇa murai.................

c) ....yyutalam pôṟṟi Vâdimuttaya........ku yâṇḍu iraṇ...ṟa ....Nigarili...........ṇiya poḻi.........piḷai........n pôlum Vêdiyar nilavu..........yuñ-jitta sa..........Manu-neṟi tappâ..................

d) ....ṟkan-uṇmaiyiṟ............

e)..........ênaiya tanmaiyiliyâ..............

f) .... m pugaḻ vâya vinaiya.................

9

At the same village, in Bairaṇṇa's field to the north.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šaka-varsham âyirattu-nâṟpattiraṇḍu Pû-magaḷ puṇara-ppugaḻ adu vaḷara-ppuviyôr pôṟṟa veṅ-Gali-kaḍindu šeṅgôl-ôchchi-pPûḻi-vêndan Kôḻiyar kula-pati šrî-Râjayar âna šrî-Vikkirama-Šôḻa-Dêvarkk-iyând-iraṇḍ-adanil nârâ Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-kkârâ-vayal šûḻ Kaivâra-nâṭṭuḷ mâḍa-maḷigai maṇḍapam ôṅgiya kûḍa..koṟṟa-vâyadal Pâgaṭṭûr......m pâvaiyar naḍam-payil Šûguṭṭûril ton-nila-nigaḻa-ttarumoḻi-nalgun-danama..lan Arumoḻi-dêva-chchatuppêdi-maṅgalattu-ppallôr pugaḻum Nallûr-mudalvan mâttiraiy-adanil mâ-nedi-nalgumm Âttiraiyar kôn tâd-ulâ-šâlai pâ..ṇamâttum Pâppana-pperu-mâḷ Šâmuṇḍaiyanṟan perun-dêvi pû-chcheṟi-kuḻalâḷ Vichchamai payanda taṇ-Ḍamiḻ-âlaiyan târaṇi êttum eṇdišai nigaḻum..m-iṟappâḷan koṇḍal-anna Kuva-laiya-tantiran ânav-ôṅgu-pugaḻân Udaiyamâttâṇḍa-Brahma-mârâyan tên-kamaḻ-târôn šeḻu-maṟai-Vâṇan tan-ṟiru-ttamaiyan-ṟan peyarâlê pon-puri-šaḍai-yaṇa-ppuṇṇiyan viṇṇavar nâmîchchara......nid-êttiya Šomîchcharan tiru-kkôyil eḍuppit.........šiṟandu..lâṇam isaippa tiru-pratishṭai nigaḻa-ppaṇṇi-ttiruvaḍi-nilaiyuñ-jem-bonâl amaitt-uruvadu vaḷarav-Umâ-sahitan tirumêniy-iru-nilam pôṟṟav-eḻundaruḷuvittu-kkêtagai malligai kiñjuka-mañjari pâdari punnai pâraiyâra-magiḻa šidalai mauval šerundi šeṇbaga mâdavi enr-ivai vaḷam peṟav-amaittu-chcheṅgaṇ-Viḍaiyôn šenni mannuṅ-Gaṅgai-nîru-maṇṇuṅ-guṇarndu gurukkaḷ kuḻira-kkôyil mêl-pâṟṟiru-kkuḷam âga-ttîrttaṅ-gaṇḍu šeḻu-nilam êtta-kkoṭṭun-daṭṭuṅ-gulavi nilaviyav-iruppu..m-aḍiyâr mêvi mun šiṟakka-ttiruppaḍimâṟṟukku-ttêvar dânam âga-pPeri-êriyil nilam ôrây-iramuñ-Jiṟṟêriyil nilam ôrâyiramuñ-jirâ šen-Damiḻôr kaḷippârav-îrâyiraṅ-guḻi... niṟṟagaḻa-kkuṇapatiyây eṅguṟṟaṅg-amayuṅ-Gaṇavatiyârkum âkk-irunûṟu-kuḻiyu Mârâyan âna pirâ.........na Šûriyadêvarkk-irunûṟu-kuḻiyum añ-jollâ.... tatava........šeyvânṟirukkaḷattu mêl-pâṟ-pâlai nan-nilam oru-vêliyu naṟ-paṇṇaiyum..ḻina..peṇṇai mêl-pâṟ-Pašuvûr nâṟ-pâl-elaiy-uṭpaḍa nanšey punšai nan-nila nigaḻa nân-maṟaiyavar-pâṟ-ponn-aṟa viṭṭu maṇṇ-aṟa-kkoṇḍu târaṇi nigaḻa-ttan-kiḻai vaḷarâ šandrâdityar tâm uḷḷaḷavum ûḻi ûḻiyu..ravu peṟav-amaittanan vâḻi vâḻi vaiyyagatt-inidê. a....inda dhanmam iyâvarâyinum. ndu yâvarilum vilakkuvâr...šen-Damiḻ pâšiya šrî-Vâṇarâšiyil kanrôḍu kavilai iraṇḍaiyum aḻitta pañja-mâ-pâtakar enappaḍuvôrê...ṇḍîchcharar-ôlai šâgarañ-jûḻ vaiyyagattâr kaṇ..chchâṇḍichcharan...mmârâya. ṇḍêy-aṟañ-jey-dân..ydân aṟaṅ-gâttâ......n pâdan-diṟambâmaṟ-chenni-mêl vaittu

bahubhir vasudhâ dattâ râjabhis-Sagarâdibhiḥ | yasya yasya yathâ bhûmi tasya tasya tathâ phalam || sva-dattâm para-dattâm vâ yô harêta vasumdharâm shashṭir-varsha-sahasrâṇi vishṭhayâm jâyatê krimiḥ |

10

At the same village, on a stone in Śântappa's field.

svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varsha 1443 neya Chitrabhânu-saṁvatsarada Bhâdrapada-śu 13...radalu śrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara śrî-vîra-pratâpa-Kṛishṇa-Dêva-mahârâyaru śrî....varanâgi pṛithvî-râjyaṁ gaivutiralu Hosabaṇa.......râda Kṛishṇama-Nâyakaru namage Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâyaru.......Nallûra-sîmey-oḷagaṇa Muṇḍabêliya-sthaḷakke saluva Voḍahaḷḷi-grâmada ma.........ya Chenna ....varige ava.. ḍiga dîpârâdhane aṅga-raṅga-va... .cha tiru tirunâḷige âga....nu sarva-mânyavâgi koṭṭevu Hosabaṇa-Nâyakage .....yarâda Kṛishṇama-Nâya..sôma-grahaṇa-puṇya-kâladali putra-pautra-pâramapareyavâgi chandrârka-stâyiyâgi (5 lines gone)-(usual final verses and phrases)

11

At Hosapêṭe (same hobli), on a stone near the eastern wasteweir of Bhadranakere.

......ya Duggamârarâ paḍeyuḷ....Karggoṭṭûrarum avar-mmaganuṁ Raṇa-mêṛiyum ....maṅgalatt êṛida mârggam

12

At the same place, on a pillar of the ruined Kallêśvara temple.

..................ni bhri..tya Mâṇiga Basuṇṇi pêsuve chala-bhûshaṇan eḷtu . parâkramana puḍida kallu Kottaḷi Suddaṁ-vaḍeyaraṁ maṅgaḷaṁ

13

At the same village, on a stone in Taḷavâra's inâmati-field to the east of the village.

Kâlayukti-saṁvacharada Pushya-śu 9 śrîmatu Nandi-Nâyakana maga Mârappanu Varada-Gauṇḍana maga Chokkaṇṇanige koṭṭa (back) kraya koṭṭa gadde ko 10 koṭṭadu sukadiṁ bâḷvadu

14

At the same village, on a stone in śânabhôg's inâmati field.

Śubhakṛitu-saṁvatsaradalu Sugaṭûra Imma.. Tammaya-Gauḍayyanavaru ava-saradali sâyisava mâḍi Gôpa.. Hiriya-Chennaiyanu sâyalâgi âtana makaḷige ko..vara-gauḍage ma..........yaṅjalu tindavaru

15

At Hosapêṭe (same hobli),
on a stone in Tammaṇṇa's field near the Channarâyasvâmi temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1450 neya Sarvadhâri-saṁvatsarada Bhâdrapada-šu 13 yalû šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-Achuta-Râya-mahârâyaru pṛithivî-râjya geyutiralu Râmâ-bhaṭṭara Ar .... ayagarige Achuta-Râya-mahârâyaru nâyakatanakke pâlisida Bêlûra châvaḍige saluva Kôḷâla-sîme-vaḷagana Aramalada-staḷake saluva šrî-Kâmanahaḷḷi emba grâmavanû Akimaṅgalada Tammappa-Gauṇḍarige gauvuṇḍikeya daṇḍige-umbaḷi sarva-mânyavâgi koṭevu yî-grâmavanû nimma putra-pautra-pâramapariyâgi â-chandrârka-sthâyigarâgi sukhadali anubhavisuvudu (usual imprecatory phrases)

16

At the same village, in the field of the paṭel of Tammagâlagadde to the south.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-kKaiyvâra-nâṭṭu Šuguṭṭûr âna Arumoḻi-dêva-chchatuppêdi-maṅgalattu-ttaṭṭân Viḷâmaṅgalavan Pâlan Pamban âna Šavaiyašârikku-kkuḍaṅgaiy-âga Peri-êri-kiḻ kuḻi iru-nûṟum Kaṟkiṟaiyil kuḻi munnûṟum âga-kkuḻi aiññûṟum êka-bôga anubavikka šabhaiyâr karuṇa .. yañ-jedâr idukk-aḻivu-šeydâr šrî-Vaṇarâšiyil kanrôḍu kavilai iraṇḍaiyum aḻitta pañja-mahâ-pâtakar enappaḍuvôrey

17

At Suṇḍrahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in front of the village.

Ânanda-nâma-saṁ-Âšvîja-ba 5 lu Ha ‖ Mahammada-Mendikhâna-Sâ ‖ Suṇḍarahaḷḷî Bîra......komâra Channayage suragu-mânyavâgi koṭṭa hola kha $\frac{3}{16}$ lu putra-pautra-pâramparyavâgi.....................

18

At Doḍḍa-Chokkoṇḍahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in
front of the Basavaṇṇa temple.

..................daya šrîman-mahârâjâdhi......paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pra...šrî-vîra-Achuta-Dêva-Râya-mahârâyaru prithivî-râjyaṁ geyavut iralu Kâšyapa-gôtrada Sûrya-vaṁšôdbhûtarâda šrî-Tivuḍa-Bêhâra-mahâpâtre šrî-Sômašila-dêvu Râhutta-râya-mahâpâtreyaru Vaḍigihaḷḷiya Sômêšvara-dêvarige

amṛitapadige koṭṭa bhû-dâna-dharma-śâsanada kramav ent endare Achyuta-Dêva-Râya-mahârâyaru namage umbaḷiyâgi pâlisida Nallûra-sîmey-oḷagaṇa Muṇḍibele-staḷada Chokkanahaḷḷi-emba grâmavanû Kârtti.................

19

At the same village, on a pillar of the village gate.

śrîmatu Yaṇṇaṅgûru Chokaṇḍahaḷḷi Yaḷe-Bairê-Gauḍaru Chitrabhânu-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-śu 5 divasadalli prârambhamâḍi kaṭṭisiddu Chokkaṇḍahaḷḷi

20

At Eṇṇaṅgûru (same hobli),
on a stone in the koḍagi field near the road north of the village.

Târaṇa-saṁ- ॥ Chaitra-ba 10 lû Nâgamaṅgalada-hôbaḷi-staḷada śânabhâga Doḍapage Yaṇṇaṅgûru-kerê-kaṭṭu-koḍagi......hola kha ½ gadde kha 1¼ saha putra-pautra-pâramparya ....

21

At Bairasandra (same hobli), on a stone of Beṇḍiganahaḷḷi-Râmaṇṇa's field.

Parâbhava-saṁvatsara-Âshâḍha-śuddha 12 llu ...Timmayyage koṭṭa nettara-koḍigê hola 2½

22

At Basavâpaṭṇa (same hobli), on a stone in the bush, east of the village.

svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushaṅgaḷu sâ 1453 nê Khara-saṁvatsarada Âśvîja-śudda 13 lu śrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara uttara-dakshiṇa-pûrva-paśchima-chatus-samudrâdhîśvara śrî-vîra-pratâpa śrî-Achyuta-Râya-mahârâyaru śrî-Ti..... hâra śrî-Sômaśilâ-dêvu Râvutta-râya-mahâ-ayyanavara kâryakke kartarâda (garbha) (back) Garbhasaru-mahâpâtrê-ayya-navaru Vêlûra Bairapa-gavuḍana maga Timmapage santigiya-umbaḷi-mâni koṭṭa sâdanada kramav ent endare namma Râvutta-râya-mahâpâtreyarige umbaḷiyâgi Nallûra-sîmege saluva Muṇḍibelê-staḷakke saluva Basavâpaṭṭa-ṇada-grâmavanu nâvu nimage umbaḷiyâgi â-chandrârka-stâyiyâgi putra-pautra-pâramparyavâgi nâvu nimage umbaḷiyâgi koṭṭevu (usual final phrases)

24

At the same village, on a stone in the mânya of the Chandrašêkhara temple.

Pramôda-nâma-saṁ-....tê 14 lu Ghaṭamâranahaḷḷi-bhûmiyalli Doḍḍa-Vuṅgarâluga Chikka-Vuṅgarâluvarige koṭṭa mânya hola

25

At Arikere (same hobli), on a stone lying in Veṅkamma's field in the north-east.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

................lê uḍaiyâr.....švaram-uḍaiya-nâyanârukku-ttêvadâna-kkaḷani nilam 2....i-ttanmam mâṟṟinân Geṅgai-kkaraiyil kurâṟ-pašuvai-kku-lai-šeydân pâvattilê viḻuvân

26

On a stone set up at the boundary of Attiganahaḷḷi and Arikere (same hobli).

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâbdam 1263 n mêṟ-chellâninṟa Vishu-saṁvaṟsarattu Mârgaḻi-(mâda)mâdam mudaṟ-tiyadi Ambaḍakki-nâṭṭu nâyagañ-jeyvâr Pâppi-šîyar Šotti-šîyar Mâchchi-šîyar....vâšî.yar uḷḷiṭṭa nâṭṭavarum svasti šrîmanu-mahâ-sâmantâdipati Mañje-nâyakkar kumârar Šîpati-nâyakkar Šîpati-nâyakkar kumârar Aṅke-nâyakkar nammuḍaiya tambi Veṭṭappanukku tanda Amba-ḍakki-nâṭṭu Attiga.........Veṭṭappan-Attigapaḷḷi enṟu pêruṅ-guḍuttu ivv-ûrku.........nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyum Têvapperumâḷ-tâdaṟkum Pe.. mmadarkum dhârâ-pûrvam paṇṇi-kkuḍuttôm idu šantrâditya-varai šellakkaḍa-vadu inda dharmmattukku lamṅghanam-paṇṇinavan Gaṁgai-kkaraiyiṟ-pašu-vai-kkonṟa pâpattê pôvân.

27

At the kâyamgutta village Naḍapanâyakanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a round pillar in Nandiguḍi Sinappa's kâyamgutta land to the south.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Duṭṭar-âdittan Aṇṇan-aṅkakâṟan Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Bramhâdirâyan Šelvâṇḍai Ponneya-nâyakkan magan Šiṅgâṇḍai Kîlaka-šammašarattu Aypaši-mâšattil naṭṭa meḍam

28

At Amarâvati (same hobli), on a virakal in a thorny bush to the west.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Šakarai-âṇḍu âyirat-oru-nûṟṟu 25 šenṟa Rudirôrkâri-varushattu Mârgiḻi-mâda ....kudirai-kutti mîṇḍu vîra-soggam-peṟṟâr

29

At Śiḍlaghaṭṭa, on the tôraṇada-kambha near the kemmaṇṇu-bâgilu.

Śubhakṛitu-saṁvatsarada Bhâdrapada-śu 12 Saniva svasti śrî Kandamaṅgalada Bayirê-Jîyara maga Veṅkaṭapana kâladalli Koṅkôjana maga . . yya Eṅkôjanu nilisida tôraṇa śrî

30

At the same village, on a stone placed in the veranda of the Taluq Kacheri.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Kôv-Irâjakêśari-varmar âna chakkiravattigaḷ śrî-Kulôtuṅga-Śôḻa-Dêvarku yâṇḍu nâṟpattonbadâvadu Kaivâra-nâṭṭu . . . . ṇinâna Kuṟapûr nanśiy-veṭṭi kûṭṭuvittân perum-pu . . . .

31

At Bûdihâḷu (Śiḍlaghaṭṭa hobli), on a stone to the south of Chintâmaṇi road.

svasti śrî jaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1563 neya . . . . saṁvatsarada Chaitra-suda 1 dalu śrîmatu maṇḍalêśvara râjâdhirâja paramêśvara śrî-vîra-pratâpa śrî-Veṅkaṭapati-Dêvaru pṛitvî-râjyaṁ geyyuttiralu avara varga-pâlakar-âda Âvati-nâḍa prabhu Bhairê-gauḍara putraru Yimmaḍi-Bairê-gauḍaru koṭṭa pura-vargada śâsanada kramav ent endaḍe tanna Vaḍigehaḷḷiya-sthaḷakke salluva Bûdihâḷa-grâma vondannu śrîmatu sajana-guru-Śibâchâra-sampanna śrî-Liṅga-chakri . . . . Śrîśaila-Kailâsa yallaha . . . .

32

At Bhaktarahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Telagars' field.

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-śabda Pallavânvaya śrî-pṛithivî-ballava Noḷam-bâdhirâjan pṛithivî-râjyaṁ-ge[ye] Kakkara Madalûr-eṟidu toṟu-goṇḍoḍe Tiṅgaṇi-Mâra śrî-Mêḷi Tiṅgaṇiyûruḷḷagi palaran . . echchu vil muṟidoḍe surigge . . ḷchi palaran eṟidu sagam êṟidan avage eḷpatta-nâlbaru koḷdadu ay-goḷaṁ kaḷaniyuṁ ay-goḷaṁ paḷu idan aḷivo pañcha-mahâ-pâtakan akkuṁ śrî-Ânandûra Mûdachchâri mâḍidan

33

At the same village, on a virakal in Tammaṇṇa's field south of the village.

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-śabda śrî-Pallava-Noḷambâdhirâjan pṛithivî-râjyaṁ ge[ye] kaḷidu . . ṟu go . . ḍe poḷiyanade palan eṟidu . . . .

34

At Hittalahaḷḷi, on a stone in Mârayya's field.

svasti šrî Kandamma-bhaṭṭar Âneûr-âḷe Âneûr-aḻivinoḷ mandeyan page.... tammutt-irbbarum eṟidu sattâr

35

On the back of the same stone.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1470 Kîlaka-saṁvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-šu 14 Â šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-vîra-Sadâšiva-mahârâyaru prithvî-râjyaṁ geyiütt-iralû Aḷiya-Liṅga-râjaya-Nâyakarige Ketsalûra...... Hittilahaḷiyanu .....du Mâchapa-gavuḍana kumâra Maleyapa-gavuḍa gonda-sammandha koṭṭa nettaru-goḍigê-hola kha $1\frac{1}{4}$ hadineṇṭu..honnu....hârada šâsana (usual final phrases)

36

At the same village, on the wall at the entrance to the south.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Kaiyvâra-nâṭṭu šrî-vîra-Vallâḷa-Poyšaḷa-k.. .... mâṇikka-Brahmâdirâyar tiruv-irâjyam-paṇṇiy-aruḷa Paridâvi-šammarsa-rattu Ânaiyûril Maṇîyâṇḍân âna Vainârvaṇa-chcheṭṭi mêl Amaraiyanukkâga Uttama-Šôḻa-kKaṅgarum Šaṇṇai-nâḍ-âḻvan Kûttarum eḍuttu vandu porukaḍattu Brahmâdirâyar paḻaiyân Šânayan Vainârvâṇi-chcheṭṭittiyâḷai Kaliyašinaivan tamaiyan Vainârvaṇa-chcheṭṭi-munbêy-eydi paṭṭân ivinukku nettal-paṭṭu mu-kkaṇḍaga-kaḻani šandirâditta-varai šelvad-âga ittaiy-aḻichchân Geṅgai-kkaraiyil kurâ-pašuvai konṟân Brammôttiya pôvân Šânayanukku kalnâḍu šeyvittân tambi Kaliyašinaivan kaḻani iruvaṟkum podu

37

At the same village on a stone in Nañjayya's field.

Sâdhâraṇa-saṁvatsarada Âshâḍha-ba 30 šrîmat-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Kaibârada šrî-Râja-Dêva-mahâ-arasugaḷu Tiṅgaṇî-Chavuḍeya-gavuḍage koṭṭa keṟeya koḍage-mânyada hola ba ... koḷaga (usual final phrases)

39

At Seṭṭihaḷḷi (same hobli), on a vîrakal in Paṭêl Guḷê-Gauḍa's field.

svasti šrî Mayinda..mmarâsi-Râ.. prituvî-râjyaṁ geye Viṇumaṅgalada Emma toṟu koḷeva toḷd aṭṭi kaḍeyaṁ palaran ânt iṟidu sattu saggayadar

40

At Vaṅkamaraḍahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Chikkiraṇṇa's field.

Sivarâja-voḍeyarige Sarvadhâri-saṁvatsarada Chayitra-šudda 15 lu šrîmatu Mummaḍi-.....Nâyakara maga Timma-Râya.............Voḍeya Râma-Gavuḍa........(usual final phrases)

41

At Vârabusênahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Nañjuṇḍayya's field.

šrîmatu Maddi-Nâyakana komâra Nallapa-Nâyakana nettara-koḍagi

42

At Namanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Âñjanêya's inâmati field.

šrîmatu Ânanda-saṁvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-šudha-pa-Bu 9 yalu Šivanê-Gauḍaiyanavara Appayanige koṭa ...koḍagi-mânya (usual final phrases)

43

At Taladummanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Veṅkôba-Râv's inâm field.

Sobhânu-samcharadallu Sîtayakôṭê Râmaṇṇage koṭṭa gauḍa-mânya.

44

At the same village, on a stone below the huvvarasi tree.

Šôbhakṛitu-saṁvatsarada Chayitra-ba 30 Su....Yimmaḍi-Šivâya-Gauḍaru Taledûganahaḷḷiya Chokkaya-Gavuḍana maga Baireyage koṭṭa nettara-goḍagi-mânya hola kha ½ hattu-koḷaga yî-holavannu nimma putra-pautra-pâramparyavâgi anubhavisuvadu

47

At the same village, on a stone in Andaraḷḷi Marappa's field.

Šubhakṛitu-saṁvatsarada Chayitra-šudha 5 lû šrîmatu Eṅkôja-Râjara âḷuvikêli Bahadurgada havâludâra râja-šrî-Bâranâji-Râjaru Simaṅgaḷada Chikka-Dêvamaga Timmapanige koṭṭa nettara-koḍi......sana Kûtiganaḷiya varigû Valigûra Chikka........grâmavannu koṭṭa ....

48

At Hujagûr (same hobli), on the base of the garuḍa-kamba.

...neya saṁvatsarada..... Husagûrali Hadilôjana maga Bûmôja nilisida kamba mâḍidava

49

At the same village, on a stone in the šânabhôga's field.

Îšvara-saṁ- । Kârtika-ba 12llu ma । râ । Šrîmantaravaru Dêšakulakaraṇi Šâmaṇṇa koṭṭa mânya Husugûra bhûmiyalu hola 44 anubavisikoṇḍu sukhadallu iruvadu yandu koṭṭuyidhêve yidakke yâru tapi (stops here)

51

At Maḷûru (same hobli), on a stone in Veṅkaṭaramaṇa's field.

šrîmatê Râmânujâya namaḥ । šubham astu । svasti jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šakha-varshambulu ? 1507 aguneṭi Pârthiva-saṁvatsara-Dhanu-saṅkrânti-puṇya-kâlamandu šrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa Šrî-Raṅga-Râya-ayyavâru pṛithivî-sâmrâjyaṁ seyuchuṇḍaṅgânu Sugaṭuri Tammappa-Gauni-ayyavâru dharma-râjyaṁ seyuchuṇḍagânu Maḷûri Šîte-Gauḍu Hanumanta-râyaniki chênu puṭeḍu maḍi puṭeḍunu Hanumanta-râyanikiga vêsina dharmma-šâsanaṁ (usual final phrases and verse)

52

At the same village, on a stone in Aṅgârada Chinnappa's field.

šrîmatê Râmânujâya namaḥ šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana šaka-varshambulu 1464 agu naḍuva Šubhakṛitu-saṁvatsara-Pushya-bahuḷa-êkâdašilu šrimad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-Veṅkaṭa-pati-Râya-mahârâya pṛithivî-râjyaṁ seyuchuṇḍagânu Suguṭûra Timmapa-Gauni....komâraḍu Yimmaḍi-Sanna-Gauni .... Chaṇḍaṁ-Gau ..Maḷḷûra dêšâniku Paraṇḍa Bîri-Gauḍa........................

53

At the same village, on a stone near the village gate.

šubham astu šrî-Gôpâla ।

> Harêr lîlâ-varâhasya daṁshṭrâ-daṇḍas sa pâtu vaḥ ।
>
> Hêmâdri-kalašâ yatra dhâtrî chhatra-šriyaṁ dadhau ॥

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šakha-varushaṅgaḷu 1619 nê varushakke saluva Yîšvara-nâma-saṁvatsarada Mâga-šu 15 Sthiravâra mahâ-parva-kâla-dalu šrî-Madana-Gôpâla-svâmi-dêva-šrî-pâda-padmaṅgaḷige nimma mukhya-dâsarâda chaturttha-gôtrada šrîman-mahâ-Âvati-nâḍa prabhugaḷâda Mudu-Bayira-Gauḍara pautrarâda Yimmaḍi-Soṇa-Bayira-Gauḍara dharma-patni Sampammana putrarâda Gôpâla-Gauḍaravaru šrî-Gôpâla-svâmige paḍitara-dîpâ-râdhanege nityôtsava-pakshôtsava-mâsôtsava-rathôtsava-sakala-viniyôgakû ... mahâjanaru Dêvaṇâpurada-râjyada Voḍigênahaḷḷi-hôbaḷige saluva Maḍlûru-Mêlûru ubhaya-grâma 2 nu........................

56

At Mêlûr (same hobli), on a stone near the village gate.

šubham astu šrî-Gôpâla |

Harêr lîlâ-varâhasya daṁshṭrâ-daṇḍas sa pâtu vaḥ |

Hêmâdri-kalašâ yatra dhâtrî chhatra-šriyaṁ dadhau ||

svasti šrîvijayâbhyudaya-Sâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1619 nê varushake saluva Yîšvara-nâma-saṁvatsarada Mâga-šu 15 Sthiravâra-mahâ-parva-kâladalu šrî-Madana-Gôpâla-svâmi-paḍitara-dîpârâdhane-nityôtsava-pakshôtsava-mâsôtsava-rathôtsava-viniyôga.......... sahitavâgi koṭṭadu Dêvaṇâpurada-râjya Vaḍigêhaḷḷî-hôbaḷige saluva Mêlûru Maḍlûru ubhaya-grâma-2 pâlaki-chatra-châmara-dîvaṭigeyavarige . . rahaḷḷi-sahitavâda kshêtra-svâstiyu sakala-vinayaṅgaḷaü svâmi-sêve mâḍabêku yendu idake tapidare badalu hâkabêku Brâhmaṇa-Kshatriya-Vaišya-Šûdraru yâru tappidarû avara-vara matakke dûrastharu

dêva-dravyaṁ guru-dravyaṁ vipra-dravyaṁ tathaiva cha |

apêkshya narakaṁ yânti bhakshaṇaṁ cha kula-kshayaṁ ||

šrî-Madana-Gôpâla-svâmi-pâda-padmaṅgaḷige nimma mukhya-dâsarâda chaturtha-gôtrada šrîman-mahâ-Âvati-nâḍa prabhugaḷâda Yimmaḍi-Bayira-Gauḍara pautrarâda Yimmaḍi-Soṇa-Byira-Gauḍara putrarâda Gôpâla-Gauḍaru samarpisida dharma-šâsanaṁ

57

At the same place.

Corresponds with No. 56 above, adding a few more villages.

58

At Mallišeṭṭipura (same hobli), on a virakal in the grove east of the village.

svasti šrî Pusugûr-mMaramânâta...-mudada ..Viyaṇṇa tuṟugaḷoḷ tuṟuvânn ikkisi kâdi svarggam âḷdaṁ

59

At the same place, on a second virakal.

svasti šrî Noḷamba arasugeyyuvandu Brahmašiva-baṭararu Pusugûra âḷe Sâyilara Kôjayya Koḷarara aḷiya Sirimêṟe tuṟuvânn ikkisi kâdi satta

64

At Beḷḷoṭṭi (same hobli), on a stone in front of the village-châvaḍi.

šrî-Gaṇâdhipatayê namaḥ | šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya........raṅgaḷu 1468 neya Parâbhava-saṁvatsara-Vayišâkha-šu 15 lu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa srî-vîra-Sadâšiva-Râya-mahârâya pṛithivî-râjyam geyuttam ire (rest illegible)

66

At Guḍihaḷḷi (same hobli), at the south-east corner of the Sômêśvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Pugaḻ-mâdu viḷaṅga Jaya-mâdu virumba Nila-magaḷ nilava Malar-magaḷ puṇara urimaiyiṟ-chinta maṇi-muḍi-śûḍi Mînavar kulaitara Villavar nilai-keḍa Vikkalan Śiṅgaṇan mêl-kaḍal-pâ. . tikk-anaittu tan śakkara-naḍâttiya vijaiyabhishêkam-paṇṇi vîra-śiṅgâśanattu Puna-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷôḍu vîṟṟirunt-aruḷina Kôv-Irâjakêśari-panmar âna uḍaiyâr śrî-Kulôttuṅga-Śôḻa-Dêvaṟkku yâṇḍu 11 âvadu Nigarili-Śôḻa-maṇḍalattu Kaḷavâra-nâṭṭu Aṟpalam Śaṅgai-yanum Baśavaiyanum Aṟpalam Tigûrpâla Kâmaṇanukku ai-maṇṇ-iraiyum pûmiyum nîr-vârttu tarma-kkâṇiy-âga kuḍutôm Pâlan Mâchchan Nâganâṟena. . nâ Râjamâṇikka-vêḷân Tâlivâśai arai-kûṟai koḷḷum iḍattil paṭṭân ivan magan Irugan. . râjamâṇikka-vêḷân śevitta kal talai. . . . maikku Mâchchann-âna Vîra-śeṭṭiyar magan Vetta-gâmuṇḍan magan Irugann-âna Aṟpalam-uḍaiyân magan Muḍikoṇa. . m Râjamâṇikka-vêḷḷânum Pâlanum Kêmuttar magan Śilanum Râjarâja-vêḷân śevitta kal

67

On the basement of the same temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Kali-yuga-saṁvatsaram 4447 kku śellâninṟa Śakâbdam 1268 âna Vyaya-va. . Aipaśi. . 15 ndi apara-pakshattu Traiyôdaśiyum Veḷḷi-kkiḻamaiyum Attamum peṟṟa nâḷ Śeṅgaiyil Irâjêntra-Śôḻa-Tekkîśvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr pûjaikkum tiruppaḍimâṟṟukkum Kadaḷi-dêvar kaiyyil dârâ-pûrvam âga kallu-veṭṭi-kkuḍuttapaḍi i-nnâṭṭu Ânûṟk-aḍaittadu svasti śrî Ambaḍakki-nâṭṭu nâṭṭa-var Pâppi-śîyar Śotti-śîyar Kannuva-śîyar Mâchchi-dêvar Kêtti-śîyar Malai-yaṇan Śânâṇḍai. . . mi-śîyan uḷḷiṭṭa nâṭṭavarum svasti śrîmanu-mâ-śâmantâdi-pati Mañjaya-nâyakkar kumârar Aṅkaya-nâyakkarum i-nnâṭṭu Ânûrukk-aḍaitta nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyum sarvamâniyam âgavum taṟiy-iṟai taṭṭâr-ppâṭṭam Âśuvam avalambalam uḷ-mâṟâṭṭu-ppuṟa-mâṟâṭṭu tappu-ttagudi nîr nêṇ eppêrppaṭṭaduvum utpaḍa kallil veṭṭi-kkuḍuttôm ippaḍikku nâṭṭ-oppam Śeṭṭîśvara-dêvar nâṭṭu-kaṇakku Nîlappan eḻuttu ippaḍikku nâyakkar. . . am śri-Allâḷanâdar Ânaiyappan Âdimûlam eḻuttu ippaḍikku ivai Allai-śîyar Mâdava-baṭṭar Śâmi-nâyakkar maga Kiḻavan Ulagu-toḻa-ninṟâr Tirunâṅgiḻavan Tiruvêṅgaḍam-uḍaiyân eḻuttu i-dharmmattukku iyâvan oruvan ilaṅgaṇam śonnavargaḷ Gaṅgai-kkaraiyil kurâl-paśuvai-kkonṟân

68

On a stone set up to the east of the same temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Śiṅgayanum avan magan Vaśavayanum avan magan Pâ........m iva...................Tekka........śrî-Mahadêvarkku dêvadânam âga. palattilum......ttilum........ttilum nila...ṅgi ivarku............ṇa-naḍe...pari.........ṇṇaikku......ru-chchanaḍaikku Tekka.....gâmuṇḍar ..ḍayar Mahadê....vallai na........gâmuṇḍa...............

69

On a vîrakal to the south of the same temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

.........Vijaiyarâjêntra-maṇḍalattu-kKaḷavâra.........Râjarâja-vêḷâr.... .....paṭṭâr

70

At Namanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in the bêchirâkh village site.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

........varshattu........pattâu-diyadi..........kâṇiyâ.............

71

At Chikka-Dâsênahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone lying to the north.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Kali-yuga-varusham 4447 idunuḷ niṅgiya Śakâbdam 1268 âna Vyaya-varuśam Tai-mâśam 23 tiyadi pûrva-pakshattu Chatutthiyum Brahaspati-vâramum peṟṟa nâ Ambaḍakki-nâṭṭu nâṭṭavar Pâppi...r Mâchchi-dêvar Kêtti-śî....nnuva-śîyâr uḷḷiṭṭa nâ...m svasti śrîmanu-mâ-śâma......Mañjaya-nâyakkar kumârar Aṅkaya-nâyakkarum i-nnâṭṭil Dâśaiyanpaḷḷiyai Vayiri-śîyar magan Kêtti-śîyarukku kuḍaṅgaiy-âga ivv-ûrukk-aḍaitta munb-uḷḷa dâna-mâniya-nîkki allâda nilam nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyu sarvamâniyam-âga-kkuḍaṅgaiy-âga-kkallu-veṭṭi nâṭṭi-kkuḍuttôm ippaḍikku nâṭṭ-oppam Śeṭṭiśvara-dêvar ippakku nâyakkar oppam śrî-Allâḷanâta ippaḍikku Âneyappan Âdimûlam eḻuttu nâṭṭu-kkaṇakkan Nîlappan eḻuttu

72

At Gañjiguṇṭe (Gañjiguṇṭe hobli),

on a stone built into the roof of the verandah of the Chandramauḷîśvara temple.

śriyaṁ vitanvatâṁ nityaṁ Śambhôḥ pâdâbja-rêṇavaḥ ।
aṅkurârpaṇa-bîjâni viśva-sṛishṭau bhavanti yê ॥

svasti Śrînâtha-nâbhî-kamalaja-bhavanasyâyur-arddê parê'sminn
âdau Vârâha-kalpê pariṇama.. Manôr antarê saptamasya |
ashṭâviṁśê yugêsmin Kamalaja-kalitê puṇya-pañchâṅga-lagnê
karmêdaṁ kurvatâṁ nô vidadhatu satataṁ maṅgaḷaṁ Bhâskarâdyâḥ ||
bâṇa-gô-rasa-śîtâṁśu-Śakê Vijaya-vatsarê |
Kârttikê dhavaḷê pakshê daśamyâm Induvâsarê ||
Śatatârâkhya-nakshatrê Kîṭa-lagnê śubha-pradê |
vṛiddhi-yôgê garâbhikhyê karaṇê śubha-kâraṇê ||
êvaṁ sad-guṇa-sampannê muhûrtê sukha-dâyakê |
Âśvalâyana-sûtrasya Bhâradvâjasya gôtriṇaḥ ||
nirṇîta-nigamârthasya nikhilâgama-vêdinaḥ |
purôhitasya paurâṇa-Gañjaguṇṭa-nivâsinaḥ ||
Kṛishṇa-vidvat-kêsariṇô naptâraḥ tṛipta-saṁvidaḥ ||
pautrâs Subbâkhya-saṅkhyâvad-agraṇî-Brahma-vêdinaḥ ||
śrîmad-Vêṅkaṭakṛishṇâkhya-śâstriṇas tu mahâtmanaḥ |
dharma-patnî châru-śîlâ pati-bhakti-parâyaṇâ ||
Akkâmbêti samâkhyâtâ yathâ Lakshmîr Muradvishaḥ |
tasyâ garbha-sudhâ-sindhu-śukti-muktâ ivâbabhuḥ ||
chatvâras satya-dharmajñâḥ nitya-yajña-parâyaṇâḥ |
Subbarâya-budhaḥ pûrvaṁ paśchâd Vêṅkaṭa-paṇḍitaḥ ||
Nârâyaṇa-manîshî syâd anujanmâ tataḥ paraṁ |
têshâṁ pâda-sarôjâta-Śivâ-bhakti-parâyaṇaḥ ||
Ambâyâś charaṇâmbhôja-bambharâyita-mânasaḥ |
gambhîra-vâchâ-saṁrambha-sambhavad-rasa-gumbhanaḥ ||
su-dhârâḷa-sudhâ-syandi-kavitvaika-dhurandharaḥ |
guru-daivata-viprâṅghri-bhajanânanda-kandaḷaḥ ||
śrî-Râmakṛishṇa-śâstrîti vikhyâtô vimaḷâśayaḥ |
têna śrî-Chandramauḷîśa-dêvatâ (side of the stone) sthâna-maṇṭapaṁ ||
bhôga-môkshârtha-sârtha..kṛitam â-chandra-târakaṁ |
tatra Durgâ-Gaṇâdhyaksha-Chaṇḍikêśvara-Bhairavâḥ ||
Vîrabhadra-mahôkshâbhyâṁ saṅgataś Chandraśêkharaḥ |
pratishṭhitaḥ prakâmaṁ syâd Râmachandra-manîshiṇâ ||
yê santaḥ Chandramauḷir vidadhatu nitarâṁ sâdhu-chârân.....
têshâṁ vaṁśâbhi-vṛiddhir niravadhika-sukhaṁ mandirê śrîs sthirâ syât |
antê Śambhôḥ padâbjê nivasatir aniśaṁ sambhavêd êva satyaṁ
vêdâḥ svasthâ yadi syuś śaśi-divasakarau satyasandhau bhavêtâṁ ||

Râmakṛishṇa-śâstri Ârukatimbina Chandramauḷîśvara-dêvasthânakke śubham astu

73

At Nandanahosahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone built into the roof of garbaha-guḍi of the Višvêšvara temple.

..........Šaka-varsha 975 Vijaya-saṁvatsarada Šrâhayoḷ svasti sa....... mahâ svasti mahâ-maṇḍaḷêšvarâdhipati Okkattu-gaṇḍa-Nârâya.....šrîmad-daṇḍanâyaka Mâchimayyanappa Râjarâja-Brahma-mârâya ...... yeṟpa-sâsiramaṁ Vallûra bîḍinale sukha-saṅkathâ-vinôdadin.......Mahârâjavâḍi.. ṟu-sâsirada baḷiṁ Koyyakoṟu-nâḍu-munnûṟa.... koṟe-gâvuṇḍa Bumbagalla Naṭṭura..............Tâḷayai-gâvuṇḍana magaṁ Maleyama-gâvuṇḍa Maleyana magaṁ Tâḷayyan.. Râya-gâvuṇḍaṅge arasa...... baragi Vallûra biddan âdira mechchi koṭṭa san... î-nâḍa..ḍeyahaḷḷiya kâruchi kâluṁ naḍeyuttam ire yidakke višêsha..chiyan eṟagoṭṭan î-...jaya chandrâdityar uḷdannega (usual final phrases and verse) idaṁ baredaṁ Kali-Dêmayya

75

At Kundalagurike (Gañjikuṇṭe hobli), on a rock west of the village.

šrî-Gaṇâdhipatayê namaḥ | Raüdri-saṁvatsarada Chayitra-šuda 1lû šrîmatu Kundalagurige-pratinâmavâda Râmasamudrav emba sarvamânyada agrahârada ašêsha-vidvan-mahâjanaṅgaḷu Bagturahaḷḷi Tamma-gauḍarige koṭa koḍige-hola kha 1-౯.gadde Hiriyakereya keḷage kha 1 gadde yî-hola-gadde nimma putra-pautra-pâramparyamâgi â-chandrârka-stâyi....šâšvata-sukhadalu anubhavisuvudu endu koṭṭa šâsana yidakke Virûpâksha-liṅga sâkshi

76

On a second rock at the same place.

Sarvajitu-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-ba 11 lû šrîmatu Bayicharasanavaru.............rige Golahaḷḷi-Dâsênahaḷḷi-hola-gadde saluvantâdu Bayicharuge bâgaü archaka-Bayicharasarige vondu-bâga yida adoḷa prâkku Chikka-Bayicharasage biṭṭa gadde âi.......vaḍeda baḷi Bayicharasara maga Tippayyanu ardabhâga..........bâgâ haḷḷiya Bayiridêva-Gavuṇḍa Bayichepa-Gavuṇḍa (rest illegible)

79

At the same village, on a rock behind the Basava temple.

Chitrabhânu-saṁvatsarada Pušya-ba 3 lu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara Kṛishṇa-Dêva-Râya-mahârâyara nirûpaviḍida Kṛishṇama-Nâyakaravaru hâkista dharma-šâsana Nallûra-nâḍige saluva Maḷalûra-sthaḷada Kundalaguṟikeya grâmagaḷige âr-obbaru maduveya mâḍidaru suṅkav illa endu nâḍa gavuṇḍapagaḷa munḍiṭṭu hâkista dharma-šâsana (usual imprecatory phrases)

80

At the same village, on a tomb-stone in the grove of the thorny plant.

(West face) šrî-Prabhava-saṁvatsarada Jyêshṭa-šu 15 Sômavâradalu Kirijîyyana maga Heyaṇana samâdhi (south face) Hiriyaṇana maga Ma . . . ramyappana samâdhiya kelasavanu Divâṇḍ. . maga Jîyôjanu mâḍida kelasakke maṅgaḷa mahâ

82

At Chilakalanêrpu (Chilakalanêrpu hobli), on a virakal near Errakuṇṭe in Kambam dinne.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî tiru-kkaḷa nirppa eruma. .na pudava. . . . meṭṭi Kannara-šeṭṭi magan Mârama-šeṭṭi Mârama-šeṭṭi magan Jâgi-šeṭṭi Jâgi-šeṭṭi magan Šôḷa-šeṭṭi Šôḷa-šeṭṭi magan Kêtta-šeṭṭi Kêtta-šeṭṭi magan Pâlaiyan âna Gaṅgaigoṇḍa-Šôḷa-kkâmuṇḍan Gaṅgaigoṇḍa-Šôḷa-kkâmuṇḍan makkaḷ Šâmuṇḍaiyanuṅ-Gaṅgaigoṇḍa-Šôḷa-kkâmuṇḍanum Kêttayan âna Kulôttuṅga-Šôḷa-kkâmuṇḍanum eṅgaḷ tambi Vîmaiya-gâmuṇḍan vêṭṭai-pôy panṟi-kutti idanâl êṟ-uṇḍu paṭṭamaiyil eṅgaḷ tamappanâr eḍuppitta Gaṅgaigoṇḍa-Šôḷa-îšvaram-uḍaiya Mâdêvar kôyil tuvârakku puṟambê nâṭṭinôm i-ppaṇi-šeyda Ochchikoṇḍân Kâvaiyâšârikku nîrvârttu Tîrttakiṇiyil kuḍaṅgaiy-âga nûṟu kuḻi kuḍuttôm Šâmuṇḍaiyan âna Gaṅgaigoṇḍa - Šôḷa - gâmuṇḍanena nam-pinnu vayam uḷaḷavum niṟuttinan nanṟ-âga svasti šrî

83

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

. . . . . . viḷaṅga Jaya-mâdu vi . . . . . Malar-magaḷ puṇara uri . . . . . . muḍi-šûḍi Mînavar. . . . . . r kulaitara ênai-man . . . . . . tara tikk-anaittu ta. . . . . . vijaiya-apishêkam pa. . . . . . ṅgâsanattu Avani-muḻu. . . . . ḍum vîṟṟ-irund-aruḷiya Kô. . . . . nmar âna šakkiravartti šrî-Ku . . . . . . Šôḷa-Dêvarkku yâṇḍu mu . . . . . . dâvadu Iraṭṭapâḍi ko. . . . . . maṇḍalattu Mêlai-Mârâya. . . . . . yyakuṟai-nâṭṭu tiru-kKaṅga . . . . . . maiyan pašuvan meṭṭi si . . . . kkâran taṇḍu . . . kaṇ . . . . . . l amaichchi. . ṇḍan Gaṅ. . . ṇḍa-Šôḷa-îšvaram uḍaiya-dêvar kôyil mun maṇḍapat. . terku i. . r talai-maṇḍapam Kêttiyan Pâlaiyan âna Gaṅgaigoṇḍa-Šôḷa-gâmuṇḍan makkaḷ Šâmuṇḍaiyan âna Gaṅgaigoṇḍa-Šôḷa-kkâmuṇḍanum Kêtiyan âna Kulôttuṅga-Šôḷa-gâmuṇḍanum eṅgaḷ makkaḷ Periya-Pâlaiyanum Šiṟiya-Pâlaiyanum Gaṅgaigoṇḍa-Šôḷa-îšvaram-uḍaiya Mâdêvarkku dêvarkku dêvadânam âga tiru-nandâviḷakkukku šekk-onṟum tiruvamirdukku šrî-kôyil kiḻakkil êṟi onṟum êri-kîḻ nañjai puñjaiykku mêl-pâṟkellai šrî-kôyilukku-kkiḻakkum. . . . .

85

At Buruḍaguṇṭe (same hobli), on a stone in the Mâdigas' field.

šubham astu šrî-Gaṇâdhipatayê namaḥ Manmata-saṁvatsaraṁ Vayišâka-šu 1 lu šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Peda-Tirumala-Dêva-mahârâjala kârya-kartalayina Bukarapayyavâri Aṇṇayaṁ samukha dêviya (rest illegible)

86

At the same village, on a stone at the entrance of the Âñjanêya temple at the fort gate.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1529 agunêṭi Plavaṅga-saṁvatsara-Chaitra-ba ..lu šrîmatu Buruḍakuṇṭalôni kôṭa-vâkila mundara Hanumanta-râyaki dîpârâdhana (rest illegible)

88

At the same village, on a stone to the right of the Râmêšvara temple.

namas tuṅga-etc. ||

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1492 agunêṭi Pramôda-saṁvatsara-Vaišâka 5 Sôma-puṇya-kâlamundu šrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-vîra-Sadâšiva-Râya-Dêva-mahârâyalu Gâjape.....500 .... sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvakaṅgâ (rest illegible)

91

At Nandanavana (same hobli), on the basement of the Chennikêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Pugaḻ-mâdu viḷaṅga Jaya-mâdu virumba Nila-magaḷ nilava Malar-magaḷ puṇara urimaiyiṟ-chiranta ma-muḍi-šûḍi Mînavar nilai-keḍa Villavar kulaitara ênai-mannavar iriyal-uṟṟ-uḻitara-ttikk-anaittun-tan šakkara-naḍâtti vijaiyabhishêkam-paṇṇi vîra-siṁhâsanattu Avani[-mu]ḻud-uḍaiyâḷôḍum vîṟṟ-irund-aruḷiya Kô-Râjakêšari-varmar âna chakravattigaḷ šrî-Kulôttuṁga-Chôḷa-Dêvarku yâṇḍu muppattu-mûnṟâvadu Iraṭṭapâḍi-koṇḍa Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Mêlai-Mârâyapâḍi-kKoyyakkuṟai-nâṭṭu Vêma..ṅgal âna Râjêndra-Šôḻa-ppêṭṭaiyil Iraḍumârâya..rukkun-tiru-mêṟ-kôyil âga Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Ûṟṟu-kkâṭṭu-kkoṭṭattu Veḷimânallûr-nâṭṭu Peruvañjiyûr-chchavukkam Vîrakkiḻân Kamban Tiri-chChiṟṟambalam-uḍaiyan âna Vayirâgarâjan eḻuntaruḷuvitta šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-nânâdêši-ttiru-Viṇṇagar-âḻvân kôyilum maḍaiviḷâgamuñ-jûḻuta šâlaigaḷum uṭpaḍa ivv-ûriṟ-cheṭṭi Iṟaiyaḍan-duṭṭar-gaṇḍan âna Vîrarâjêndra-maṇḍalâditta-šeṭṭikku vilai-kuḍuttu mêṟpaḍiyâr iṟaiy-iḻichchi-kkoṇḍa nilattu-

kku....ṇḍappaḍi kîḻ-pâl-ellai-kkîḻai-kkôpura-vâšal âšaṟudiy-âgavum ten-pâl-ellai teṟkiṟ tiru-madiḷukku-tteṟku irubadin-šâṇ-kôlâl irubadin-kôl-nîḷamum mêṟ-pâl-ellai mêlai-tiru-madiḷukku mêṟku-ppadinain-gôl-nîḷamum vaḍa-pâl-ellai vaḍakku-ttiru-madiḷukku vaḍakku aiṅ-gôl-nîḷamum i-nnâṟ-pâl-ellaikkum uṭpaṭṭa nilam ittanaiyum Kamban Tiri-chChiṟṟambalam-uḍaiyân âna Vayirâgarâjar pakkal emmil išaintu ponn-aṟa-kkoṇḍu vilaiy-aṟa viṟṟu i-nnilam ivarkku iṟaiy-iḻichchi-kkuḍuttên Iṟaiyaḍan-duṭṭar-gaṇḍan âna Vîrarâjêndra-maṇḍalâditta-šeṭṭiyena.varkku viṟṟu-kkuḍutta nilattil irukkum tiruvârâdanai-paṇṇuṅ-Gura vašari-tTiruvaraṅgamânanaiyuṁ ivan vaṁšattâraiyum pala-paḍi-nimanta-kkâṟaraiyum dêvar-aḍiyâraiyum para-dêšigaḷây-irukkum Brâhmaṇaraiyum miḍâraraḷâiyum maṟṟum eppêrppaṭṭâraiyum .... koḷḷâdêu-âgavum e-chchôṟṟupaḍi koṭṭaṇamum naliya-ppeṟâdên-âgavum nânum en vaṟkattârum ippaḍi šeluttuvôn-Tiruv-âṇai Avani-muḻud-uḍaiyâr-âṇai...i-ttanmam ippaḍiy-alladu maṟṟ-êdênum adarku šeyya ninaippôm âgiṟ-Kaṅgaiy-iḍai-kKumariy-iḍai na..vu-šeydâr šeyda pâpamum vanam-aḍittu-kkoḍu-pôm Vêḍar šeyda pâ-pamum anubavippôm maṟṟum i-kkôyil nokka-chcheydâṟ-cheyda dhanmaṅgaḷu-kku virôdham-paṇṇuvâr muṟ-chollappaṭṭa pâpam anubavippâr ivv-ûriṟ-Kaḍa-kkattu Malla-šeṭṭi-kuṭṭaiyum idi......dukku ellai âvadu vaḍakku âṟu âšaṟu-diy-âgavum mêl-pâl-ellai Šâmuṇ......kollaiyâgavum kîḻ-pâl-ellai peru-vaḻiy-âšaṟudiy-âgavum naḍuv-uṭpaṭṭa nilamun-tiru-nandavanmum

92

At the same village, to the south of the tamarind tope.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

................ḍuttad-iyâdu..........taḍuttu tan-kuḍai-niḻaṟ-kiḻ inb-uṟa ni.....yum puliyun-dišaitoṟu na..tti-ppugaḻ-taru-tarumamum vîramun-diyâgamuṅ-garunaiyum uṟimaiy-aṅ-juṟṟamum âga-ppiriyâttalai nigaḻa-chchaya-mun-dânum vîṟr-irundu kula-maṇi-makuṭa muṟaimaiyiṟ-chûḍi-ttan kaḻal tarâdi-var šûḍa-chcheṅgôl Nâvalam-puvitoṟu naḍâttiya Kôv-Irâjakêšari-panmar âna uḍaiyâr šrî-Râjêndra-Šôḻa-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu mûnṟâvadu Iraṭṭapâḍi-koṇḍa Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Mêlai-Mârâyapâḍi Vêmapaṅgal âna Attâṇinallûr Tiru-mûlasthânam-uḍaiyâr Mahâdêvar šrî-kôyilin munb-irundu adikârigaḷ Râjamâṇikka-mûvênda-vêlâr kôyiṟ-karumam-ârâyâv-irundu i-nnâṭṭi .... vattiṟa ....nâṭṭu-kkâmuṇḍu...vaṁšattu.·.ḷaiyan Malaiyaṇan Muḍikoṇḍa-Šôḻa-gâmuṇḍan ivan magan Tâḻayan âna Râjarâja-gâmuṇḍan ivan magan Malaiyaṇan âna Vijaiyarâjêndra-kKoyyaikkuṟai-nâḍ-âḻvân

93

At Vaṅgimâḷḷu (same hobli), on a stone in the bed of Horakuṇṭe to the south.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Iraṭṭapâḍi-koṇḍa Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Mêl-Mârâyapâḍi Dêvâṇḍi râjyam-âḷuṅ-gâlattu Turaiyaraišan Tâḷivaṅgimaḍu-kutta ûr-aḻivil paṭṭâr Šunaiya-kônar magan Vayira-kkônar . . ndamaiyin Šôḻa-kônar magan Kašava-kkônar . . ûr aḻiyâmâṟ-kâttu paṭṭâr ivaṟku . . ppêr vâṇiyar Kâṇamânedi-maṅgalam Vayira-kkônar magan Kašavâṇḍân šeyarvittân

94

At Sâdali (Sâdali hobli), on copper plates in possession of Ghaḍiyâra Veṅkaṇṇâchâr.

(Nâgarî characters.)

šrî-Gaṇâdhipatayê namaḥ । šrî-Sarasvatyai namaḥ । šrî-Râmachandrâya namaḥ । a-vighnam astu ।

namas tuṅga-etc. ॥
êtad râjâdhirâjasya trâtur ambhôdhi-mêkhalâṁ ।
saṅgrâmê Târakârâtêr Dêva-Râjasya šâsanaṁ ॥
avyât tvâm ânanê hastî dṛishṭyâ yasya dayâ-duhâ ।
nadîmâtṛikatâṁ yânti narâṇâṁ kârya-bhûmayaḥ ॥
kalyâṇâni karê karôtu vasudhâṁ vârâkarâd uddharan
daṁshṭrâ-kânti-tatir yatô diši-diši vyâtanvatî chandrikâṁ ।
višva-grâma-vidhâna-sâdara-dhiyâ krôḍîkṛitê Vêdhasâ
sûtê vyômani sûtra-pâta-sushumâṁ sô'yaṁ Kiri-grâmaṇîḥ ॥
asti chûḍâ-maṇiš Šambhôr ambhôrâšês tanûbhavaḥ ।
Mahêndra-nagarî-nârî-mâṅgalya-sthâpanaushadhaṁ ॥
tatô Yadôr abhûd vaṁšô bhajan parvabhir unnatiṁ ।
yašô-dhauta-dišâṁ râja-ratnânâṁ yatra sambhavaḥ ॥
tatrâbhûd Bukka-bhûpâlô Vṛitrâri-sama-vikramaḥ ।
krîḍâputrî-kṛitârâtiḥ kîrti-vallî-mahîruhaḥ ॥
pâlayan yaḥ prajâs sarvâḥ pakshapâta-parâṅmukhaḥ ।
chakâra šithilôtkaṇṭhâṁ chakravartishu mêdinîṁ ॥
agraṇîḥ puṇya-šîlânâm âsîd asyâtmasambhavaḥ ।
hâra-gaura-yašaḥ-pûra-hârî Hariharêšvaraḥ ॥
arthânubandhinî Tuṅgabhadrâ yad-dâna-dhârayâ ।
parjanyôpajña-saubhâgyâḥ pratyâdišati nimnagâḥ ॥
udvahan yô vasumatîm urô bhindan virôdhinaḥ ।
âkrâman vikramêṇâšâ hanti Brahmâparâdhinaḥ ॥
kôdaṇḍa-sachivaḥ kurvann urvîm uddhṛita-kaṇṭakâṁ ।
prathâm apratimallasya prathayâmâsa yaḥ Pṛithôḥ ॥

vichchhinna-vêda-santâna-sandhânôdghôsha-janmanâ |
pratishṭhâṁ prâpitô yêna (II *a*) chaturbhiś charaṇair vṛishaḥ ||
bhadrâ yad-râjadhânî maṇi-nivaha-mahô-mañjarîbhir Vasantaṁ
kârâgârâri-śraṁsan-mukha-pavana-taraṅgôshmabhiḥ Grîshmam êti |
kastûrî-kâlikâbhiḥ jaladhara-suhṛidaṁ kâlam ullâsi-padmaṁ
kântâ-vaktrêndu-kântyâ kalita-hima-bharaṁ ghânasâraiḥ parâgaiḥ ||
asyâsîd âtmajaś śrîmân Dêva-Râja-narâdhipaḥ |
â Sêtôr â cha Kailâsât avyâhata-parâkramaḥ ||
âkarṇya yasya sannâham arâtînâṁ pradhâvatâṁ |
âraṇyânâṁ cha satvânâm âvâsê'bhûd viparyayaḥ ||
âjñâvajñâta-Sugrîvê yasmin râjyaṁ praśâsati |
bhaktaṁ chôra-śrutiḥ prâptâ bhâshâyâṁ dakshiṇâ-pathê ||
jaṭâ nibadhnan chchhiraśi vanê vâsaṁ prarôchayan |
bhaikshê parichayaṁ kurvan viraktiṁ vishayê diśan ||
valkalê vâsasî tanvann anâsthâm âvahaṁs tanau |
âchâryakam arâtînâm akarôd yasya vikramaḥ ||
tasya Dêmâmbikâ-jânêḥ putrô Vijaya-bhûpatiḥ |
pûrvêshâṁ puṇya-râśînâṁ vipâkasyêva vigrahaḥ ||
yasya bâhau vasumatî rasanâyâṁ Sarasvatî |
pratyakshê paramaṁ jyôtiḥ parôkshê para-yôshitaḥ ||
ardhâṅga-Lakshmîr asyâsît sarvâṅga-śubha-lakshaṇâ |
nâmnâ Nâraṇa-Dêvîti râmâ-nirmâṇa-mâtṛikâ ||
atha Vijaya-bhûmipâlâd alabhata sâ Dêva-Râya-naranâthaṁ |
tanayaṁ vinaya-nidhânaṁ vijayaṁ nîtir iva vikramôllâsât ||
Karṇâṭa-râjya-lakshmî-kalyâṇôllâsa-kâraṇê yasmin |
vasudhâ vâridhi-tanayair virahaṁ vijahâti vitaraṇâchâryyaiḥ ||
saptânâṁ śaila-mallânâm ashṭânâm âdi-dantinâṁ |
bhârô dharâ yasya bhujê kastûrî-makarâyatê ||
sâmmukhyaṁ chira-saṁśêvâ svastîty uchchâraṇê śrutiḥ |
dêhîti darśana-vyâkhyâ yasya nissîma-dâninaḥ ||
mahârâjâdhirâjêśô râjanya-paramêśvaraḥ |
Dêva-Râya-mahârâyaḥ para-râya-bhayaṅkaraḥ ||
adhiruhya bhadra(II *b*)pîṭhîm avanîm avinîta-mada-harô rakshan |
adhivasati Vijayanagarîm adhivâsita-sapta-sâgarâṁ yaśasâ ||
arthi-chintâmaṇis sô'yam âśritânanda-chandramâḥ |
avyâja-bandhur bhûtânâm apâra-karuṇâ-nidhiḥ ||

ataḥ paraṁ purôhita-svâmyavatâṁ dhârâ-gṛihîtasya Brâhmaṇasya gôtra-sûtra-nâmâni cha likhyantê | svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varshambulu * 1254 agunêṭi Âṅgirasa-saṁvatsara-Vaiśâkha-bahuḷa 30 lû śrîmad-

* So in the original.

râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-vîra-šrî-Dêva-Râya-mahârâyal-ayyavâru Vijayanagaramandu yêka-chchhatra-prithvî-sâmrâjyaṁ chêyuchuṇḍa-gânu Âtrêya-gôtra(m)-Âpastamba-sûtrêbhyô mahadbhyaḥ vividhâbhidhâ...

kušalêbhyaḥ kulâchârê sûtrêbhyaḥ shaṭsu karmasu |
adhyâtma-vidyâ-nishṭhêbhyaḥ varêṇyêbhyô vipašchitâṁ ||

ataḥ Šrîvatsa-gôtraṁ Âpastamba-sûtraṁ Yajuš-šâkhâdhyâyilaina Chakravartti-bhaṭṭa-pautrulaina Šrîraṅga-bhaṭṭa-putrulaina Chokaṇa-bhaṭṭa-jôsyuluku Âtrêya-gôtraṁ Âpastamba-sûtraṁ Yajuš-šâkhânumatulaina Nalla-Timma-Râju-gâri pautrulina Yara-Timma-Râjugâri putrulaina Timma-Râjugâru šrî-Virû-pâksha-sannidhina sûryôparâga-puṇya-tithiyandu Râyalayyavâri-mundugâ yichchina tâmra-patrikâ-dharma-sâsana-kramaṁ Sâdali-pîṭhikâyâṁ Mukkuṇḍa-vêṇṭhya-Buruḍakuṇṭa-sthalântastha-Mallasamudrâdi-grâma-nâmakaṁ

yuktaṁ sîmâ-chatushkêṇa bhôgânâm ashṭakêpi cha |

atraitê ashṭa-bhôgâ..nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa-akshîṇi-âgâmi-siddha-sâdhya-....bhû-svâ..ya-svâmyêna Kâmârasamudra-grâmaṁ Varasamudra-grâmaṁ Lakasamudra-grâmaṁ êvaṁ grâma-trayaṁ bhû...sâdhya-svâmyêna Îšânyâdi-chaturdaša-sthala-grâma-purôhita-svâmyaṁ agrahâra-kshêtrâṇâṁ svâmyêna cha (III*a*) chatvâri agrahârâṇâṁ trayastriṁšat-purâṇâṁ purôhita-svâmyêna Chokkaṇa-bhaṭṭasya šrî-Virûpâksha-sânnidhyêna sûryôparâga-samayê sa-hira-ṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvakaṁ tâmra-datta-dîyamâna-grâmâ likhyantê dêša-bhâshayâ | (usual final verses)

Šaurêr iva mahâ-Lakshmîḥ Šaṅkara-priya-Pârvatî |
purusha.....anagha-pûrva-janma-tapaḥ-phalaṁ ||
vidyâ-nidhir višêsha-jñô vîrô Vijaya-bhûpatiḥ |
dayâ-nidhir abhût tasya dêvî Nârâyaṇâmbikâ ||

vidyâ-nidhi-bhûmiyandu Râyalayyavâri-mundugâ yichchina tâmra-patrikâ (usual final verses) yî-Buruḍa-sthalântastha 14 sthalâlaku chuṭṭu-valaya-vivaraṁ (here follow details of boundaries of gift and usual final verse) maṅgala mahâ šrî šrî jayatu ||

šrî-Virûpâksha (in Kannada characters

95

At the same village, on a rock in the nâgarakallu-kaṭṭe.

šrî svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1714 nê varushakke sallatakka Paridhâvi-nâma-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-šu 15 Sthiravâradallu šrîman-mahâ-Âvati-nâḍa prabhugaḷâdanthâ Doḍḍa-Bairê-Gavuḍaravara pautrarâda Channaṇappayyanavara putrarâda Râmasvâmiyaru Vašishṭa-gôtrarâda Âpa-stamba-sûtrarâda Râmâ-šâstrigaḷa pautrarâda Chenna-šâstrigaḷa putrarâda Râmâ-šastrigaḷige yî-puṇya-divasadallu šrî-Nandišvara-svâmi-charaṇâravinda-gaḷige prîtiyâgi Hari-Harâdigaḷu sâkshiyâgi Sâdali-grâmada baḷiya Nâgara-

kaṭṭe-hola solige 3 kke kha 3 saha sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dhâre yeradanthâ hola-gaddeyannu anubhavisi yiruvadu yendu barasi koṭṭa dâna-patrike dâna-mânya

śrî-Nandîśa

96

At the same village, on a stone in the Kôṭê-gaddê-hola.

śubham astu svasti śrî jayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varshambulu 1468 ânaṭi Parâbhava-saṁvatsarada Mâga...... 15 lu śrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara śrî-vîra-pratâpa Sadâśiva (rest gone)

98

At Iragappanahaḷḷi (Sâdali hobli), on a stone near Basavaṇṇa's well.

(Nâgarî characters.)

śrîmân Muppa-mahîpatir guṇa-nidhiḥ śrî-Malla-bhûpâtmajaḥ
pautras Sôma-narêśvarasya palita-śrî-Mâdhavasyâgrajaḥ |
Râmâmbâ-tanayaḥ Sadêśvara-Śivâchâryas tadîyaḥ priyaḥ
chakrê Śambhu-mahâbhishêka-vidhayê pûrṇâm imâṁ vâpikâṁ ||
śubham astu śrî śrî

99

At the same village, on a stone north of Basavaṇṇa's field.

(Nâgarî characters.)

śrîmân Muppa-mahîpatir guṇa-nidhiḥ śrî-Malla-bhûpâtmajaḥ
pautras Sôma-narêśvarasya palita-śrî-Mâdhavasyâgrajaḥ |
Râmâmbâ-tanayaḥ Sadêśvara-Śivâchâryas tadîya-priyaś
chakrê pâpa-layaṁ Śivâlayam amuṁ sârddhaṁ mahâ-Nandinâ ||
varshê Vikâriṇi cha Kârtika-mâsi kṛishṇê
pakshê Viśâkha-tithi-saṁyuta-Saumyavârê |
tênaiva Muppa-narapâla-varêṇa samyak
śrî-Mallikârjuna-Śivasya kṛitâ pratishṭhâ ||
(usual final verse) śrîḥ śrîḥ

100

At Uppaguṇṭahaḷḷi (Sâdali hobli), on a rock north of the village.

śubham astu Vishu-saṁvatsara-Mâga-śu 13 lu śrî-Gaṅga-Râya-Dêva-mahârâyal-ayyavâru bommalâṭa-Paruvati-Purâṇaṁ-Vîrapa-komâruḍu Kṛishṇapaku Sâdali-chêtô Upakuṇṭipale sarvamânyaṅgâ maniñchina darma-śilâ-śâsanaṁ

Kaḍarañchanilô bomma................................(left side) bommalâṭivâriki vikriñchina-vâḍu.....

101

At Timmanâyakanahaḷḷi (Baseṭṭihaḷḷi hobli), on a stone built into the roof of mukha-maṇṭapa of the Râmadêva temple.

svasti šrî Mahârâjarâ nâḍa mêge Mayiudanâ sama... valamuṁ eḻtare šrî-Eṟeyammara..râ mane-makkaḷ Allaggiyarâ Paramêṇḍi Kaligge-pervvayila to..yeneṇḍade Vommâñchûruḷ niltu ..ntaḍi eṟidu palaran kondu sa....Paramêṇḍiyaṁ Sâdêvanuṁ tammuut-irvvar..Paramêṇḍi Mâdêvam akkaman niṟisi...dôḷu-kallan

102

At Ânêmaḍagu (same hobli), on a stone in the north wall of the Îšvara temple.

..svastî šrî Mahârâ....masta-talamu...magan...ṇḍi...mâñchûruḷ ni... palarau kondu sa....mme-arasar da...yguḷa kaḷani ve....dâyaṁ koṭṭodu

103

On a stone in the east wall of the same temple.

....tta..ndun eṟidu...ttire Mâñchû....kaḷani...mâpâtakan akku

104

At the same village, on the wall of the Channigêšvara temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varušambulu 1454 Nandana-saṁvachara-Jêshṭa-ba 7 Âdivâraṁ-nâḍu Achuta-Râya-mahârâyalu pruthvî-sâmrâjyaṁ yêluchuṇḍagânu vâri kinda Gumma-Nâyani-Chinamma-Nâyani-kumâra Nârašiṁha-Nâyani-Narasappa-Nâyanigâru Buruḍaguṇṭe-sîmalônu sâmrâjyaṁ yêluchuṇḍagânu vâri kârya-kartulaiyanavâri baṇṭu Baṇḍi-Tippa-Nâyani-kumâralu Maduraya Kotte-Channaya-Timmayagâru vâri kinda Buruḍakuṇṭe-sîma-pârupatyaṁ chêsi uṇḍi Ânemaḍugu aneṭi grâmâna tama sâmalu Nârasiṁha-Nâyani-Narasapa-Nâyanigâriki pu....gânu .... ravuṁ pêṭi Chenna-Kêšavarâyani ântarâḷikaṁ..šrî-maṇṭapa..m anêṭi silâ-maṇṭapâlu guḍlache Chenna-Kêšavarâyaniki samarpiṁstimi ||

109

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

........manâ-dêvar-purattukku.....Šomanâdan paṅgu 2 Lâkanâdan paṅgu 1 ..ṅgan paṅgu 1...lagan paṅgu 2..nayan paṅgu 1 Vašavadêvan paṅgu 1 Vîra-

malaiyan paṅgu 1 Šômanâdan paṅgu 1 Kâḷaiyan paṅgu 1 Attaigan paṅgu 1 Kuttaiyan paṅgu 2 Têvâran paṅgu 1 Pambaiyan paṅgu 1 Mâdaiyan paṅgu 1 Vîraiyan paṅgu 1 Vîrabattara-dêvar paṅgu 1 pûšâri Mallain paṅgu 1 . . . .

110

On the rock of the Râmaliṅga hill to the north-east of the same temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Tiruvuñ-Jeyamun-dišaiy-anaittuñ-jella veruvum pagai šeguttu mêl-ânâr maruva Kaliy-âyira-nâḷ-koṇḍ-âṟaimbatt-âṇḍin mêl êḻubatt-ôr-âṇḍu šenṟa Bhagudânya-varusham nâyanâr Irâmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr šî-pâdattaiy-êtti . . . . . šindai tapôdanar tân . . . . vaṇaṅgun-doṇḍu-toḻiṟ-Kûttâḍun-dêvan vaṇḍaḷirâl vâsaṅ . r nirâl malarinâl mandirattâl pûšanai-šeydu puram-aḷit . . ton-neṟiyum valaṅgâ-moḻiyum viri-tirai-vêlai-ttalaṅ . . . valun-danadêy-âga têša nigaḷa ai . . . . . . talaivan Brahma-Kshatriya-Gaṅga-pperumâḷ-dêvar magan Mâman-aṅkakâṟa-tTuṭṭarâditta I . . . ja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdirâjan Kariya-Gôpâlan gaṇḍa-ppaṇḍâra-ka . . . . . . râyan . . llakaṇḍa Kûttâḍun-dêvanena Irâmîšvara-Šiva-purattuk . . . . tta nanšey punšey nâṟ-pâl-elaiyum Šiva-puram âga viṭṭên idu . . . . . . ṟṟinâr Geṅgai-karaiyiṟ-kurâl-pašuvai-kkonṟâr pukka narakam-pugakaḍavar

111

On the same hill, on a stone lying
by the side of the outer prâkâra of the temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

. . . . yum nâmam vilaṅgâ-moḻiyum viri-tirai . . vêlai-ttalaṅ-gâvalun-danadêy-âga-chchilaṅgâlakâra . . . gi šindai-šed-uyar Gâṅga-kkumâra . . . . li maṇḍala . . dêva bhuja Vîra-Nârâyaṇan Toy . . . . . nâṭṭu-maṇḍalikar šak . . . . vatti Vîra-Râgava-dêvanena Ko . . . . nšey punšey nâṟ-pâl-elaiyum tiruv-Irâmîšaram-uḍaiya-nârukku šandirâdita-varaiyil . . . . viṭṭên (y)i-ttanma-mâṟṟinavan Geṅgai-karaiyil kurâṟ-pašuvai konṟân pâvattê pugakkaḍavan

112

At the same village, on a stone south of the Râmêšvara temple.

svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1300 Kâḷayukti-saṁvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-ba 12 Šu šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍaḷêšvara mûṟu-râyara gaṇḍa šrî-vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-Voḍeyara kumâra Hariyappa-Voḍeyaru pruthuvî-râjyavan âḷuva-kâladalli Khatikâṟa-Râyara gaṇḍa Nâraṇṇa-Voḍeyara kumâra Dêpaṇṇa-Voḍe-yaru prithuvî-râjyavan âḷuttalu Sâdaliya-nâḍa Râmêšvarada-grâmadalu yikki-

sida santhe (back) svasti samasta-bhuvana-jana-nija-nâ[ma-]mâlikâ-prasasti-sahita-vâda Sâdaliya-nâḍa gaüḍu Kanna-Gauḍa Râmêšvarada Râyappan-oḷagâda samasta-gauḍugaḷu Sereya ayvaru-seṭṭigaḷu miṇḍaguḍḍa â-Baivi-Seṭṭi-voḷagâda Sâlumûleya samasta-halarugaḷu baisaṇige yikki mâḍidanthâ santheya hokantha bhaṇḍakki varusha-pariyantara sarbbamânya alindaṁ mêle yattuvanthâ âyagaḷu Sâdaliya mariyâdeyalu râjâya 1 nâthâya 1 ayvaru-seṭṭiru-âya 1 miṇḍaguḍḍarige 1 yî-âyagaḷanaṁ yetti Dêpaṇṇa-Voḍeyaru â-chandrârka-kâla-stâyiyâgi sukhadiṁ bâḷvaru šrî šrî

113

At Yalagaḷahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Kṛishṇa-Reḍḍi's field.

Sarvadhâri-saṁvachara-Chaitra-sudha .... lu | šrîmatu Nâgi-nâyaḍu Malla-pagâru yiṅka sarava-pašulaku Vîrayaku kâḷachi-mânyaṁ yî-mânyaku tapina.. (imprecatory phrases) ....vâni sommu....vâni biḍaku........

CHIK-BALLAPUR TALUQ

1

At Chik-Baḷḷâpur (kasaba hobli), on the north-east basement of the wall of the Chitrâvati well.

adô Baṇḍe Bañchâḷapa kallina mâḷige kaṭṭisidu. . Chikaṇṇage anêkavâgi yinâmugaḷu koṭu santôsha-mâḍidaru avaru avara makaḷu ayiśvaryavantarâgi yiruvadu

2

On a rock to the west of the same.

Mañchenabalê Dêvâṅgada Doḍḍa-Mudaṇṇa kallina bâvi kaṭṭisidu . . . . . . Chikkaṇṇage bahaḷavâgi uḍagare mâḍi santôsha-mâḍidaru avara avara makkaḷu ashṭaiśvaryar âgi taṇṇagey iruvadu

3

On a stone on the bund of Gôpâlakṛishṇanakere (same hobli).

svasti Śaka-varsha eṇṭunûra eppatta. . nê Pramâdi. . . . yarasara râjyanaṁ doreyelu. . . . Âladâvuna heṇḍati Âḷvabbe kaṭṭisida keṟeyan . . . sida arasina koḍandeyu keṟege salvu âr âḷdoḍa. . . . (usual final phrases)

4

At Mañchanabale (same hobli), on a stone to the east of the third gate of the village.

a-vighnam astu śubham astu ||

hêmâśvam hêma-garbham kanaka-kari-rathaṁ pañcha-lâṅgaly atânît |
sô'yaṁ śrî-Kṛishṇa-Râya-kshitipatir adharîkṛitya nityâ Nṛigâdîn |
. . . . sana-sthaḥ |
â pûrvâdrêr athâsta-kshitidhara-kaṭakâd â cha Hêmâchalântât |
â Sêtôr. . . . arthi-śârttha-śriyam iha bahuḷîkṛitya kîrtyâ babhâsê |
Śâlivâhana-nirṇîtê śakâbdê sa-chatushṭayê |
dvâtriṁśatâ cha saṁyuktê saṅkhyâtê daśabhiś śataiḥ |
Pramôda-samjñitê varshê Kârtikâhvaya-samjñitê |
śukla-pakshê cha . . . . na-dvâdasî-tithau |
Tuṅgabhadrâpagâ-tîrê Virûpâksha[sya] sannidhau |
puṇyâya yaśasê châpi. . . . . |
. . . . sômaṁ samânêna Śantâṇâya sakulînâ. . |
sârathi-Timmâbhidhânêna bhôja. . . . -śâlinâ |
. . . mâda. . janê. yaṁ karaṁ Gôpa-kulôdbha. . . |

â-chandra-târakaṁ dhârâ-pûrvakaṁ....... |
......yôpi râjyê cha Guti-râjyê cha viśrutê |
râjyê[..] Kanda-nâḍâkhyê Ghaṇṭikôṭa-sthalê'pi cha |
Siddâvaṭâkhyayâ Siddhâpura-sîma.. viśrutê |
Chintêsaryâkhya-râjyasya Nâgamaṅgala-sîmakaṁ |
Muḷavâyâ(khya)-mahâ-râjyê Jayadurgi-mahat.... |
.... |
...........vivâha-samayê nijê |
vadhû-vara-janaiḥ sarvair..........kaṁ |
â-chandra-târaṁ dhârâ-pûrvakaṁ....... |
Nandinâyanikôṭaku............................Timmarasayyana Âdepa-Nâyaḍunu Râya...................sarvamânyam ..china dharma-śâsana .....risa-dêva-mahârâya-bhûmipasya śâsanâ |

7

At Sabbênahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone near the âle-mane.

śrî-Gaṇâdhipatayê namaḥ mahâdêvi satyadêvi durôdya..-madârṇa-mantra anâdya-mantra dêvâ-dêvi ôm namô madô nivipa parupi kôrisida jônima.....mâdâ mantrâja vadanaga mantrô bayisike kolasike guḍikoga parapparemadiya yantradinda mantra edagahirâgacha saguṇa-vâga-dêvi dê harihahâva kapuṭa rivakachakaṭuve âkâśava kaṭuve munnûru-dêvakeḷa kaṭu nava kôṭi-sidara kaṭṭuve baba rakshisiya kaṭuve Garuḍa-gândarvar kaṭuve kanne-dêva Kinnara-Kimpurushara kaṭu ôṁ namô Mahaṅkâḷiyara kaṭuve Bayiruvana kaṭu Durgiya kaṭuve paṭadarasiya kaṭu ôm namô bhagavatê ôm namaś Śivâya

8

At the same village, on a stone in the Mallikârjjuna Chikkaviraṇṇa's field.

svasti śrî Śaka-varsha ? 1235 neya Pramâ..saṁvatsarada Pushya-śu 10 Guru-vâradandu śrîmatu pratâpa-chakravartti śrî-Hoyisaṇa-bhuja-baḷa śrî-vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêvara .... (rest illegible)

9

At Kavuruhaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Bajjâ-Krishṇappa's field.

Sâdhâraṇa-saṁvatsarada Mârgaśira-ba 10 lu śrîmatu Mîra Laliya Tarulemma-dahaḷḷiyavarige barasi koṭa sannadu adâgi || Hârûbaṇḍehaḷi.... Kavurahaḷi-baḷiya nimma kaiyinda haṇa muṭisi kaṭe kaṭisidarinda hukumnâme appaṇe staḷa-kârya-kartarige kere-keḷage sâgina bhûmiyalli châtur-bhâga-gadeyannu dasavandavannu putra-pautra-pârampareyâgi anubhavisikoṇḍu yiruvadu yandu barasi koṭṭa dâna-śâsana (usual final phrases)

10

At Muṭṭûru (same hobli), on a stone in the Masâlti Muniyappa's field.

Râcharasaru mâḍida dharmma śrî Krôdana-saṁvatsarada Mârggasira-śu 1 Va śrîmatu Khantikâṛa-Râyara gauḍa Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyara kumâra Dêpaṇṇa-Voḍeyaru Kandâvarada Varadarâja-dêvara amṛita-paḍi-aṅga-raṅga-bhôgakke Muṭṭûrana sarvamânyavâgi koṭṭeü (usual final phrases) maṅgaḷa mahâ śrî

11

At Aṇakanûru (same hobli), on a stone in front of the Raṅgasvâmi temple.

svasti śrî vijayâbhyudayê Śâ | da *1609 Jaya-saṁvatsara-Â-śu 5 saura-Karkaṭa-kâlê śrîmad-râjâdhîty-âdi Veṅkaṭêśaḥ prithvîṁ śâsati Aṇakanûra-Raṅganâthasya sannidhau nitya-Râmânujakûṭârthaṁ Harita-gôtra Âpastambêty-âdi śrî-Parâśara-bhaṭara ardhâṁśakarta-Tirupati-bhaṭaru (others named) yî 5 guru vâriki Aṇakanûru muṇugu-bhûmi-kâna yâvattu hiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvakaṅgâ stri-putrêty-âdi tri-karaṇêty-âdi kuḷaṁ rêgaḍalu vinâ konni maddikaṁ rêgaḍalu vinâ samarpiñchinâmu â-chandrêty-âdi-pûrvakaṁ. .dêśântaralaku anna-dânaṁ chêsukoni vuṇḍagalavâramu

sva-dattêty-âdi

13

At Marasanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in the western wasteweir of Mâvakere.

svasti śrî Śaka-varisha 949 saṁvatsaraṁ pravarttise Gaṅgeyuṁ Pûrva-dêsamuṁ koṇḍa oḍeyuṁ śrî-Râjêndira-Chôḷa pritivî-râjyaṁ geyye Mâguṇḍaya Mâgâveyara Palage-Seṭṭiyara magaṁ Tû.... ....kerege nallâta ...... mechche gaṇḍa Sakayya tûmban ikkisida Sirivurada niḷehaṁ kaṭṭisidaṁ

14

At Nandi (Nandi hobli), on a stone to the north of the Kamaṭhêśvara temple.

svasti śrî Nandêśvarana Kailâsapura-vâsini Nripatuṅga-kula-tilaka Nandigiri-nâtha Byembi-Dêva tasya putra...Śaka-saṁvatsarada 1223 Puśya-mâsada... ......Yeraba-kôṭe yambattu-sîmeya âde suṅka nâḍige (rest effaced)

16

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Śakarai-yâṇḍu 1212 śeṉṟa Virôdhi-saṁvachcharattu........mâsam 1 ti svasti śrî.......................garili-Śôḷa-maṇḍalattu Kaḷavâra-

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* So in the original, but the number of the year does not correspond with Jaya.

nâṭṭu Dakshiṇa-Kailâšam âna Tirunantišvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr sthânattârôm ....nâḍu......lê........i-ttânattil ...maha............kkum viyâpâri............

17

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍalikêšvara Taḻaikkâḍu-koṇḍa bhuja-bala-Vîra-Gaṅga Poyišaḷan âna Viṭṭi-araišanena Koṅg-eṟintu jaya-stambham-nâṭṭi-tTaḻaikkâṭṭil Koppattill iruntu Tirunandîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar dêvadânam âna Vikkirama-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-chChaṇṇai-nâṭṭu vaḍa-kûṟṟu-kKuyil..pôgattu Neḍumanûrum iḍiṟ-paḷḷigaḷumm uḷpaḍa iṟaṅgi....nta iṟaṅgal sâ....ṅgaṇḍu sâ.. ......ppaḍi dêvar........varusham â.................ttiru......kaḍavadu chchantirâditta-va..vadâga........ṭṭu kuḍuttên....Vîra-Gaṅga...... n âna Viṭ....šanena iḍai....kkuvân Gaṅ.....karaiyi kurâṟ-pašu...ttân Brahmava...ppaḍuvân aṟam-aṟavaṟk-aṟam alladu tuṇaiy-illai .tamê tuṇai... ...ḍakôn Karikâma. kaṇṇ âna Râjarâja...n âna Virudarâja-payaṅkara Vâ.. varâjanena sâsanaṅ-gaṇḍu sâsanam Pôšaḷa-Dêvar âna Viṭṭi-araišaṟku-kkâṭṭi iṟaṅgalam-iṭṭên Virudarâja-pa..ṅkara Vâḷavarâjanena.

18

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šarai-âṇḍu 1..5 šeṉṟa Šrîmu-šamachcharatu Appaši-mâdam Nigaṟili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Kaḷavâra-nâṭṭu tiru... Šâmu...yyan..nânena svasti šî mahâ-maṇḍalêšvaran Tribhuvana-malla Nandigiri-nâṭa..ṅga-kula-tila....... .....Dushṭarâditta.... gaṇḍa Aṇṇan-aṅkakâṟa Kumâra-Šikka-dêvar dêvadânam paḷigaḷ uḷpaḍa nâṟ-pâl-âlai..m uḷa šârigai viḍa nânum viṭên šuṅkada Šavaṇḍayannena

19

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Ko-pParakêšarivanmar âna uḍaiyâr šrî-Râjêntra-Šôḻa-Dêvarkku yâṇḍu 22 âvadu Irâjêntra-Šôḻa-Brahma-mârâyar eṇṇai-vâṇiyariḍai-ppo koṇḍu ..viyâpâṟi Viralaiyan taṟikka Koṅgan eṉṟu vandu Šamaiya-šênâpati-chchettiyâr Kanda-purattil vaṭṭaiyum Âlûr vaṭayu...maḍi vaṭayu šelâgai iḍa-šalâgaikkuḍaṟṟu-ppey..kuḍutamaiyâ šelâgai vîrarkku šôṟu kûṟai....v-vattamaiyâluṅ-Gaḷavara-nâṭṭu-pPeriya-Nantiyuṭ-kûḍina Irâjêntra-Šôḻa-pPerunirivi-šamaiya

ttôm pPeriya-Nantiyuṭ-ṭalai-vâšal mêṟ-padamaḍai iṭṭu Aiyyapoḻil âkki vachchu kuḍutta savva-pariyâram â..du..ḍuva....dâgavum ṟuva....ppeṟuvâr-âgavum šaṅgu še..yum pe..vadâgavum ivv-ûr va... ñjiya varivu sarva-parihâram âgavum samayattai ugantu... ṇatta..šeṭṭi...kum Ârûran Aṟaṅga........ pediya eḻuntaruḷa šêtara Viḍaṅga-dêvar i.......vum ivv-ûr-ppašu........ Vaḷañjiya... ṇḍam i....ṟa Viḍaṅga-dêvarê peṟuvadâga i-pparišu šilâ-lêkai-paṇṇi-kkuḍuttôm

20

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî šrîmat-pratâpa-chakravatti šrî-Hoyšaḷa-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar Hesar-Kundâṇi-râjyam Virivi-nâḍu Muraša-nâḍu Mâšanti-nâḍu Veppûr Erumaṟai-nâḍu Ilaippâkka-nâḍu Kaḷavâra-nâḍu Ambaḍakki Noṇḍaṅguḷi Kaivâra-nâḍu Kuvaḷâlâ-nâḍu Têkkal-nâḍu Aimbuḻuga-nâḍu Elavûr-nâḍu Eyil-nâḍu Tagaḍai-nâḍu Puṟamalai-nâḍu âna Adigai-mâ-nâḍu Paiyyûr-ppaṟṟu-pPeṇṇaiyâṇḍâr-maḍam Pulliyûr-nâḍu munnâna elâ nâḍugaḷil uḷḷa dêvastânaṅgaḷil uḷḷa maḍa-pati-gaḷukum sthânâpatigaḷukkum viṇṇappañ-jeyya-ppeṟa-kKaliyuga-varusham 4479 mêl šellâninṟa Šakâbdam 1224 âvadu Pla-varushattu Mârgaḻi..22 ti Tiṅgat-kiḻamai nâḷ inda râjyattu...dêvadânan-diruviḍaiyâṭṭam maḍa-ppuṟam paḷḷi-chchandam âna dâna-mânyaṅgaḷil siddhâyaṅ-gâṇikkai taṟiy-iṟai taṭṭâr-ppâṭṭam nall-erudu naṟ-pašu šârigaiy-uṭpaṭṭa pala varivugaḷum maṟṟum eppêrpaṭṭa iṟaigaḷum taviṟtu indanda vibhavaṅgaḷ indanda dêvargaḷukku-ppûšaikkum amudukkum bhôgaṁkkum tiruppaṇikkum dhârâ-pûṇṇam-âga udakam-paṇṇi-kkuḍuttôm ippaḍikku Dakshiṇa-Kayilâyam âna Tirunandîšvaram-uḍaiyâr kôyiliṟ maḍa-patigaḷum stânâpatigaḷum Tirunandîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr dêva-dâna nañjey punšey naṟ-pâl-ellaiyu mêl nôkkina maramuṅ-gîṇôkkina kiṇaṟum inda nâyanâr dêvadâna ûrgaḷum sarvamâniyam âgav-anubavittu inda nâya-nâṟku pûjaiyum amud-upabhôgamun-diru-ppaṇiyuṅ-guṟaiv-aṟa naḍatti namak-kum na-râjyattukkum aṟpudaiyam-âga vâḻtti sukhamêy-iruppadu ippaḍikku inda dhammam irâjar rakshai nâṭṭavar rakshai ippaḍikku šrî-Mâhêšvarar rakshai šivam astu inda dhammam vilakkinavan Geṅgai-karaiyil kurâl-pašu-kkonṟa papaṅ-goḷvân ippaḍikku idu Tirukkaṇ...... ..

21

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî tiṅgaḷ êr-peṟa vaḷara veṅ-gadir-kkaḍavuṭ-ṭol-kulam viḷaga-ttônṟi malgiya vaḍa-tišai-kKaṅgaiyun-denṟišai Ilaṅgaiyuṅ-guḍa-tišai Mahôdaiyuṅ-guṇa-tišai-kKaḍâramun-daṇḍâṟ-koṇḍa tâdai tan maṇḍala-muḻuvadum veṇ-kuḍai-

niḻar-kîḻ-ttan-kuḍai-niḻaṟṟi-ttišaitoṟuñ-jeṅ-gôl-ôchchi-ttišai-keḻu Tennavanai Mânâbaraṇan pon-muḍiy-ânâ-pparu-maṇi-ppašuntalai pôkaḷatt-arintu Vêṇâṭṭaraišai-chchêṇaṭṭ-odukki-kKa..ṅgatt-araišai šeṅgan-dulaittu vêlai-keḻu Kâṇḍaḷûr.chchâlai kalam-aṟuppittu-ttudi-keḻu Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻan uyarnda perum-pugaḻ madi-keḻu Kôv-Irâjakêšarivanmar âna uḍaiyâr šrî-Râjâdhirâja-Dêvarkku yâṇḍu muppattiraṇḍâvadu Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-kKaḷavâra-nâṭṭu Nantimalai mêl..Mahâ-Nantîšvamm-uḍaiya Mahâdêvarkku adikârigaḷ Mâttûr-uḍaiyâr Šatti......lânâr âna....Vîravichchâdira-mûvênta-vêḷâr šandirâditta-vaṟa i-ttêvar šârtti aru-ttiruv-âbaraṇam âga iṭṭa paṭṭam..nâ.onbadu mâṟi kuḍišaikkal niṟai pon iru-kaḻañjaraiyê mañjâ..................

22

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

.......ṇḍan Ponnaiyan Pâlaiyan Râjâdhirâja-vêḷânum Â.....gâmuṇḍanum uḷḷiṭṭa ûrâr polišaiyâl tiṅgaḷ ne munnâḻi šantirâditta-vaṟa aṭṭakkaḍavargaḷ âga ivaniḍai-kkoṇḍa kâšu iraṇḍum Šiṟiya-Nanti-maṇiyan Vašavayan âna Râjâdhirâja-chChôḻa-gâmuṇḍa..ḷḷiṭṭa ûrâr tiṅgaḷ ney nânâḻi uri šantirâditta-vaṟa aṭṭakkaḍavargaḷ âga ivaḷiḍai-kkoṇ........veṭṭinân Periya-Nanti-ttachchan Malaiyan Šâmuṇḍan âna Paṇḍita-âšâri i-pparišu išaintu kallil eḻutt-iṭṭukkuḍukkav-enṟ-iraṇḍ-ûrâruñ-jolla eḻutt-iṭṭên Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Râjêntrašiṅgavaḷa-nâṭṭu-ttiru-kKaḻumala-nâṭṭu-tTeṅgaṅguḍi-kKaḻumalam-uḍaiyân Kêšavan Kolakkâvanena ivai en eḻuttu idu aḻippâr Gaṅgaiy-iḍai Kumâriy-iḍai uḷḷâr šeyda pâvaṅ...........

23

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

............kkâttarkkum Nuḷambapâḍiy-âgiya Nigarili-Šôḻapadiy-âgiya Kaḷavâra-nâṭṭu......dêvadânam Peru-Nanti Mâchchaya-gâmuṇḍanum Iṟayamanum Ponnayanum uḷḷiṭṭa ûrôm o .ḷividakaittiṭṭu iṭṭu-kkuḍutta parišâvadu ivv-ûr ûrkkaḷ aiñjum Vaṇṇârppâṟaiyum iv-ur Mâ-Nanti-îšvaram-uḍaiyarkku tiru-no...........oṭṭi iṭṭu-kkuḍuttôm Mâyanum Iṟaiyamanum Ponnayanum......ḷiṭṭa urôm i-pparišu išaind-iṭṭamaikku......vâ..kkaittiṭṭu iṭṭamai aṟivâr i-nnâṭṭu Irâjarâja-gâmuṇḍan magan Šâmuṇḍanum mêṟpaḍi-nâṭṭu Šiṟu-Nandi Vâṇa-gâmuṇḍanum Kottanur Mayamanum Veḷakiṟai Kannayanum ....ḍakaḷam Mâšanti-nâṭṭu-kkâmuṇḍan......Brahma-mârâyan magan....Mâṇik...........kattiṭṭu iḍuvittên i-nnâḍu......nâyagañ-jeygiṟa araišâ............nena ivai enn-eḻuttu ivv-ûr..garâšâri veṭṭina eḻuttu

24

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Pugaḻ-mâdu viḷaṅga Jaya-mâdu virumba Nila-magaḷ nilava Malar-magaḷ puṇara urimaiyiṟ-chiṟanta maṇi-muḍi-šûḍi Villavar kulaitara Mînavar nilai-keḍa Vikkala Šiṅgaṇan mêl-kaḍal-pâya-ttikk-anaittun-tan šakkara-naḍâtti vîra-siṁhâsanattu Puvani-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷôḍum vîṟṟ-irunt-aruḷiya Kôv-Irâja-kêšarivanmar âna šakkaravattigaḷ šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvarkku yâṇḍu 23 âvadu Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-kKaḷavâra-nâṭṭu Tirunantîšvaram-uḍaiya Ma-hâdêvarkku Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu....kkâṭṭu-kkoṭṭattu Tamadûr-nâṭṭu Šembiyan Tiṅgâḍupâkkattu Tiṅgâḍu...kkiḻân Tirumâri-Madurântakan âna sênâpati Gâṅgêyarâjan šâttiy-aruḷa iṭṭa paṭṭam onṟinâl Madurântakan mâḍai-kku a....mâṟṟu nalladu kuḍiñai-kkal niṟai ..eṇ-kaḻañje-kunṟi idu šrî-Mahêš-vara-rakshai

25

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî vîramê tuṇaiy-âgavun-diyâgamê aṇiy-âgavuñ-jeṅgôl-ôchchi-kkaruṅ-Gali-kaḍindu Pugaḻ-mâdu viḷaṅga Jaya-mâdu virumba Nila-magaḷ nilava Malar-magal puṇara urimaiyiṟ-chiṟanta maṇi-muḍi-šûḍi Villava kulaitara Mînavar nilai-keḍa êna-mannavar iḻiyal-uṟṟ-iḻitara tikk-anaittun-tan šakkara-naḍâtti vijaiyabhishêkam-paṇṇi vîra-siṁhâsanattu Avani-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷôḍum vîṟṟ-irunt-aruḷiya Kôv-Irâjakêšarivanmar âna chakavattigaḷ šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvarku yâṇḍu 44 âvadu Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-kKaḷavâra-nâṭṭu Tiru-nantîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar šrî-kôyilil pati-pâla-mûla-ppaṭṭ-uḍai-ppañchâ-šâriya-dêvakanmigaḷum Vîra..mâvâtya....kôn Râjašêkaran âna Virudarâja-bhayaṅkara Mâḷavarâjanum Periya-Nanti Jayaṅgoṇḍa-vêḷân uḷḷiṭṭâr samma-dikka it-dêvar dêvar-aḍiyâ..dêvan Ši...ndi-malaiyân Kandanena it-dêvar maṇiyârattil Madurântakan mâḍaippaḍi pon........kaḻañjê-araikkâlum oḍukki-pPeriya-Nanti êri-kîḻ nîr-nilam koṇḍa parisâvadu tîrtta-kkuḷattukkum tâmaraikku............pây peru-varambukku mêṟkum tiru-nantavânattukku-pperiya...ṟṟukku vaḍakkum vaḍakku nôkki pôna taṇṇi-kkâlukkum vaḍakku nôkki pôna varambukku-kkiḻakkum kiḻakku nôkki-p......ṭṭa nilam padineṇ-šâṇ-kôlâl..................

26

At Nandi, on a stone in the enclosure of the Bhôga-Nandišvara temple.

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-šabda Pallavânvaya šrî-prithivî-vallabha Pallava-kula-tilaka šrîmat-Noḷambâdhirâja prithivî-râjyaṁ geyyuttam ire

šrîmad-Dharmašakti-paṇḍitarâ Kiramaya-gâmuṇḍa (others named) mukhyar appa ..ldu Ainûrvâchâriya maga Paḷiyaṇṇa Nandi-bhavaraṇada hig...gana gôpa kaṭṭi paḍeda stiti bbu..lli mare Pillaya ma..... idan .....

27

At the same village, on a stone to the north of Golla Timmaya's well.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha sâ 1497 Yuva-saṁvatsara-Âshâḍha-ba 1 lu šrîmad-râjâdhirâja paramêšvara râja-šrî-vîra-pratâpa Srî-Raṅga-Dêva-mahârâyaravaru prithivî-sâmbrâjyaṁ geyyuttâ yiralu šrîmatu-mahâ-Âvati-nâḍa-prabhu Moleya Bayiraya-Gavuḍara kumâraru Bayiraya-Gavuḍara tammandiru Mâraya-Gavuḍaru ....lôkadallu Šrîkaṇṭhêšvara-dêvarige dharmavâgi koṭṭa Saka.... ....tamma tande Mole-Bayira-Gavuḍarigu tamma tâyi Hiriya-Bâyaku tamma pitṛigaḷigû puṇyavâgi sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvakavâgi sarva-parichchêdavâgi hâkista dharma-šâsanakke (usual final phrases and verses)

28

At the same village, on a stone in the Khâji-Said Husen Sâbi's field.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1497 neya Yuva-saṁvatsarada Âšvija-šuda 5 lu šrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara râja-šrî-vîra-pratâpa-Šrî-Raṅga-Dêva-mahârâyaru prithvî-sâmbrâjyaṁ geyyuttâ yiralu šrîmanu-mahâ-Âvati-nâḍa-prabhu Moleya Bayiraya-Gavuḍa komâraru Bayiraya-Gavuḍara tammandiru Mâraya-Gavuḍaru | (rest illegible)

29

At the same village, on a rock near the Gopâlasvâmi temple on the Gôpinâtha hill.

svasti šrîmat jitam bhagavatâ Jina-vara-vṛishbhêṇa Vṛishabhêṇa purâ Kali-avasarppiṇṇyân Dvâvarê yugê lôka-sthiti-rakshârtthaṁ kâṅkshita-manushya-janmanâ purushôttamêna Sûrya-vaṁša-vyôma-sûryêṇa mahârathêna Dâšarathinâ Râma-svâminâ pratishṭhâpitâya bhagavatô'rhataḥ Paramêshṭhinaḥ sarvvajña-sya chaitya-bha(ga)vanâya paškhât Pâṇḍava-jananyâ Konti-Dêvyâ punarnna-vîkṛita-saṁskârâya Bhûmi-dêvyâs tilakâyamânâya svarggâpavargga-padayôs-sôpâna-padavîbhûtâya dharâ-dhara-Dharaṇêndrasya phaṇâ-maṇi-lîlânukâriṇê dharâdhara-varâya Jinêndra-chaitya-sânnidhyât pâvanâya parama-tîrtthâya tapaš-charaṇa-parâyaṇa-maharshi-gaṇâdhyâsita-kandarâya Šrîkundâkhyâya (stops here)

30

On Nandi hill, on a stone to the south of the Yôga-Nandiśvara temple.

svasti śrî jayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varshaṅgaḷu 1459 neya Durmukhi-saṁvatsarada Bhâdrapada-ba 14 Gu lû śrîmatu Pâdirikuppada Pratâpa-Anantaṅgaḷa kumârarû Yammarasarû śri-Nandigirîśvarana śrî-pâda-sêveyanu mâḍi â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi dêvara sannidhiyalli sadâ sêveya mâḍikoṇḍu yidâru maṅgaḷa mahâ śrî . . . .

31

On the doorframe of the southern gate of the same temple.

Simmôji Baichu maga Bayiru mâḍida kada

32

On a stone to the west of the same temple.

(Nâgarî characters.)

śrî-Nandîśvarâya namaḥ ।
dêśê Karṇâṭakê pûrvê parvatô Nandi-nâmakaḥ ।
aty-unnatô abhêdyaś cha mârgêṇaikêna saṁyutaḥ ।
champakâśvattha-nâriṅga-tamâḷaiḥ paritaś śritaḥ ।
atyuchchhrâyô mahâ-vaprô dêvâlaya-vibhûshitaḥ ।
râjye Baḷḷâpurasyaiva durgaṁ kṛitvâ mahâ-giriṁ ॥
mênê śatru-bhayât trâtuṁ svayam asti viniśchitaṁ ।
gṛihîtuṁ durgam agrâhyaṁ Mlêñchhô bahu-balânvitaḥ ॥
agama. .tatô jâtaḥ tâḍitô'tyanta-viṁhvaḷaḥ ।
. . .Śakâbda-sâhasraṁ dvi-tri-śata-dvê-varshê Raudrau Śrâvaṇa-śuddha-shashṭhyâṁ ॥
Budhê cha vârê Śiva-chhatrapatêḥ kumârô Śambhôji-râḍ atra mudânuśâsti ।
durgâdhikâri-Jagadêva-sudurgakâni Bâlâji-Kṛishṇô hy anuśâsti yatra ॥
âjñânusâri Raghunâtha-supaṇḍitasya jagrâha durgôttama-yâjamânyam iti ॥

33

On the Nandi hill, on a rock to the west of the Vishṇu temple.

yî-giriya mêle Śanyavâra pûja naḍisuvadu

34

On a rock to the south of the same temple.

śrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêśvaravâru Narasiṁha-mudrâṅkita-Chôḷa-vaṁśa-kulôdbhavaru . . . . Buraḍapampeya Nala-Tirumalarasara kumâra Tirumalarasa-Dêva Chôḷa-mahâ-arsara biridu Gajasiṁha maṅgaḷa mahâ śri

35

On the same hill, on a stone to the north of the Kâyi-Basava temple.

ôm namaš Šivâya Šrîparvata-vâši Mahâ-parašu-mahâ-daṇḍuḷigaḷ illi bratam [ge]ydu goheyuḷ iḷdar Kaḷattigaḷ embôr Kâḷilamatti-guruvara šishyar

36

On a rock near the same temple.

namaš Šivâya.......šiya Kârtti..bahuḷa 4.. paksha.........nâma bata Mahantiya.......... Koṅga-râja .....tasya kîrtiḥ ..sri-Vasva baraha ..raksha

37

On the same hill, on a stone in the way to Nandi village.

...Siḍiyûra Tammayya tanna tamma ubayânumatiya bâvi mâḍisida šâsana šubham astu šrî

38

On the same hill, on a stone on the door in the Vîrabhadra temple.

svasti šrî Kali-yuga-saṁvatsara 4497 ṟoḷagaṇa Saka-varusha 1319 neya Dâtu-saṁvatsarada Jyêshṭa-šu 14 Sômavâradalu svasti šrîmatu Kannaṇappa-..yara maga Dêvayyanavaru Vîrabhadra-dêvara vâstukavanu chandrârka-târaṁ-baran uḷḷannega... maṅgaḷa...

39

On the same hill, on a rock near nâlku-kâlu maṇṭapa on the way to the hill from Kuduvatti.

Timmayanu pañcha-Nandiyu Brahmagiri Divigiri Nandigiri....

40

At Kuḍuviti (same hobli), on a copper šâsana.

šrîmad-ananta-kalyâṇa-guṇa-sampûrṇa sakala-charâchara-Kûshmâṇḍa-Skanda-Brahma-Vishṇu-Indrâdibhiḥ sadâ sêvyamâna prasanna Pârvatî-samêta dakshiṇa-Kailâsa-vâsa Para-Brahma-rûpadanthâ Pañcha-Nandîšvara-svâmige âgamârcha-nârtha saluva Nandi-maṇḍala-pañcha-krôša-parimita..nanige karuṇisi sakala-šrêyassu koṭṭaru nammage kula-daiva Bhairavara janaka tânu manê dêvaru Karagadammana pati tân âda kâraṇa nammage dêvatântarav illa nâvu yi-

râjya-paripâlane mâḍikoṇḍu tammage sakala-pûjâ-mahôtsava-vrata-dânâdigaḷu mâḍikoṇḍu irutêve tappalilla yendu gurukkaḷige koṭṭa grâma-svâsthyada šâsana Šâlivâhana-šakakke saluva 1350* sâvirada munnûra-aivattu Dhâtu-saṁvatsara-Mâgha-bahuḷa 14 yallu ‖

Kailâšê Šiva-mandirê sthiratara-šrî-Pârvatî-sannidhau
Skandô nâma guruš cha Šaiva-nipuṇaḥ šrî-Pañcha-Nandî-sthalê ‖
ânîtas sura-puṅgavêna cha tadâ nirṇîta-pûjârthataḥ
sapta-sthô ṛishi-puṅgavâdhika-mahâ-Âgastya-vaṁšôdbhavaḥ ‖

nirantara âgamârchana-kârakar âda Gaura-gurukkaḷa naptrarâda Skanda-gurukkaḷa pautrarâda Nandîša-gurukkaḷa putrarâda Nandîšvara-gurukkaḷige šrî-mahâ-Mari-Bairê-Gauḍara naptrarâda Mârê-Gauḍara pautrarâda šrî-mahâ-Âvati-nâḍu-prabhu Doḍḍa-Bairê-Gauḍara putrarâda Âhavati-vaṁša-payaḥ-pârâvâra-paripûrṇa-sudhâkara šrîmad-Dêvî-vara-prasâdaka Kârêpurada Baira-bhûpâlaru Nandî-parvatakke dakshiṇadallihanthâ Kârêpurakke saluva Kuḍuvati-grâma Šivarâtri-pûjânantara âchârya-pûjeyaṁ mâḍi Nandîšvarârpitavâgi tîrthâkshatê-suvarṇagaḷinda dattavaṁ mâḍi yî-grâmada dhânyâdi-sakala-suvarṇa sârva-kâla nîvu anubhavisikoṇḍu nâvu koṭṭa sakala-padârtha svâmige kâla-kâla samarpaṇê mâḍikoṇḍu sukhadalli yiri yandu putra-pautra-pârampareyû tappadahâge barasikoṭṭa tâmra-šâsana

Šaiva-svaṁ Šaiva-dêša-svaṁ Šaṅkarâya vinirmitaṁ ‖
yô dadyâd anya-dêvâya narakaṁ yâti tat-pitâ ‖
vishaṁ na visham ity uktaṁ Šiva-svaṁ visha-saṅkulaṁ ‖
êkâkinaṁ vishaṁ hanti Šaiva-svaṁ vaṁša-nâšanaṁ ‖
âchârya-Šivayôr bhêdam ubhayôr antaraṁ na hi ‖
yaḥ pašyêd ubhayôr bhêdaṁ narakaṁ tasya kîrttitaṁ ‖
Šiva-dvijasya yad dânaṁ Šiva-dânaṁ tad uchyatê ‖
Šivêna sthâpitaš Šaivaḥ Šaivêna sthâpitaš Šivaḥ ‖
Šaiva-dânâdi vidhinâ putra-pautrâbhivardhanaṁ ‖

Âvati-nâḍu-prabhu Dêvî-vara-prasâdaka Kârêpurada Bairê-Gauḍara vappita Amṛitapuraṁ Aṅgâchâri chakkina dâna-patramu

41

At the same village on a rock near Suṇṇada Pâpaṇṇa's garden to the west.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Pramâdauta-varushattu Aṟpiši-mâdam svasti šrî mahâ-maṇḍali Tribhuvana-malla Nandigiri-nâta Aṇṇan-aṅkakâṟa Vembidênena Toṇḍai-maṇḍalattu Pu.. vaḷûril Šambu-baṭṭar Kašyapar Allâḷa-dêvarku Kuḍuvatti-pulattil ivar tamm-attam-iṭṭu kaṭṭina êri ivarku pullum pûmiyum kallum Kâvêriyum uḷḷadanaiyu mâṟṟâmaikku dânam âga kaḍuttên ivv-êri vaṅšâvaḷi šeluttuvad-âga kuḍutta

*So in the original: 1350 = Kîlaka; Dhâtu = 1378.

šâsanam idakk-oruttar iṟaikkuṉittâr uṇḍâgil Gaṅgai-kkaraiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai-kkonṟavargaḷ âvar ivv-êrikk-ellai kiḻaku pâṟaiyum puḷiyum mêṟku..kâlum puḷiyum âlum teṟku nâ..mum paṟaiyum ippaḍikku tappâmal nîr-vâ tu kuḍuttên Vêmbayyanena

42

At Kandavara (same hobli), on a Garuḍa-kambha in the Kukkulu Gôvindayya's garden to the east of the Jvaraharêšvara temple.

svasti šrîmatu Šaka-varusha 1281* neya Piṅgaḷa-saṁvatsarada Chayitra-šu 1 Ša šrîmatu Teppada Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyara kumâra Dêvaṇṇana sakala-sâmbrâjyâdhipati.......taradalli ...dêguḷada uttaravâgi Vaišya-kula Nagarada Dîvi-seṭṭiya ma... darmada kâryam emba chatur-vida jaya-stamba Bânasanda-purada Varadarâja-dêvara munde dîpa-mâleya kambha yattisidanu maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî šrî šrî

43

In the same garden.

šubham astu svasti šrî Šaka-varsha 1302 neya Raüdri-saṁvatsarada.........
....yalu Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyaru râjyâbhyudayaṁ geyuttihali dêvara...........
.....Râcharasa ....Dêvappagaḷa darmadalu su......maga Chinnamalu nilisida dîpa-mâle-kambhakke maṅgaḷa mahâ šri šrî

44

At the same village, on a virakal to the north.

svasti šrî nûr-eṇbarâ.ḷu.....kuḷḷi toṟugoḷuḷ sattam

45

At the same village, on a stone in the field to the north.

svasti Saka-nṛipa-kâḷâtîta-saṁvatsaraṅgaḷ eṇṭu-nûṟa tombhatt-ombhattaneya Îšvara-saṁvatsaraṁ pravarttise tad-varashâbbyantarada Chaitra-šudda-pañchami-Sômavâradandu svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ...Pallavânvaya-šrî-pṛithivî-vallabha Pallava-kula-tilaka šrîmad ......Noḷambâdirâjar.........
..kotta...keṟeg î-batta gadyaṇada...

46

At Yalavahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone to the east of Bangalore road.

Yalavahaḷḷi Doḍḍa-Maraḷḷi yî-madhyê Baḷḷârige Channapaṭṭaṇakke hôguva rastêli Ânanda-saṁvatsarada Âshâḍa-mâsada 8 Pôkanâṭi Jôgi-Basappa kaṭṭista

*So in the original: Piṅgaḷa = 1300; 1281 = Viḷambi.

maṇṭapa šêdô-bâvi guṇḍu-tôpu sâlu-maradalli 6 . . gôvugaḷu nîru-kuḍiyatakka toṭṭi 1 niluvu-kallu 3 kelasa Nandîšvara-svâmi-sannidhiyalli mâḍisi-yidêve yidakke Hari-Haragaḷu sâkshi

48

At Kottanûru (same hobli), on a stone near the Âñjanêya temple.

Vijaya-saṁvatsara-Mâgha-bahuḷa 10 yallu šrîmat-Komâra-Modalappayagâru . . . . . . šrî-Ajaḷišvaruṇḍu Kottanûri-grâma Anumantarâya-guḍi Akkagâri-guḍi yî-reṇḍu-guḷḷu kaṭṭi aṁruta. . . . mânnamunu khaṁ $\frac{1}{4}$ chênu . . maḍi khaṁ $\frac{1}{4}$ sukhâna anubhaviñchêdi . . . . yistimi (usual final phrases)

50

At Dibbûru (Pûrṇasâgara hobli), on a stone near the ašvattha-kaṭṭe.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambalu 1468 neya Parâbhava-saṁ Kârttika-šu 4 lu šrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-Sadâšiva-Râyalu pṛithvî-râjyaṁ sêyagânu gavara . . . . Nilayari Timmaya . . . . a . . . . . . šrî-jaya . . . puṇya-kâlamandu (rest illegible)

51

At the same village, on a stone near the Kêšava temple.

šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šalivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1381* neya Vikâri-saṁvatsarada Mâga-šu 11 šrîmanu-mahâ-pradhâna-Maṅgapa-dannâyakara kumâra Sidaya Chadaṇaka-Voḍeyaru stira-râjyam âḷuvali šrîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍaḷêšvara Yâjarasa-dêva-Voḍeya Poṟarsara makkaḷu Vîrarasarige Dibbûra Buvaya-Nâyaka . . . . vâgi koṭṭa iha ga . . . . .

53

At Gaṅgarakâlave (same hobli), on a stone east of the village gate.

. . . . Šaka 1438 neya . . . . Havali Baire Soṇṇaya . . . . dêšakaḷa kaṭu . . . . . achakaṭu . . . chatu . . . . .

54

At Goḷḷu (same hobli), on a stone.

Vyaya-nâma-saṁvatsarada Kârttika-šu 2 šrî Mahâpaṭaṇake Gauḍana maga . . . . ge dakshiṇada baḷiya Baḷâpurada doregaḷu koṭṭa baḷi pâṟapatya . . . . aṅgake . . . . . ṇṇa nure 1 ru surugu-mânyaṅgaḷa kha $\frac{1}{2}$ . . . gâraranam aravinda-ko . . -dânaṁ

* So in the original: Vikâri = 1401; 1381 = Pramâthi.

63

At Elagalahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone near the Râyappa's tank.

svasti šrî Šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1293 nê Virôdhikrutu-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-šuddha 15 Šu šrîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara pûrva-paschima-samudrâdhipatiyappa šrî-vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-Oḍeyaru prithvî-râjya mâḍuvalli šrîmatu Kantikâṟa-Râyara gaṇḍa Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyaru Sâdaliya râjyavanu âḷuva kâladalli šrîmatu Kâvêrî-vallabha karad-îva-dâni pekkaṇḍru-râjula okkettu gaṇḍa Chôḷa-kaṭaka-chûṟe-kâṟa birudara bâyi baṇḍi maṇḍalika-. . . râja Pogarûra Pôche-Nâyakana makkaḷu Hiriya-Chîle-Nâyaka-Chika-Chîle-Nâyakanavaru tamma tâyi Periyava-Nâyakitiya hesarinali kaṭṭida Periyasamudravanu kaṭṭida vokkala Chîle-Nâyakara kammatada baṇḍi vondu Chokôjana maga yîyûra gâvuṇḍanu Bairôjana baṇḍi vondu vuppilika-Pâpana . . . sênabôvagaḷa baṇḍi vondu Muṭṭûra Bayyaṇṇa Mâdiga Madaiyanavara baṇḍi vondu antu nâlku-baṇḍi avarigevu koṭṭa mariyâde hosa-tiddu mûṟu-pala sarvamânyavâgi yumbaru mûṟu-paladinda mêle aramanege vâravan ikkuva gaddege kaṭṭu-koḍage kaṇḍugakke mûgoḷa-mariyâdeyali salisu-vevu yâva yâva kâladalli hosa-tidduy âgi mâḍida gaddenu mûṟu-mûṟu-bôgavanu kaṇḍugakke (back) . . . . mûḷa-mariyâdeyali koḍageyanu bhôga-bhôgagaḷanu sûriya-chandran uḷḷanna-bara keṟeya kaṭṭidavarige saluhudu Šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1293 neya Virôdhikrutu-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-šuddha 15 Šukravâradali sôma-grahaṇa-puṇya-kâladali Peṟiyasamudradali Chîle-Nâyakaru tanna kammatada baṇḍiya kaṭṭu-koḍageya-vaḷage tamma tande Pôchi-Nâyaka tâyi Periyava-Nâyakitigevu puṇyavâgi koṭṭa Brâhmaṇa-vṛittigaḷu (here follow names of Vṛittidârs and the details of their vṛittis and usual final phrases) int ivara matav iḍidu baradâtanu Dêvôjana maga Bîrôja

64

At bechirâkh Baṇḍahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in the field to the south-east.

Šakâbda-varsha 1248* nê Šukla-vatsara sara. . . . šrîmatu-Kêšava-Râvaya. . . . Nâgaṇṇa-maneya Rukadêvaṅge . . sa 1 mâḍidu (imprecatory phrases)

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* So in the original: but Šukla = 1252; 1248 = Kshaya.

GORIBIDNUR TALUQ.

1

At Goribidnur (kasaba hobli), on a stone south of the Government school.

(The first part is effaced)

(Back) . . . . tama dâna-patram pôliñchina. . . . . ya Tiruveṅgaḷa-nâḍa-dêvuniki sarvamânyaṅgânu naḍapu. . vara. . mani mâ pêranu nirûpaṁ pâliñ-china . . . chinâru ganuka. . munnu yî-Kôtapale-grâmânukunnu china-kâluva-kunnu chatus-sî . . . . sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvakaṅgânu dâna. . . â-chandrârka-sthâyigâ (rest illegible)

2*

At Gôribidnûr (same hobli),
on copper plates in possession of Kalluḍi pañchâṅgada Nâraṇa-bhaṭṭa.

(Nâgarî characters.)

namas tuṅga-etc. |
Harêr lîlâ-varâhasya daṁshṭrâ-daṇḍaḥ sa pâtu vaḥ |
Hêmâdri-kaḷaśâ yatra dhâtrî chhatra-śriyaṁ dadhau ||
bhûyasyai bhavatâṁ bhûtyai bhûyâd âścharya-kuñjaraḥ |
âhur vihâra-kântâram âgamân yasya yôginaḥ ||
kalyâṇâyâstu tad dhâma pratyûha-timirâpahaṁ |
yad gajô'py Agajôdbhûtaṁ Pañchâsyênôpalâlitaṁ ||
jayati kshîra-jaladhêr jâtaṁ savyêkshaṇaṁ Harêḥ |
âlambanaṁ chakôrâṇâm amarâyushkaraṁ mahaḥ ||
pautras tasya Purûravâ Budha-sutas tasy Âyur asyâtmajaḥ
sañjajñê Nahushô Yayâtir abhavat tasmâch Pûrus tataḥ |
tad-vaṁśê Bharatô babhûva nṛipatis tasyâbhavachchhantanus
tat-putrô Vijayâbhimanyur udabhût tasmât Suhôtâ nṛipaḥ ||
Nandas tasyâshṭamô'bhût Sibir iti narapas tasya râjñô'tha Likka-kshmâpas tat-saptamaś Śrîpati-ruchir abhavat Râja-putrô narêndraḥ |
tasyâsîd Bijjalêndrô daśama iha nṛipô vîra-Hemmâḷi-Râyas
târtîyîkô Murârau kṛita-natir udabhût tasya Mâyâmbarîshaḥ ||
tat-putras samabhûch cha Pinnama-mahîpâlô nijâlôkana-
(s)trastâmitra-gaṇas tatô'jani haran durgâṇi saptâhitâ. . |
tasyaikô jaya-Sôma-Dêva-nṛipatis tasmach cha râjñas sutô
vîrô Râghava-Dêva-Râya-nṛipatiś śrî-Chinnamô bhûpatiḥ ||
Âravîṭi-nagarî-vibhôr abhût tasya Bukka-dharaṇîpatis sutaḥ |

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* This is printed from a copy furnished by the owner, which is full of mistakes.

yêna Sâḷuva-Nṛisiṁha-râjyaṁ apy êdhamâna-mahasâ sthirîkṛitaṁ |
tasya Svarṇâmbikâjânês tanayô vinayônnataḥ |
hâra-gaura-yašaḥ-pûra-hârî Hariharêšvaraḥ ||
yat-shôḍaša-mahâ-dâna-yašasâṁ dig-vihâriṇâṁ |
bhûyasâm abhavan nâlaṁ bhuvanâni chaturdaša ||
Pratâpa-Dêva-Râyô'bhût tasya putrô'ti-višrutaḥ |
pramôda iva mûrtôbhût prajânâṁ svair guṇaiš šubhaiḥ ||
pratyarthi-samidhô hutvâ pratâpâgnau raṇâṅkaṇê |
prâptas šrî-vîra-vijaya-Lakshmî-pâṇigrahôtsavaṁ ||
tasya Gaurâmbikâjânês tanayô vinayânvitaḥ |
vidyâ-nidhir višêsha-jñô vîrô Vijaya-bhûpatiḥ ||
vidyâ-nidhêr abhût tasya dayitâlaṅkṛitâ guṇaiḥ |
Šaurêr iva mahâ-Lakshmî's Šaṅkarasyêva Pârvatî ||
putra-ratnaṁ tataš šlâghyaṁ pûrva-janma-tapaḥ-phalaṁ |
Mâdhavân Madanaṁ Padmâ Šênânîm Adrijâ Šivât ||
Jayantam Amarâdhîšâchchachîvâlabhatâtmajaṁ |
Dêva-Râyaṁ mahîpâlaṁ dâritârâti-maṇḍalaṁ ||
vikramê Vikramâdityam bhôgê Bhôjam ivâparaṁ |
Râjarâjaṁ vitaraṇê râjânaṁ yam prachakshatê ||
yašasvinâm agrasarasya yasya paṭṭâbhishêkê nija-pârthivêndôḥ |
dânâmbu-pûrair abhishichyamânâ dêvî-pâdaṁ bhûmir iyaṁ dadhâti ||
râjâdhirâjas têjasvî šrî-râja-paramêšvaraḥ |
mûru-râyara-gaṇḍâkhyô Mêru-laṅghi-yašô-bharaḥ ||
para-dârêshu vimukhaḥ para-râja-bhayaṅkaraḥ |
arîbha-gaṇḍabhêruṇḍô Hari-bhakti-sudhânidhiḥ ||
šishṭa-saṁrakshaṇa-parô dushṭa-šârdûla-mardanaḥ |
bhâshâtilaṅghi-bhûpâla-bhujaṅga-birudônnataḥ ||
šrî-Tuṅgabhadrâ-nikaṭê nagarê Vijayâhvayê |
pitryaṁ siṁhâsanaṁ prâpya pâlayan prithivîm imâṁ ||
puṇya-šlôkâgragaṇyô'sau Dêva-Râyô mahîpatiḥ |
Tuṅgabhadrâ-nadî-tîrê šrî-Virûpâksha-sannidhau ||
vêda-nêtrâgni-bhû-samjñâ-gaṇitê Šaka-vatsarê |
Chitrabhânau tu Vaišâkha-paurṇamyâṁ Bhaumavâsarê ||
šrîmad-Ghanagirêr dêšê Pinâkinyâš cha sannidhau |
Bidalûr grâma-vaḷitê pašchimê samupasthitaṁ ||
šrî-Channarâya-dêvasya Mudugiryâš cha pûrvataḥ |
Maraḷûr-agrahârasya dakshiṇê chaiva saṁsthitaṁ ||
grâmaṁ Kâdalavêṇyâkhyaṁ sarva-sasyôpašôbhitaṁ |
dattavân dvija-varyêbhyô Dêva-Râyô mahîpatiḥ ||
nidhi-nikshêpa-pâshâṇa-siddha-sâdhya-samanvitaṁ |

akshiṇy-âgâmi-saṁyuktaṁ vipra-bhôgyaṁ su-bhûruhaṁ ||
sarvamânyaṁ chatus-sîmâ-saṁyutaṁ cha samantataḥ |
śrî-Dêva-Râya-bhûpâlô mânanîyô manasvinâṁ ||
śrî-Virûpâksha-su-prîtyai dêva-dêvasya bhaktitaḥ |
nânâ-gôtrêshu jâtêbhyô Brâhmaṇêbhyô mahâ-yaśâḥ ||
sa-hiraṇya-payô-dhârâ-pûrvakaṁ dattavân mudâ |
vṛitti-saṅkhyâś cha likhyantê vipra-saṅkhyâ yathâ-kramaṁ ||

(here follow names etc. of vṛittidârs)

nâgâdri-saṅkhyâ vṛittiś cha bhôktârô Brâhmaṇôttamâḥ |
putra-pautraiḥ parivṛitâḥ sukhaṁ tishṭhantu tê varaṁ ||
tad idaṁ dharma-yuktasya Dêva-Râya-mahâ-prabhôḥ |
śâsanaṁ śrêyasê nityaṁ bhavêd â-chandra-târakaṁ ||
sîmânôsyâgrahârasya likhyantê dêśa-bhâshayâ |

(here follow details of gift and usual final verses)

3

On copper plates in possession of Yajña-Nârâyaṇa-Śâstri at Gôribidnûr.

śrî-Gaṇêśâya namaḥ Śâradâyai namaḥ ||

Harêr lîlâ-varâhasya daṁshṭrâ-daṇḍas sa pâtu vaḥ |
Hêmâdri-kalaśâ yatra dhâtrî chhatra-śriyaṁ dadhau ||

svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1587 nê varushada Viśvâvasu-saṁvatsara-Mârgaśira-bahuḷa-amâvâsye-sûryôparâga-puṇya-kâladallu śrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara śrî-vîra-pratâpa śrî-vîra-Śrî-Raṅga-Dêva-mahârâyar-aiyanavaru Chandragiri-durgadalli siṁhâsanârûḍharâgi sâṁrâjyaṁ gaiyuttâ yiralû śrîman-mahâ-nâyakâchâryarâda gaviy-aṅka-Bhîma chanḍêra chanḍi Kêyûra Chanḍappa-Vaḍeya-prapautra Timma-Nâyaka-Vaḍeya-pautra Narasappa-Vaḍeya-putrarâda Immaḍi-Narasappa-Vaḍeyanavaru Bhâradvâja-gôtra Âśvalâyana-sûtra Ṛik-śâkhâdhyâyigaḷâda Mallâ-jôisara prapautra Liṅgâ-jôisara pautra Liṅgâ-jôisara putrarâda Chikkaiyanavarige dhârâ-dattavâgi koṭṭa bhû-svâste-grâmagaḷa kramav entendare sûryôparâga-puṇya-kâladalli tamma pitṛigaḷige puṇya-lôkâvâpti âgabêku yendu koṭṭantha grâmagaḷa dâna-patra-kramav ent endare Penagoṇḍe-siṁhâsanakke saluva Koramurugaḷa-nâḍa Karigiridurga-sthaḷad-oḷagaṇa Siddhâpura-grâma ondu Gûḷûrige saluva Sirivara-sthaḷad-oḷagaṇa Kâḷênahaḷḷi-grâma ondu ubhayam grâma yeraḍarannu Ke... Immaḍi-Narasappa-Vaḍeyanavaru Gûḷûra Liṅgâ-jôisara kumâra Chikkaiyanavarige sarvamânyavâgi yî-grâmagaḷige saluva bhûmivoḷage iddanthâ jala-śilâ-akshiṇi-âgâmi-siddha-sâdhyagaḷ emba ashṭa-bhôga-svâmyavannu nimma putra-pautra-pâramparyavu â-chandrârka-sthâyigaḷâgi sukhadalli iharu yendu suvarṇôdaka-pûrvakavâgi koṭṭaddakke tâmbra-śâsana |

ahô Râghava-râjêndra sapta-kalpânujîvinaḥ |

na śriṇômi na paśyâmi svayaṁ dattâpahâriṇaḥ ||
Indraḥ prichchhati chaṇḍâlîṁ kim idaṁ pachyatê tvayâ |
śva-mâṁsaṁ surayâ siktaṁ kapâlêna chitâgninâ ||
dêva-Brâhmaṇa-vṛittînâṁ haraṇê niratâś cha yê |
têshâṁ pâda-rajô-bhityâ charmaṇâ pihitaṁ mayâ ||
(usual final verses) śrî-Mahammâyî

4

At Hiri-Bidnûr (kasaba hobli), on a virakal in Kalluḍi-Narasappa's field.

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-śabda Pallavânvaya śrî-prithivî-vallabha Palla-va-kula-tilaka śrîman-Noḻambâdhirâja Ayyapa-Dêvana maga Aṇṇiga-Bîra-Noḻam-ba svasti samasta-bhuvana-vinuta Gaṅga-kula-tilaka râjanya-chûḍâmaṇi Kôḷâla-pura-paramêsvara śrîmat-Piḻduvipatiya maga Nanniya-Gaṅgan-Aṇṇiy-emba-gaṇḍa Bîra-Noḻambaṁ tâgi Śântaran-eṟeyar aṭṭidoḍe Noḻambam muḷidu Gaṭav eḻdu Isavûra dâṭi......edeye âne........rada kâḷegadoḷ Śântarana taḷt iṟidu taleyumaṁ oṟeyuman oḍagoṇḍu âḷdoṅg oppisi Gaṅga satta Bîra-Noḻamba me-chchi Kiḻka-nâḍa Piriya-Bidirûra kalnaḍu goṭṭaṁ Gaṅgana makkaḷa makkaḷ-varegaṁ salguṁ

5

At the same village, on a stone in the Chauḍê-gauḍa's field.

svasti śrî Noḻambâdhirâja prithuvî-râjya...geye..Tumaṇṇoḷagaṇa maṇṇidu Bramadâya Râjamana padirkkoḷag âḻ desege Guṇḍala-ûr âḷiyum okkalu salipo
(usual imprecatory phrases)

6

At Kallûḍi (same hobli), on a stone near the Gôrugaṭṭe, east of the village.

śrî âyur-ârôgya-dâtâraṁ bhava-vaidyaṁ jagad-guruṁ |
âdhi-vyâdhi-haraṁ vandê para-śaktiyutaṁ Śivaṁ ||
svasti śrî Śaka-varusha 1311 neya Vibhava-saṁvatsarada Âsvayuja-ba 10 Guruvâradalu pûrvva-paśchima-samudrâdhipati râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara śrî-vîra-Harihara-Râya-kumâra śrî-pratâpa-Bukka-Râyaru Peṅguṇḍe-paṭṭaṇa-dalli sukha-râjyaṁ geyuttalu ellâ-prajegaḷû sukhadali irabêkâgi jîvaṅgaḷig ellâ udakavê prâṇavâgi Penugoṇḍege Henneya-nadiyanû tarabêkendu śrî-vîra-pra-tâpa-Bukka-Râya châvaḍi-oḷage daśa-vidyâ-chakravartti jala-sûtrada Siṅgâya-bhaṭṭage nirûpava koṭṭa..â-Siṅgâya-bhaṭṭanu â-kâluveyaṁ Siruverada kerege tandu â-kâluveya hesaranû Pratâpa-Bukka-Râya-maṇḍalada kâluveyâgi mâḍisi śâsanavanû barasidanû ||

yâvan Mêrur ddharâ yâvad yâvach chandrârkka-maṇḍalê |
Pratâpa-Bukka-bhûpâla tâvad râjâ bhavânagha ||
jala-sûtra-svara-šâstrê rasa-vaidyê satya-bhâshâyâṁ |
Rudraya-Siṅgari bhavataḥ sadṛišaḥ kô vâ mahîtalê šûraḥ ||
šrî-Râmachandrâya namaḥ |
yasya kêsêshu jîmûtâ nadyas sarvâṅga-sandhishu |
kukshau samudrâš chatvâraḥ tasmai tôyâtmanê namaḥ ||
maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî šrî šrî

7

At Hudûti village (Gôribidnûr hobli), on the basement of the Garuḍa-kambha near the Âñjanêya temple.

........ya namaḥ šubham astu || Šaka-varusha 1353 neya Sâdhâraṇa-saṁvatsara-Bhâdrapada-šu 10 Šanivâra Huḍutiya kammâḷa Bommôjana maga Šâmôja nilisida Tirumala-dêvara kamba maṅgaḷa mahâ

9

At Iḍagûru (Gôribidnûr hobli), on the top of the door of the Bhimêšvara temple.

šrî-Gaṇâdhipatayê namaḥ Šakâbhyudaya-šaka-varushṅgaḷu 1330 neya Virôdhi-saṁvatsara-Âšvîja-šu............bâgila svârasânayana mâḍidavaru Sanna-Timma-vôjana ku.........mâra Šivamôja............Višvâmitra-pravara Yajuš-šâ........râja Râjêndra-Chôḷage ârâdhyarâda avara râjyada Kuṟubûra Ayyagaḷa kûṭegaḷa darmma (rest illegible)

10

At the same village, on a beam of the roof of the veranda of the Râmêdêva temple.

šrî-guru-Gaṇâdhipatayê namaḥ || šri-Râma svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1767 ne Višvâvasu-nâma-saṁvatsara-Chaitra-šuddha-šrî-Râma-navamî î-šubha-divasadalli Hiḍimbâpuri-grâmadoḷage šrî-Râma-dêvarige nûtanavâgi kâsî-kelasadinda 12 aṅkaṇa-dêvasthâna kaṭisuvabagye kelavu janaru bhaktâdigaḷu î-puṇya-kelasa-mâḍisidantâddu Šaka-varshaṅgaḷu 1769 ne Plavaṅga-saṁvatsara-Phâlguṇa-bahuḷa 10 varige sampûrṇa

11

At the same village, on a stone near the Mallikârjuna temple.

.....mahâ-šabda Pallavânvaya srî-pṛithvî-vallabha Pallava-kula-tilakana.....maga Vîra-Noḷamba pṛithvi-râjyaṁ geyyuttire Iṟubudalaya.......(rest illegible)

13

At Velapi (Gôribidnûr hobli), on a stone in the Doḍḍa-bhâvi sthaḷa.

svasti šrî Perumâḷa-Râja....pu-Dêva šrî-ma.......... Kallahaḷi-munûru âḷge Eṟeyammarasarâ Beṇṇattûr âḷge Bhûpûmu keṟeyu kaṭṭidoḍe osedu koṭṭodu (back) hi. kaḷani (usual imprecatory phrases)

14

At Chigaṭigere (Gôribidnûr hobli), on the basement of the Garuḍa-kambha of the Narasiṁha temple.

šri-Kaduri-Nârasiṁha-dêvâra kambava nillisiddu Târaṇa-saṁvatsara-Kârtika-ba 10 lu | ...rasaya ma....Basavi Rada...ḷa sêve maṅgaḷa mahâ šri šrî

15

At the same village, on a stone near Lakkamma's well.

Parâbhava-saṁvatsara Bhâdrapada-šu 5 lu šrîmatu Chigaṭigere Vodôrayyana heṇḍati Lakkamma kaṭṭista bhâvi šrî

16

At Huṇisênahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a pillar in the bharti-diṇṇe east of the village.

svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varshaṁ 1255 neya Šrîmukha-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-šu 3 Šu-vâradandu šrîmatu-pratâpa-chakravartti Hoyisaḷa-šrî-vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêvarasara pradhâna aḷiya-Mâchiya-daṇâyakara kumâra Gaṅgi-Dêva-daṇâyakaru Penugoṇḍeya nelavîḍinalli (south face) sukha-saṅkathâ-vinôdadiṁ râjyaṁ geyyuttam iddu Indeya Šântîšvara-dêvara kumâra Bommi-dêva-voḍeyarige Haṟuhe-Hosûra-nâḍoḷagaṇa Maṟuvakagoṅkanu Balâḷapuravâgi â-chandrârkaṅ sarvamânyavâgi dhârâ-pûrvakavâgi koṭṭeṅ maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî šrî (usual final verse)

17

At the same place, on a second pillar.

šubham astu

namas tuṅga-etc. ||

svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1354 Paridhâvi-saṁvatsarada Kârttika-(south face) šu 1 šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍaḷêšvara šrîman-mahâ-râjâdhirâja paramêšvara šrî-vîra-Dêva-Râya-mahârâyaru sthira-râjyaṁ geyutt iralu Balâḷapurada nânâ-jâtiya maduveya (east face) suṅkavanu darmakke biṭṭar âgi yi-maduveya suṅkavanu âru koṇḍare (usual imprecatory phrases) maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî šrî

18

At Hâluganahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone north of the Chauḍêšvari temple.

šubham astu Parâbhava-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-šu 1 lu šrîmatu Nârâyaṇa-Gauḍana maga Hiri-Timmappanu vîrara kallu-guḍi kaṭṭista guḍi maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî

19

At Chikka-Kuragôḍu (same hobli), on a stone near the Âñjanêya temple.

svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha sâ 1468 Višvâvasu-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-šu 10 šrîmatu Sadâšiva-Râyarige puṇyav âgabêku yendu Kandâchârada nâyaka Timmappa-ayanavaru Kurugôḍiya voḷagâg idda dêvadâya Brahma-dâya........nu tamma tande-tâyige puṇyav âgabêk endu biṭṭeṅ endu hâkida šâsana-mânyakke âr obbaru tappidaru (usual imprecatory phrases)

20

At Marupaḍagu (same hobli), on a stone lying in front of the village entrance.

Nandana-saṁvatsara-Chaitra-šuddha-pañchami šrî-râjâdhirâja paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-Veṅkaṭapati-Râya aḷiya....... Marupaḍugu-grâmaṁ mâgu (2 lines gone) ..hâraṁ...âyavaḷa ...tuḍike .... maḍuru anyâya.....
.... (rest illegible)

21

At Gaṅgâsamudra (kasaba hobli), on a stone behind the châvaḍi.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šaka 1472 ne......................
...šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-Sadâšiva-Râya-mahârâyaru pṛithvî-râjyaṁ gaiyutta (rest illegible)

22*

At the same village, on brass plates in possession of Chikka-Saṇṇakempa.

Yittaḍi-šâsanaṁ ||

namas tuṅga-etc. ||

na dharmmâd adhikaṁ.......santi na samudbhavaḥ |

(6 lines are left out as they are quite unintelligible)

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1212† neya Bhâva-saṁvatsaraṁ Chaitra-šudha 5 Budhavâraṁ šrî-vîra-pratâpa-vîra-Bukka-bhû-

* This inscription is full of mistakes. † So in the original.

pati-Râyalavâru | Dêva-Râyalavâru Gundama-Râyalavâru | Konthala-dêšam Mânakapaṭṇam purri dora Vulelu-Râya | vâni koḍukulu yêḍuguru andâlâlu yekinavâru | vâri.. Šaṅkugoṇḍa Timmana-gôḍu | Chinna-Timmana-gôḍu | Dâsana-gôḍu | Channa-Kêšava-gôḍu | Channana-gôḍu | Yirana-gôḍu | Nârâyaṇa-gôḍu | Vuluvulôru-nâda-gôtraṁ | panneṇḍu-vêlu-baḷa-guṁ gurâlu 100 yiṇṭivi | yâbai-daṇḍu | nâlgu-avuda-yênugalu | yêḍu-guḍlu âvulu | yêḍu-bhaṇḍlu vaka-bhaṇḍi-minda dravyaṁ erugukoni Vijanâgraṁ paṭṇâniki puyiri | râyula bhêṭi ayiri | Râyulu vârini chûchi châla santôshaṁ paḍiri | vudhâraṇa chêsiri | baṇḍi vapagiñchiri | Râyalavâru vâriki yinâmu | guraṁ | chhatri | chaurîlu | bîmu-penḍemu | avudha-yênugalu mûḍu | .... Virûpâksha-Sômêšvaruṇi guḍilô nalla-nilupa-râyi-šâsanaṁ | Râyadattyarthaṁ | nârepuyaramulaku apaṇa ayanu | malato vachi digiri | Šaṅkhunugoṇḍa Timmana-gauḍu | Baḍagala-nâḍi Narasapa | (others named) panneṇḍu-âyagâṇḍlu | mala koṭṭi šânti chêsi Râyala kanama | Dêva-Râyalu apaṇa-tîsukoni | Vaḍe-Râmana-Bôyiḍu | Bhîmana-Bôyiḍu | bhaṇḍlu 30 koṭataram 12 aralu | charavu 1 kôṭalô Chaṅgarâya-svâmi-guḍi 1 Timapa-guḍi 1 Yîragâṇḍlu-guḍi 1 Ganagiri-siṁhâsanaṁ Tirumâḷige Tirumalâchâryalavâriki tôḍukoni-vachi | nâlgu-siṁhâsanaṁ | 70 yêḍu-saṁstânaṁ doralunu tôḍuvachi | svampannâru-dêsa-gauḍaḷikam toḍukoni vachi dêšamukhi-dêšapâṇḍyavulunu piluchukoni vachi | Ganagiri | Dhavagiri | Mumuḍi-paṭṇaṁ Chikkapa-Gauni piluchikôni vachiri | Vupalagiri-paṭṇamu .. Peda-Kempa ..-Gauḍuni tôḍukoni vachi | pañchâṅgaṁ Tipâ-bhaṭluvârini tôḍukoni vachi | Karkâṭaka-lagnam nichhayiṁ chêsi vûru-pêru Kuruḍi anê pêru peṭṭiri guru-svâmulavariki Timmana-gauḍu yichindhi guraṁ pâda-kâṇaka yiravai-varâlu ninḍa-vuḍagara (here follow details) kôṭatarâniki yêsinadi šâsanaṁ râḷḷula.. gôḍumânyam chênilo baduvulo šâsanaṁ râyi 1 paṇḍeṇḍu âyagâṇḍlu vappitamu || vûriki bali-pila yichi-(back) navâḍu Dyâvana-gauḍu | bali-chelinavâḍu mâdiga-Yara-Pâpaḍu | Bôgapa kaḍava Šaṅku..koṇḍa Timmana-gauḍu | vâni nagurulô vugrâṇamu-yiṇṭilô agni-mûlalô kaṇajaṁlô yêsivuṇḍêdi dravyaṁ yêsivuṇḍêdi kaḍâyilu yêḍu | bhaṅgâru-pratimalu yêḍu kañchu-koramuṭlu yêḍu-baruvu | kaṇajaṁ .... tyala-râyi | panneṇḍu-âyigâṇḍluku mânyaṁ kaṭakinda | dinna-mânyaṁ | Brahma-mânyaṁ | dêva-mânyaṁ | baṭu-mânyaṁ | gauni kûṭa-mânyaṁ | grâmâniki muṭuvaḷi Râmaṭaṅkilu 10080 Lakshmîpati-varâlu reṇḍuvêlu puttaḷikâsulu 10050 Buku-bhûpati-Râyalavâru | Guṇḍama-Râyalavâru | Ambôji-Râyalavâru | vîri apaṇachâtanu yittaḍi-šâsanam....yana Baḍagala-nâḍi-šîma Vîrachâri | anumatiñchi yittaḍi-šâsanam Timmana-gauniki yichiri | putra-mitra-kaḷatrâdulu samêtaṅgânu anubhaviñchukoni sukaṅgâ-vuṇḍumani yî-mugguru-râyalavâru yichiri (usual final phrases) dêšamukhi-dêšapâṇḍuvulu vapitamu Koṇḍavâḍi Koṇḍama-Nâyiḍu aṅki doraku Kuraḍi Channarâya-svâmi-guḍilô yichinadi šâsanamu || šrî-Râmu-gatti

23

At Mañchênahaḷḷi (Mañchênahaḷḷi hobli), on a copper plate in possession of Yajamâna-Timmana-bhaṭṭa.

(Nâgarî characters.)

namas tuṅga-etc. ॥
Harêr lîlâ-varâhasya daṁshṭrâ-daṇḍas sa pâtu vaḥ ।
Hêm.... kalaśâ yatra dhâtrî chhatra-śriyaṁ dadhau ॥
kalyâṇâ... tad-dhâma pratyûha-timirâpahaṁ ।
yad gajô'py Agajôdbhûtaṁ pañchâsyênôpalâlitaṁ ॥
jayati kshîra-jaladhêr jâtaṁ savyêkshaṇaṁ Harêḥ ।
âlambanaṁ chakôrâṇâm amarâyushkaraṁ mahaḥ ॥
tasyâsît tanayas tapôbhir atulair anvartha-nâmâ Budhaḥ ।
pautras tasya Purûravâ Budha-sutas tasy Âyur asyâtmajaḥ ।
sañjajñê Nahushô Yayâtir abhavat tasmâch cha Pûrus tataḥ ।
tad-vaṁśê Bharatô babhûva nṛipatis tasyâbhavachchhantanuḥ ।
tat-putrô Vijayôbhimanyur udabhût tasmât Suhôtâ nṛipaḥ ॥
Nandas tasyâshṭamô'bhûchchhibir iti narapaś tasya râjâtha Likka-
kshmâpas tat-saptamaś Śrî-patir iti samabhût Râja-putrô narêndraḥ ।
tasyâsit Vijjalêndrô daśama iha nṛipô vîra-Hemâḷi-Râyas
tasmâd êkô Murârau kṛita-natir udabhût tasya Mâyâpurîśaḥ ॥
tasyaikô'jani Sôma-Dêva-nṛipatis tasmâch cha râjñas sutô
vîrô Râghava-Dêva-râya-nṛipatiś śrî-Chinnamô bhûpatiḥ ॥
Âravîṭi-nagarî-vibhôr abhût tasya Bukka-dharaṇîpatis sutaḥ ।
yêna Sâlava-Nṛisiṁha-râjyam apy êdhamâna-mahasâ khilîkṛitaṁ ॥
tasya Gaurâmbikâjânês tanayô vinayônnataḥ ।
vidyâ-nidhir viśêsha-jñô vîrô Vijaya-bhûpatiḥ ॥
dayâ-nidhêr abhût tasya dayitâlaṅkṛitâ guṇaiḥ ।
Śaurêr iva mahâ-Lakshmîś Śaṅkarasyêva Pârvatî ॥
putra-ratnaṁ tataś ślâghyaṁ pûrva-janma-tapaḥ-phalaṁ ।
Mâdhavân Madanaṁ Padmâ Sênânîm Adrijâ Śivât ॥
Jayantam Amarâdhîśât Sachîvâlabhatâtmajaṁ ।
Dêva-Râyaṁ mahîpâlaṁ dâritârâti-maṇḍalaṁ ॥
vikramê Vikramâdityaṁ bhôgê Bhôjam ivâparaṁ ।
Râjarâjaṁ vitaraṇê râjânaṁ yaṁ prachakshatê ॥
Yaśasvinâm agrasarasya yasya paṭṭâbhishêkê nija-pârthivêndôḥ ।
dânâmbu-pûrair abhishichyamânâ dêvî-padaṁ bhûmir iyaṁ bibharti ॥
râjâdhirâjas têjasvî śrî-râja-paramêśvaraḥ ।
mûru-râyara-gaṇḍâkhyaḥ para-râya-bhayaṅkaraḥ ॥
bhâshâtilaṅghi-bhûpâla-bhujaṅga-birudônnataḥ ।
śishṭa-saṁrakshaṇa-parô dushṭa-śârdûla-mardanaḥ ॥

arîbha-gaṇḍa-bhêruṇḍô Hari-bhakti-sudhânidhiḥ |
pratyarthi-samidhô hutvâ pratâpâgnau raṇâṅkaṇê |
prâptaš šrî-[vîra]-vijaya-lakshmî-pâṇi-grahôtsavaṁ |
šrî-Tuṅgabhadrâ-nikaṭê nagarê Vijayâhvayê |
pitryaṁ siṁhâsanaṁ prâpya pâlayan pṛithivîm imâṁ |
puṇya-šlôkâgragaṇyô'sau Dêva-Râyô mahîpatiḥ |
Tuṅgabhadrâ-nadî-tîrê Virûpâkshasya sannidhau |
vêda-nêtrâgni-bhû-saṁjñâ-gaṇitê Šaka-vatsarê |
Chitrabhânau tu Vaišâkhê paurṇamyâṁ Bhaumavâsarê |
šrîmad-Ghanagirêr dêšê Pinâkinyâš cha pûrvakê |
Mañchêpally-antarvaḷitê nairityâṁ samupasthitaṁ |
Kôṭagânâkhya-šailasya pašchimê chaiva saṁsthitaṁ |
Kôṭagârapalli-grâmasya vâyavyâṁ samupasthitaṁ |
Sâdêpally-agrahârasya pûrvataš chaiva saṁsthitaṁ |
grâmaṁ tu Brahmapally-âkhyaṁ sarva-sasyôpašôbhitaṁ |
dattavân dvija-varyâya vêda-vêdânta-vêdinê |
nijâšritâya viprâya Bhâradvâja-sa-gôtriṇê |
Bahvṛichê Subbaṇâryâya Vêṅkaṭâkhya-prapautriṇê |
Râmâ-bhaṭṭârya-pautrâya Nañja-bhaṭṭârya-putriṇê |
šrî-Virûpâksha-su-prîtyai Dêva-Râyô mahîpatiḥ |
sa-hiraṇya-payô-dhârâ-pûrvakaṁ dattavân mudâ |
nidhi-nikshêpa-pâshâṇa-siddha-sâdhya-samanvitaṁ |
akshîṇy-âgâmi-saṁyuktaṁ vipra-bhôgyaṁ sa-bhûruhaṁ |
dânasyâdhamanasyâpi vikrayasyâpi sammataṁ |
vâpî-kûpa-taṭâkâdi-jalâšaya-samanvitaṁ |
sarvamânyaṁ chatus-sîmâ-saṁyutaṁ cha samantataḥ |
dattavân dvija-varyâya Dêva-Râyô mahîpatiḥ |
putra-pautrâdibhiš chaiva bhôjyam â-chandra-târakaṁ |
tad idaṁ dharma-šîlasya Dêva-Râyô mahâ-prabhuḥ |
šâsanaṁ pradadau nityaṁ bhavêd â-chandra-târakaṁ |
sîmânôsyâgrahârasya likhyantê dêša-bhâshayâ |

(rest contains details of boundaries and usual final verses)

24

At Dyâvaratoṇḍapalli,

majare of Haḷêhaḷḷi (same hobli), on a rock in Bombagâ's field.

šubham astu Haḷeyahaḷige pratinâmavâda Yimmaḍinarasiṅgarâyapurada kâluvaḷi Varadanahaḷḷi

25

At Upparahaḷḷi (Mañchênahaḷḷi hobli), on a stone at the village entrance.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1506.... .... raṇa-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-šu 12 lu Šrî-Raṅga-Râyaru Tirumaleya Penagoṇḍeya....... ka-puravoḷage Upparahaḷḷiya-grâmavanu sarvamânya-agrahâravâgi â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi dhârey eradu koṭaru aṁritapaḍi .... tamma tande Hiriya-Bôrappa-gaüḍarigû tamma gurugaḷigû puṇyav âgabêk endu sarva-namasya-agrahâravâgi dhârey eradu koṭeü (usual final phrases) koṭṭa šilâ-šâsana maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî šrî

26

At the same village, on a stone near the Basavana kaṭṭe.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu sâ 1506 Sâdhâraṇa-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-šu 12 lu .... Tirumaleya Penagoṇḍeya........ayanavarige Upparahaḷḷiya-grâma .... agrahâravâgi (rest illegible)

27

At the same village,
on a stone at the boundary of Basavanahaḷḷi and Chiḷênahaḷḷi.

Saumya-saṁvatsarada Vaišâkha-šu 15 lu šrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-vîra-Veṅkaṭapati-Dêva-mahârâyara kâryakke kartarâda Haḍapa-Veṅkaṭapa-Nâyaka-kumârarâda Haḍapa-Pâpi-Nâyaka-kârya-kartarâda Giriyâjapa Upparahaḷḷiya gauḍa Ši .... vakahaḷiya prajagaḷu... (back) šâsanada vôlê-kramav ent endare yî-Basavanahaḷḷi paḍuvalu Sudekuṇṭe keḷagaṇa holavanu Chîlênahaḷḷi-gadde ೯ I gaddênu ninage mânyavâgi koṭev âda-kâraṇa ninu putra-pautra (rest illegible)

28

At Miṇakanagurki (same hobli), on a rock in Paṭêl's karaga-field.

(Nâgarî characters.)

šubham astu svasti šrî......Šâlivâhana....1433 neya Prammôda-vatsarada Âšvayuja-šuddha 15.........Râhu-grahaṇa-puṇya-kâladalli šrîman-mahârâjâ-dhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâya prithvî-râjyaṁ geyuvadaralli šrî-Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâya (4 lines effaced) mânyavâgi dhârey eradu koṭa chatus-sîmâ (rest effaced)

32

At Arakunda (same hobli), on a stone in front of the Âñjanêya temple.

šrîmatê Râmânujâya namaḥ vêda-mârga-pratishṭhâchâry Âlvâr šrî-Tirumale-Penugoṇḍe-Narasiṁha-Tâtâchârya-ayyanavarige Râma-Râja-apaṇêli Soṇa-gauḍara sarvamânyada Arikunda šrî

34

At Kadiridêvarahaḷḷi (Toṇḍêbhâvi hobli), on a stone in front of the Narasiṁhasvâmi temple.

Šrîmukha-saṁvatsarada Mâga-šu-pâḍyadalû šrîmatu Kova-Nâyakara Gayyapla-Nâyakaru Kadiri-dêvara guḍiya maṇṭapavanu kaṭisidanu

36

At Halkûru (Bommasandra hobli), on a wall of the Sômêšvara temple.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1445 nê Svabhânu-saṁvat-sarada Vaišâka-šu 15 lu šrî-mahârâja-paramêšvara šrî-Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâ-yara ûḷigada Mâḷapa-Nâyaka-ayanavarige dharmavâgi pradâni-Sarvarasaya-navaru Halukûra Sômêšvara-dêvarige pratipâlisi mâḍisida jîrṇa-uddhârada kalu-vesada sêve ara .... adhikâri Vaṇasayana ûḷigada Siddayanu

37

At the same village, on the door frame of the Sômêšvara temple.

šrî Alakûru šrî-Channa-Sômêšvara-svâmi-mandira-dharma-sthânamaṁ Beṅga-ḷûru šrîmad-Vîra-Šaiva-Gubbi-Rudrâkhya-tanûja Tôṭadâryaḥ kârya-kartâ || Šâli-vâhana-šaka 1809 nê vartamâna-Sarvajitu-saṁvatsara-Vaišâkha-mâsadalli nir-misidanu || san 1887 nê isvî ||

38

At the same village, on a stone attached to the Basavaṇṇa kaṭṭe.

šrî-Sômêšvara Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1426 nê varushadalu Raktâkshi-saṁvat-sarada Kârtika-šu 15 Guru-sôma-grahaṇa-puṇya-kâladalu Lakyada Liṅ.. Voḍe-yaru Sômêšvara-dêvara guḍi-gôpura-prâkâra-ratha-ütsaha-paḍitara-aṅga-raṅga-vaibhavanu tri-sandhyâ-kâlada naivêdyakk ivaru voḍeyarige liṅgârchaneya Rudrâ..avanu mâḍikoṇḍu Nañja-Râyage hêḷalikkâgi â-Nañja-Râyanu vîra-pra-tâpa-Narasiṅga-Râyarige hêḷalâgi Sômêšvarage Halukûra sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvakavâgi â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi samarpisidaru | Sômêšvara (usual final verse)

40

At Siṅganahaḷḷi (same hobli), on the Âñjanêya stone in the Gôḍehola.

Si.....saṁvatsarada Mârgasira-ba I Âdivâradandu........pratâpa...... Hoysaṇa šrî-vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêvarasaru sukha-saṅkathâ-vinôdadiṁ râjyaṁ geyyuttav iralu (stops here)

41

At Kâchamâchênahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Survey No. 93.

svasti šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvaraṁ Taḷekâḍu-Koṅgu-Naṅgali-Banavâsi-Halasige-Hânuṅgall-Uchchaṅgi-goṇḍa Hoysaḷa-vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêvara râjyada Šârvari-saṁvatsaradallu šrîman-mahâ-pradhânaṁ šrî-karaṇada heggaḍe Yeṟayaṇṇanuṁ daṇḍanâyaka Bila-Gôvindarasaruṁ Ummaḍiya bavarakke naḍadalli Pôchiya-Keriya-nâyakalu tale-goṭṭu haḍada netra-ppaṭṭu Nâgâchâriya keṟeyanu Kûḍalûra mahâjanaṅgaḷu nakara-nânâ-dêšîya munde makkaḷu-makkaḷu tara-..... â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi koṭṭa bhûmiyan aḷidavaṅge (usual final phrases)

42

At Koṇḍâpura (same hobli), on a stone in Koḍla-Nâyaka's assessed land.

............Virôdhi-nâma-saṁvatsarada Âšvîja-šu 10 lu Hosûra-sammatina dêša-mukhi dêšapâṇḍe dêši-karaṇi Sahigoṇḍa-Nâyakage baraši koṭṭa kâgada... kramav ent endare Hosûra sîmege saluva Erapanahaḷḷige pratinâmadhêyavâda Koṇḍâpuravannu nûtanavâgi kôṭe kaṭṭisi praje tandu grâma tumbu-mâḍisi vechcha aramane kipâyatu tiḷidu yi-grâma-baḷiya kaṭṭu-koḍagi-mânyavâgi maṇu $2\frac{1}{2}$ holavannu nêmuke mâḍi koṭṭu yiruvadarinda yî-grâmada kôṭe kaṭṭisi........mâḍi yî-holavannu ninna putra-pavutra-pâramparyavâgi anubhavisikoṇḍu yiruvadu............

43

At Dyâvarahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Veṅkaṭaramaṇappa's grove.

namas tuṅga-etc. ||

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1715 sandu vartamânavâda Pramâdîcha-saṁ-Mârgašira-šu 15.....Halukûru-jahagîrudâru Mîra-Ahammada-Sâ-komâru Mîra-Husêna-Sâ-rige râ || Mâkaḷidurgada subhêdâru Mîra-Ali-Bêga-Sâ baraši koṭṭa kaṭṭu-koḍagi-mânya Dêvarahaḷḷi-grâmakke vâyavyakke nûtanavâgi kôṭe kaṭṭišidarinda nimage maṇuvu-hâḷita bîjavari ha (rest illegible)

44

At the same village, on a stone in the Veṅkaṭaramaṇappa's assessed field.

Hajaratu Ṭîpu-Sulatâna-Pâchâvaravara appaṇeyalu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1719 nê vartamânavâda Kâḷayukti-saṁvatsarada nija-Šrâvaṇa-šuddha 5 yalu šrîmatu Mâkaḷidurgada amaladâra (y)Ahumada Vusamâna-Sâhêbaravaru Halukûru-Mîra-Husêna-Sâhêbaravarige barasikoṭṭa kerê-kaṭṭu-koḍagi-šyâsana-kramav ent endare Mâkaḷidurgada sîmege saluva Maladakere-hôbaḷi Dyâvarahaḷḷi-grâmada baḷiya hostâgi nîvu kaṭisi yiruva kerege kaṭu-koḍage-bage hajûru hukkuṁ .. â-prakârakke nimage koḍisiyiruva bhûmi yî-Dyâvarahaḷḷi-grâmakke uttaravâgi Timmanahaḷḷi-kerey-oḷagaṇa gadde-bhûmi maṇuvu kha ½........haḷḷi vupagrâma-Chandrahaḷḷi-baḷiya beddalu hola-bhûmi (rest illegible)

45

At Keṅkere (same hobli),

on a stone at the entrance of the Lakshmi-Narasiṁha temple.

šubham astu svasti šri jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu ? 1556 agunêṭi Yuva-saṁvatsara-Pushya-ba 2 lu šriman-mahârâya ..... Dêva-Râya . ...Vijayânagara (rest effaced)

46

At Hosûru (Hosûru hobli),

on copper plates in possession of Jaṭâvallabha, Paṭêl of Ramâpura.

[Ib] šrî-Gaṇâdhipatayê namaḥ || namas tuṅga-etc. ||
avyâd avyâhataišvarya-kâraṇô Vâraṇânanaḥ |
varadas tîvra-timira-mihirô Hara-naudanaḥ ||
šrîmân âdi-Varâhô yaḥ šriyaṁ dišatu bhûyasîṁ |
gâḍham âliṅgitâ yêna mêdinî môdatê sadâ ||
asti kaustubha-mâṇikya-kâmadhênu-sahôdaraḥ |
Râmânujaḥ kalânâthaḥ kshîra-sâgara-sambhavaḥ ||
uda[bhûd] anvayê tasya Yadu-nâmâ mahîpatiḥ |
pâlitâ yat-kulînêna Vâsudêvêna mêdinî ||
tat-kulê Bukka-nâmâ yaḥ kîrti-šauryya-vichakshaṇaḥ |
*Magâmbikâbhavad râjñî Lakshmîr iva Harêr yathâ ||
abhût tasya kulê šrîmân abhaṅgura-guṇôdayaḥ |
apâsta-duritâ ... Saṅgamô nâma bhûpatiḥ ||
Mâlâmbikâ bhavat patnî yasya râjñaḥ šuchi-smitâ
Damayantî Nalasyêva Indrasyêva yathâ Šachî ||

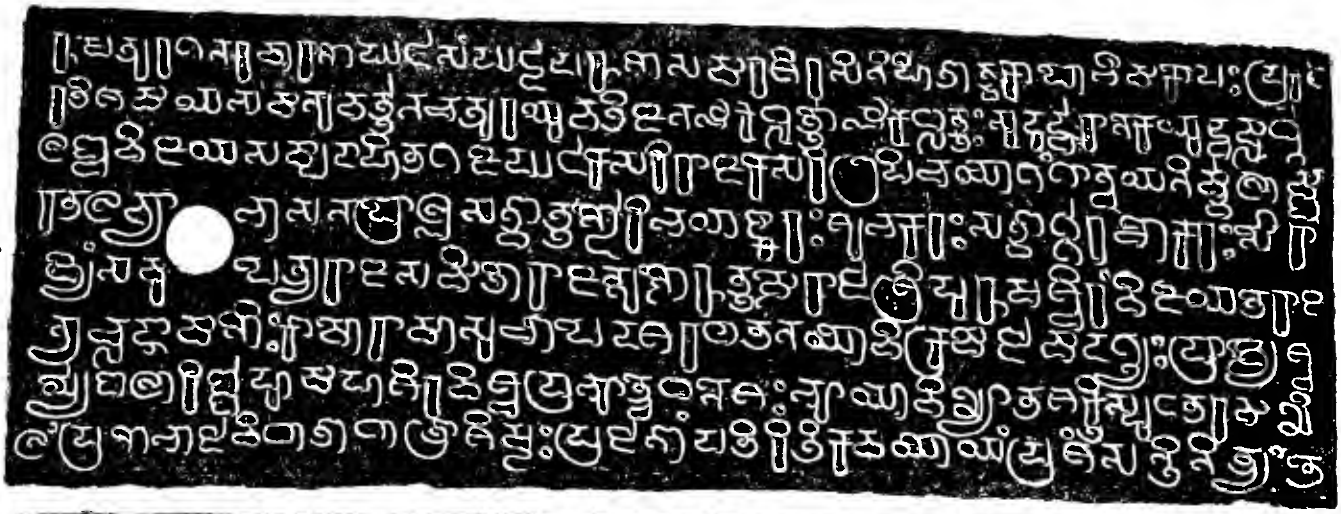
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* So in the original.

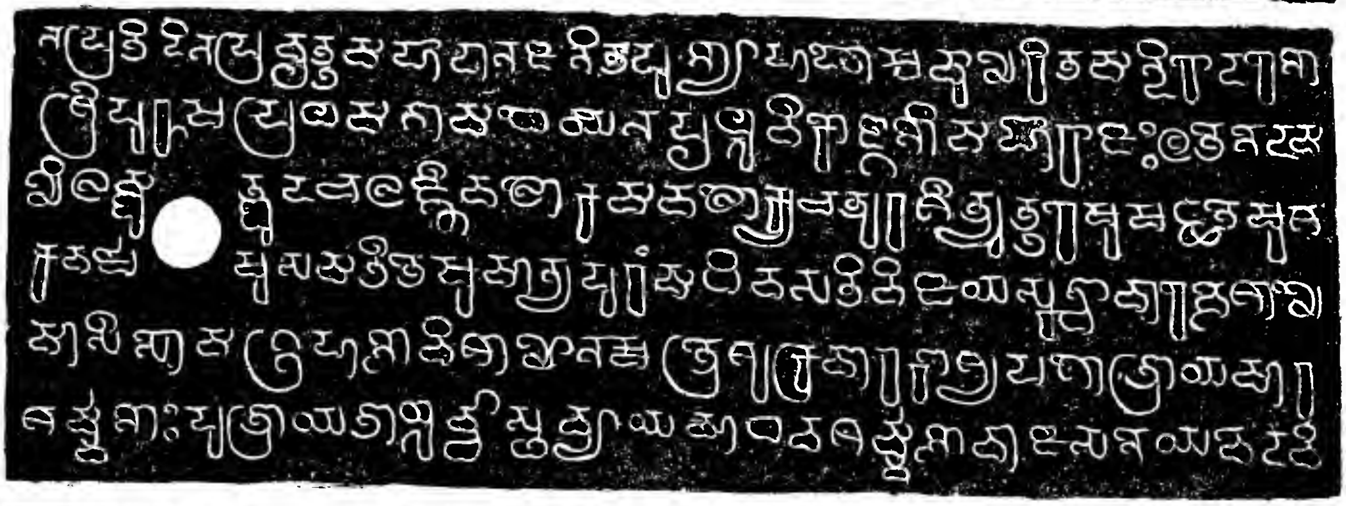
âsan Hariharaḥ Kampô Bukka-Râya-mahîpatiḥ |
Mârapô Muddapaš chêti kumârâs tasya bhûpatêḥ ||
pañchânâṁ madhyagas têshâṁ prakhyâtô Bukka-bhûpatiḥ |
prachaṇḍa-vikramô madhyê Pâṇḍavânâm ivârjunaḥ ||
bhaṅgâḥ Kaliṅgâ mita-šaurya-vṛittêḥ
Vaṅgâ vibhinnâṅga-vighûrṇa-nêtrâḥ |
Ândhrâš cha randhrâṇi višanti yasya
bâhûgra-khaḍgêna višîryamâṇâḥ ||
Turushkâš šushka-vadanâḥ Pâṇḍya-bhûpâḥ palâyitâḥ |
sva-bhujârjita-vîryêṇa tasmin râjyaṁ prašâsati ||
Bukka-Râyô'bhavachchhrîmân bhujârjita-parâkramaḥ |
mêdinîva prajâ yêna sva-putrân iva rakshitâḥ ||
râjâdhirâjas tê[H*a*]jasvî yô râja-paramêšvaraḥ |
bhâshâ-laṅghita-bhûpâla-bhujaṅgama-vihaṅgamaḥ ||
râja-râja-bhujaṅgô yaḥ para-râya-bhayaṅkaraḥ |
Hindurâya-Suratrâṇa ity êtair upašôbhitaḥ ||
Vidyâbhidhâna-nagarî vijayônnati-šâlinî |
Vidyâraṇya-kṛitâ tasyâṁ ratna-siṁhâsanê sthitaḥ ||
yasmin shôḍaša-dânânâṁ dharâyâṁ parišôbhitê |
dânâmbu-dhârayâ tasya vardhatê dharma-pâdapaḥ ||
alaṅkṛitê Šakasyâbdê *rasa-bhû-nayanêndubhiḥ |
Târaṇâbdê Chaitra-mâse navamyâṁ šukla-pakshakê ||
Pampâyâṁ Bhâskara-kshêtrê Virûpâkshasya sannidhau |
Âpastambâkhya-sûtrâya Bhâradvâjânvavâyinê ||
Yâjushâṇâṁ varêṇyâya sakalâgama-vêdinê |
ashṭâdaša-purâṇânâṁ abhijñâtârtha-vêdinê ||
ashṭa-bhâshâ-kavitva-srî-vâṇî-vijita-sampadê |
Sômâya Nâchanâmbôdhêḥ sômâyâmita-têjasê ||
Guttidurgâbhidhê râjyê Kôḍûrâkhya-mahîtalê |
Penna-mâgaṇi-vikhyâtê sarva-sasyôpašobhitê ||
Kôḍûru-Nâgamallâkhya-dinnâbhyâm api pašchimaṁ |
grâmôttamâ. . . .makûrôḥ prâchyâṁ diši samanvitaṁ ||
Ûruchintala-nâmnaš cha grâmâd dakshiṇa-saṁsthitaṁ |
Vaṅgalûr-Kôḍutâlâbhyâm uttarâšâm upâšritaṁ ||
Pinâkini-taṭê Peñchukaladinnâhvayaṁ purâ |
Bukkarâyapurâkhyâtaṁ pratinâmnâ cha šôbhitaṁ ||
nidhi-nikshêpa-saṁyuktaṁ jala-pâshaṇa-saṁyutaṁ |
akshîṇy-âgâmi-sahitaṁ siddha-sâdhya-samanvitaṁ ||
ashṭa-bhôgam idaṁ sarvamânyam â-chandra-târakaṁ |
sa-hiraṇya-payôdhârâ-pûrvakaṁ dattavân mudâ ||

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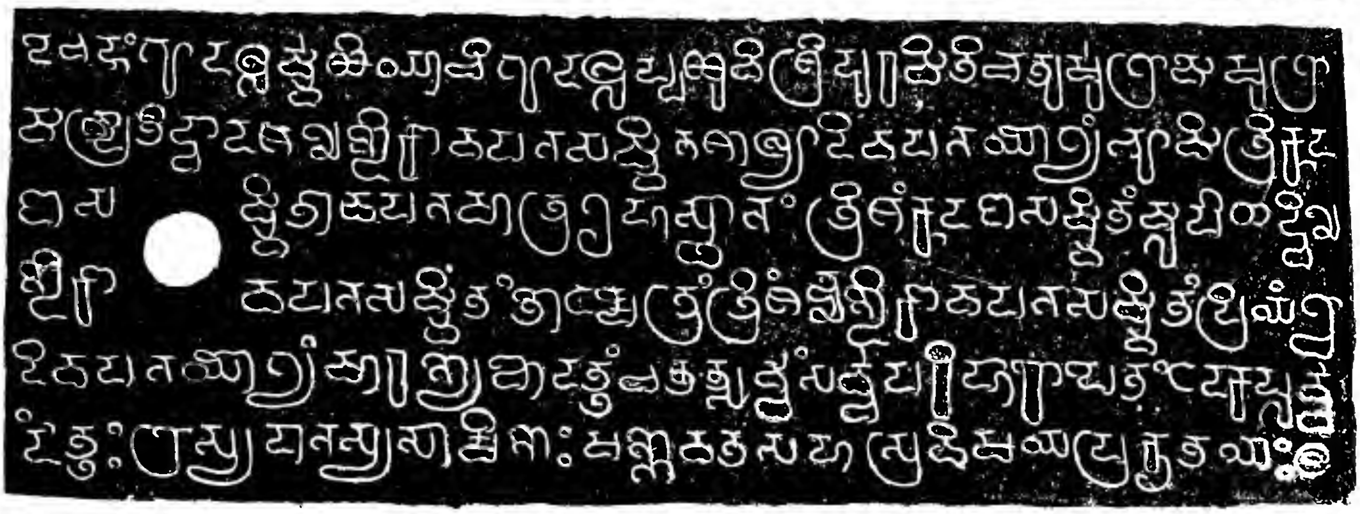
* So in the original.



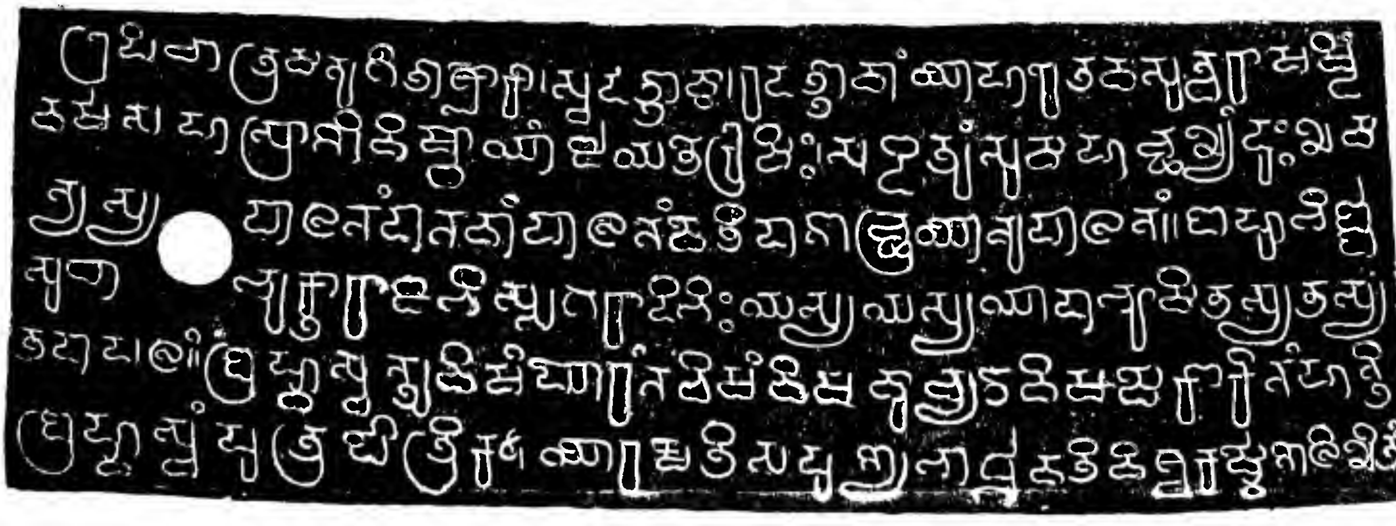
IIIb



IVa



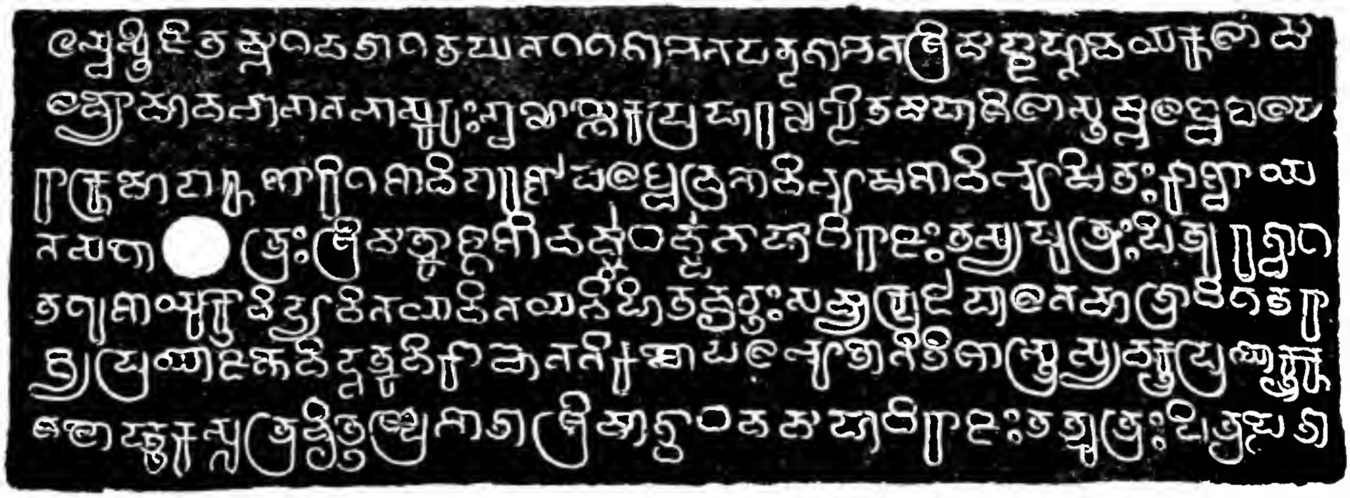
IVb



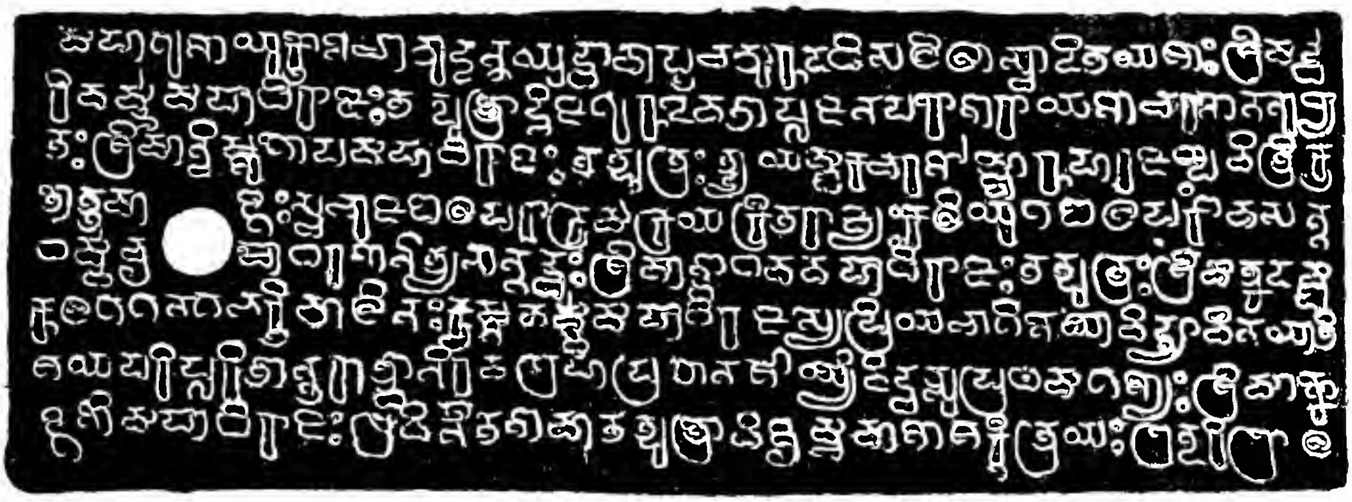
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HOSUR PLATES (GD 47)

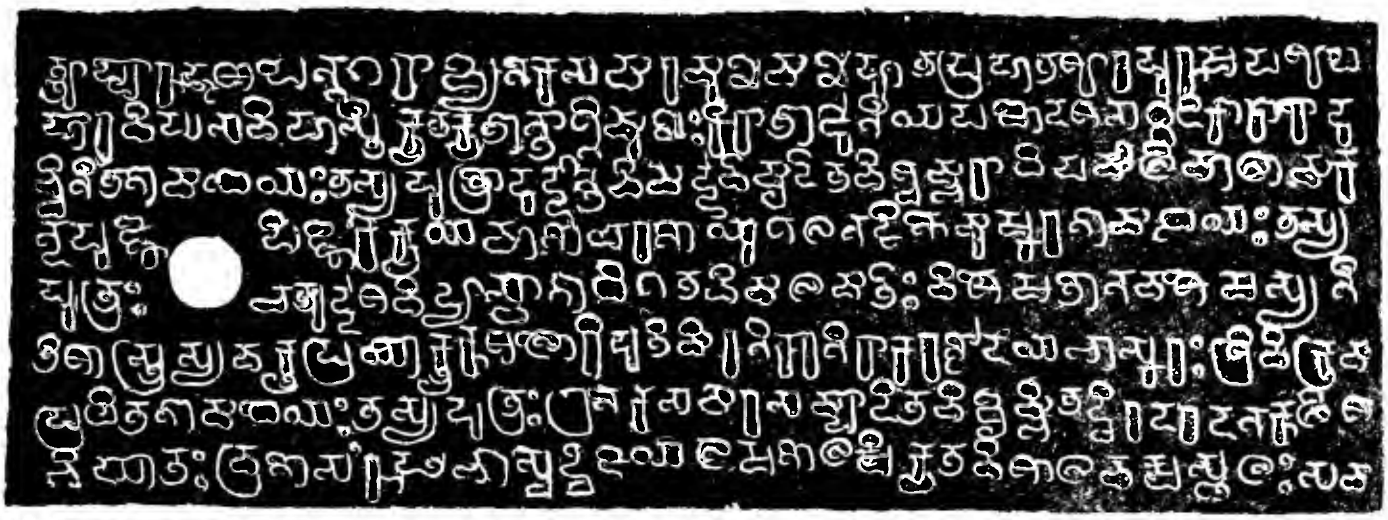
I b



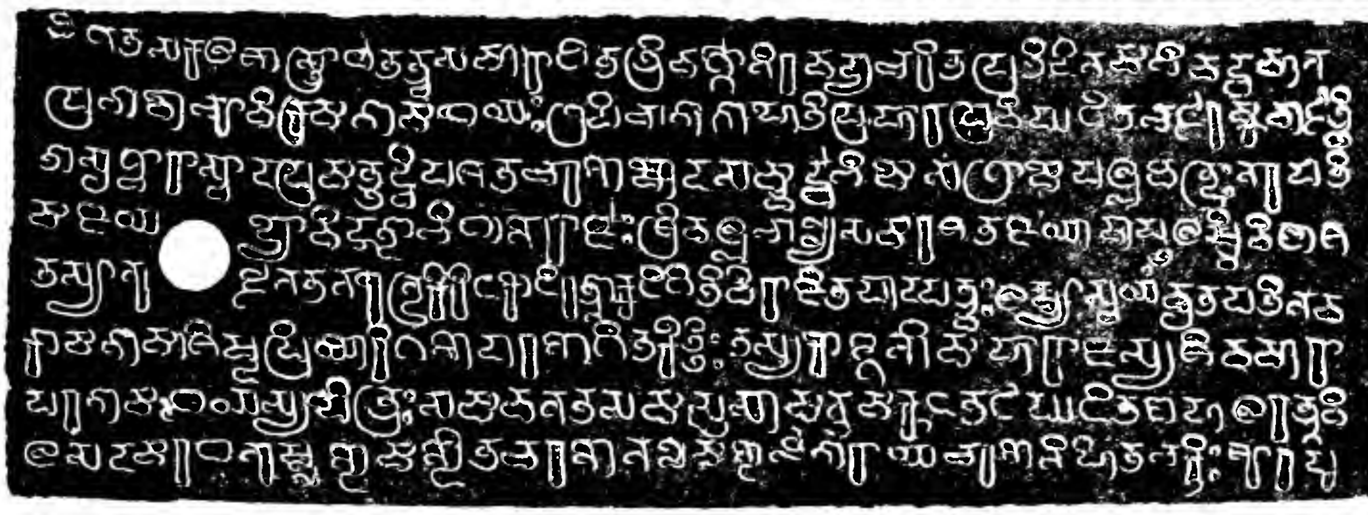
II a



II b



III a



HOSŪR PLATES (Gd 47)

šrîman-Nâchana-Sômâkhya-mahâ-kavi-varô'pyatha
râjânam âšishaṁ chaiva chirajîvi bhavatv iti ||
svayam anvakarôd vṛittîr dašôttara-šataṁ kaviḥ |
shaṭ-triṁšad atra bhâgâḥ syuḥ yajamânâhvayâ tataḥ ||

(here follow names etc. of vṛittidârs and the details of their vṛittis)

idam akhila-Râja-šêkhara-madhukara-jhêṅkâra-gîta-mâhâtmyaṁ |
šrîmad-Bukka-Râjêndra-nṛipatês šâsanam achalaika-pârijâtasya ||
Âtrêyâṇâṁ Yâjushî Kôṭidêvâ-
râdhyâchâryasyâṅgajô Vâdha-mûrtiḥ |
chakrê samyak Šarva-šâstra-pravîṇaḥ
šlôkân êtân Mallaṇârâdhya-varyaḥ ||
tvashṭrâ tachchhâsanaṁ svâmi-šâsanêna vinirmitaṁ |
šâsanâchârya-varyêṇa Nâgi-Dêvêna šilpinâ ||

(usual final verses)

šrî-Virûpâksha (in Kannaḍa characters)

47

At the same village, on copper plates in possession of Paṭêl Jaṭâvallabha.

[*Ib*] svasti jitam bhagavatâ gata-ghana-gaganâbhêna Padmanâbhêna šrîmaj-Jâhnavêya-kulâmala-vyômâvabhâsana-bhâskaraḥ sva-khaḻgaika-prahâra-khaṇḍita-mahâ-šilâ-stambha-labdha-bala-parâkramô dâruṇâri-gaṇa-vidâraṇôpalabdha-vraṇa-vibhûshaṇa-vibhûshitaḥ Kâṇvâyana-sa-gôtraḥ šrîmat-Koṅgaṇi-varmma-dharmma-mahâdhirâjaḥ tasya putraḥ pitur anvâgata-guṇa-yuktô vidyâ-vinaya-vihita-vṛittaḥ samyak-prajâ-pâlana-mâtrâdhigata-râjya-prayôjanô vidvat-kavi-kâñchana-nikashôpalabhûtô nîti-šâstrasya vaktṛi-prayôktṛi-kušalô Dattaka-sûtra-vṛitêṟ praṇêtâ šrîmân Mâdhava-mahâdhirâjaḥ tat-putraḥ pitṛi-paitâ[*IIa*]maha-guṇa-yuktô'nêka-châturddanta-yuddhâvâpta-chatur-udadhi-salilâsvâdita-yašâḥ šrîmadd-Harivarmma-mahâdhirâjaḥ tat-putrô dvija-guru-dêvatâ-pûjana-parô Nârâyaṇa-charaṇânudhyâtaḥ šrîmân Vishṇugôpa-mahâdhirâjaḥ tat-putraḥ Tryambaka-charaṇâmbhôruha-rajaṟ-pavitrîkṛitôttamâṅgaḥ sva-bhuja-bala-parâkrama-kraya-krîta-râjyaḥ Kali-yuga-bala-paṅkâvasanna-dharmma-vṛishôddharaṇa-nitya-sannaddhaḥ šrîmân Mâdhava-mahâdhirâjaḥ tat-putraḥ šrîmat-Kadamba-kula-gagana-gabhastimâlinaḥ Kṛishṇavarmma-mahâdhirâjasya priya-bhâginêyô vidyâ-vinayâtišaya-paripûritântarâtmâ niravagraha-pradhâna-šauryyô vidvatsu prathama-gaṇyaḥ šrîmân Koṅgaṇi-mahâdhirâjaḥ Avinîta-nâmâ tat-putrô vijṛimbhamâṇa-šakti-trayaḥ Andari-Âla[*IIb*]ttûr-Poruḻaṟe-Pennagarâdy-anêka-samara-mukha-makha-huta-prahata-šûra-purusha-pašûpahâra-vighasa-vihastîkṛita-Kṛitântâgnimukhaḥ Kirâtârjjunîya-pañchâdaša-sargga-ṭîkâkârô Durvvinîta-nâmadhêyaḥ tasya putrô durddânta-vimardda-vimṛidita-višvambharâdhipa-mauḻi-mâlâ-makaranda-puñja-piñjarîkriyamâṇa-charaṇa-yugala-naḻinô Mu-

shkara-nâmadhêyaḥ tasya putraḥ chaturddaśa-vidyâsthânâdhigata-vimala-matiḥ viśêshatô'navaśêshasya nîti-śâstrasya vaktṛi-prayôktṛi-kuśalô ripu-timira-nikara-nirâkaraṇôdaya-bhâskaraḥ Śrîvikrama-prathita-nâmadhêyaḥ tasya putraḥ anêka-samara-sampâdita-vijṛimbhita-dvirada-radana-kuliśâbhighâta-vraṇa-saṁrûḍha-bhâsvad-vijaya-lakshaṇa-lakshîkṛita-viśâla-vakshas-sthala-sama[*II a*]dhigata-sakala-śâstrârttha-tatva-samârâdhita-tri-varggô niravadya-charita-pratidinam-abhivarddhamâna-prabhâvô Bhûvikrama-nâmadhêyaḥ api cha |

nânâ-hêti-prahâra-pravighaṭita-bhaṭôrash-kavâṭôtthitâsṛig-
dhârâsvâda-pramatta-dvipa-śata-charaṇa-kshôda-sammardda-bhîmê |
saṅgrâmê Pallavêndraṁ narapatim ajayad yô Vilandâbhidhânê
Râjâ Śrîvallabhâkhyas samara-śata-jayâvâpta-lakshmî-vilâsaḥ ||
tasyânujô nata-narêndra-kirîṭa-kôṭi-
ratnârkka-dîdhiti-virâjita-pâda-padmaḥ |
Lakshmyâ svayaṁ vṛita-patir Nava-Kâma-nâmâ
śishṭa-priyô'rigana-dâraṇa-gîta-kîrttiḥ ||

tasya Koṅgaṇi-mahârâjasya Śivamârâpara-nâmadhêyasya pautraḥ samavanata-samasta-sâmanta-makuṭa-taṭa-ghaṭita-bahala-ratna-vilasad-amara-dhanush-khaṇḍa-maṇḍita-charaṇa-nakha-maṇḍalô Nârâyaṇa-charaṇa-nihita-bhaktiḥ śûra-pu[*II b*]rusha-turaga-nara-vâraṇa-ghaṭâ-saṅghaṭṭa-dâruṇa-samara-śirasi nihi-tâtma-kôpô Bhîma-kôpaḥ prakaṭa-rati-samaya-samanuvarttana-chatura-yuvatî-jana-lôka-dhûrttô lôka-dhûrttaḥ su-durddharânêka-yuddha-mûrddha-labdha-vijaya-sampad âhita-gaja-ghaṭâ-kêsarî Râjakêsarî api cha ||

yô Gaṅgânvaya-nirmmalâmbara-tala-vyâbhâsana-prôllasan-
mârttaṇḍô'ri-bhayaṅkaraḥ śubhakaraḥ san-mârgga-rakshâkaraḥ |
saurâjyaṁ samupêtya râja-samitau râjan guṇair uttamaiḥ
râjâ Śrîpurushaś chiraṁ vijayatê râjanya-chûḍâmaṇiḥ ||
Kâmô râmâsu châpê Daśaratha-tanayô vikramê Jâmadagnyaḥ
prâjyaiśvaryê Balârir bahu-mahasi raviś sva-prabhutvê Dhanêśaḥ |
bhûyô vikhyâta-śaktis sphuṭataram akhila-prâṇa-bhâjâṁ vidhâtâ
Dhâtrâ sṛishṭaḥ prajânâṁ patir iti kavayô yaṁ praśaṁsanti nityaṁ ||

tê[IV *a*]na pratidina-pravṛitta-mahâ-dâna-janita-puṇyâha-ghôsha-mukharita-mandirôdarêṇa Śrîpurusha-prathama-nâmadhêyêna Pṛithuvî-Koṅgaṇi-mahâ-râjaḥ || tênêdam akhilaṁ budbuda-chalaṁ jîva-lôkam avalôkya chatur-aśity-uttarêshu shaṭ-chhatêshu Śaka-varshêshu samatîtêshu Mânyapuram adhivasati vijaya-skandhâvârê Vaiśâkha-mâsi sôma-grahaṇê Viśâkhâ-nakshatrê Śukravârê Kâśyapa-gôtrâya Mâraśarmmaṇaḥ putrâya Tôḻûr-vvâstavyâya Mâdhavaśar-mmaṇê Vâjasanêya-vêda-vi[IV *b*]dê Eḻaṅ-Gûḍalûr-mMaṟiyâchi-Gûḍalûr-pPaṟuvi-Śrîpuram iti chaturshu grâmêshu grâmaṁ prati-dvâdaśa-khaṇḍikâvapana-sam-mita-śâlyâdi-vapana-yôgyaṁ bhûmi-tri-kuḍaba-sammitâvapana-mâtraṁ gṛiha-

sthânaṁ triṁśa-kuḍaba-sammitaṁ mûrpâḷ dvi-khaṇḍikâ-vapana-sammitaṁ tôṭa-kshêtraṁ triṁśat-khaṇḍikâ-vapana-sammitaṁ priyaṅgav-âdi-vapana-yôgyaṁ âraṇyaṁ cha dattaṁ êtat sarvvaṁ sarvva-parihârôpêtaṁ udaka-pûrvvaṁ *dattaḥ | asya dânasya sâkshiṇaḥ Shaṇṇavata-sahasra-vishaya-prakṛitayaḥ || [V*a*]api châtra Manu-gîtâs ślôkâ (usual final verses) yô rakshati sa puṇyabhâg bhavati Viśvakarmmêṇa likhitaṁ

48

On copper plates of the same village.

[I *b*]svasti śrî-Mânavya-sa-gôtrâṇâṁ Hâritî-putrâṇâṁ mâtṛi-gaṇa-saṁvarddhitânâṁ Svâmi-Mahâsêna-pâdânudhyâtânâṁ ... Chalukyânâṁ samṛiddhimad-râjya-paramparâyâta-vaṁśa-tilakô aśvamêdhâvabhṛitha-snâna-pavitrîkṛitôttamâṅgaḥ Polakêśîty-abhikhyâta-nâmadhêyô Raṇa-Vikrama-dvitîya-[II *a*]nâmadhêyaḥ tad-anantaraṁ Harshavarddhana-jita-Satyâśrayaṁ sva-priya-sutâ sva-bhâshayâ Ambêrêty âvijñâpitas san Mahâ-Mâgha-paurṇṇamâsyâyâ Saṅgama-tîrthê sôma-grahaṇê sa-hiraṇya-sôdakaṁ Âtrêya-gôtrêbhyô trayôdaśêbhyaḥ Kauśika-gôtrêbhyaḥ pañchabhyaḥ Kâśyapa-gôtrêbhyaḥ tribhyaḥ Kauṇḍiṇya-gôtrê tri[bhyaḥ] [II *b*]Kauśika-gôtrêbhyas tribhyaḥ Sâvarṇṇika-gôtrâbhyâṁ dvâbhyâṁ Bhâra-dvâja-gôtraḥ êkaḥ Śaunaka-gôtraḥ êkaḥ êtêbhyô mahâ-Brâhmaṇêbhyaḥ vidita-vêda-vidbhyaḥ shaṭ-karmma-niratêbhyaḥ êka-triṁśadbhyô Brâhmaṇêbhyaḥ Kaṇikal-vishayê sva-bhâshayâ Periyâḷa-nâma-grâmaṁ dattaṁ Manu-gîta-ślôkam udâharanti || (III *a*) (usual final verses)

49

At the same village, on a stone in the burial ground.

svasti śrî...... pratâpa-chakravartti Hoyasaṇa śrî-vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêvarasaru Ho-savîḍinoḷu sukha-saṅkathâ-vinôdadiṁ râjyaṁ geyvuttam................

50

At the same village, on a pillar of the mosque in the fort.

(South face) svasti śrîmatu râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara śrî-vîra-pratâpa Dêva-Râya-mahârâyaru sâmrâjyadi (west face) svasti śrîmatu Krôdhana-saṁvatsarada Mâgha-śuddha 5 Â śrîma-śrî-mahâ-pra (stops here)

51

At Maḷalûru (same hobli), on the Basavaṇṇa-stone behind the Îśvara temple.

svasti śrîmatu pratâpa-chakravarti Hoyisaṇa-śrî-vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêvarasaru Dôra-samudrada nelevîḍinoḷu sukha-saṅkathâ-vinôdadiṁ râjyaṁ geyuttam iddalli

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* So in the original.

šrîman-mahâ-sâmantâdhipatiy Appagalli Pâlyeya-Nâyakana maga Kallaya-Nâyakanu tân âḷuva Haṟuhe-Hosaûra-nâḍoḷage Maḷalûra sthaḷavanu chatus-sî (rest illegible)

52

At Mudigere (same hobli), on a stone right-side of the main entrance of the Chennakêšvara temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1487 neya naḍa . . Krôdhana-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-šuddha 15 lu sômôparâga-kâladalli šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa Sadâšiva-Râya-mahârâyaru pṛithvî-sâmrâjyaṁ gaiyutt iralu Sadâšiva-Râya-mahârâyara nirûpadindalu Tirumala-Râjayyanavara appaṇeyindalû šrîman-mahâ-Âvatiya-nâḍa prabhu Soṇapa-Gauḍa-ayyanavaru Sadâšiva-Râya-mahârâyarigû Tirumala-Râjayyanavarigû komârarigû akshayavâda puṇya âgabêk endu tamma mâtâ-pitṛigaḷigû akshaya-puṇya-lôka-prâptiy âgabêk endu sôma-grahaṇa-puṇya-kâladalli chatur-daša-chhappannâdhîšvaranâda Hosaûra-nâḍa Mudigeṟeya šrî-Chenna-Kêšava-dêvara amṛita-paḍi-dîpârâdhane-pañchaparva-ratha-utsaha-muntâda sêve â-chandrârka vâgi naḍiyabêk endu Muḍigeṟeya-grâmavanu sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâpûrvakavâgi Chenna-Kêšava-dêvara šrî-pâdakke samarpisidevu (usual final phrases) sthâna-mânya pûrva-mariyâde || šlôka (usual final verses)

53

At Guṇḍâpura (same hobli), on a rock in the Âñjanêya-guṭṭa east of the village.

šrî Tiruveṅgaḷappa svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1403 sanda Plava-saṁvatsarada Mâgha-šu 4 Sômavâradalu Penugoṇḍeya pradhâna Mallarasara umbaḷiya Kâdalaûṇṇiya-grâmadalû bêṭey-avasaradalu chittayisi Vašishṭa-gôtrada Ṛik-šâkheya . . . . gaḷa maga adhikâri Nâraṇa-dêvana kaiyalu koṇḍa . . . . kalašadi dîpa-mâleya kallakambha khilavâ . . . . kuṇṭeya . . . . dêvar-amṛita-paḍi-naivêdyake Mallarasa-Voḍeyara kaiyyalû . . . . dîpârâdhanege vondu-honna holanu sarvamânyavâgi . . . . . . Brâhmaṇa . . . . gaḷu gauḍa-Sômaya-Yânipa-gauṇḍa-muntâda gauḍa . . . . garasa Basavaya yî-keṟeya pratinâma Mallasamudra haḷḷi Narasâpa (rest illegible)

54

At Vaichagûr (same hobli), on a piece of stone in the Voḍasilamma temple in ruins.

[Šiva]mâra-Permânaḍi Jaya-saṁvatsa . . . . . umbaḷiyu . . . . .

55

At Kâdalavêṇi (same hobli), on a stone lying at the outlet of the tank.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrîman-mâ-maṇḍalêšvara Tribhvana-malla Taḻaikkâḍu-koṇḍa bhujabala-Vîra-Gamga Poyšaḷa-Narasiṁha-Dêvar pri............

56

On copper plates of the same village.

(This is the same as No. 2 of this taluq.)

57

At Dâdinâyakanapâḷya (Dâdinâyakanapâḷya hobli), on a stone standing near Viranaguḍi.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Šôḷa-mârâja-kaṭṭi Nuḷamba-Udaiyâditta-Dêvar prituvi-râjya-paṇṇânir̤ka Virôdi-saṁvar̤saraṭṭu Vîrape..pâṇarâdittan Vali-kôlarâdittan Par̤uvaipura-paramêšvaran Nandigiri-nâtan Tuṭṭar-okkettu-gaṇḍan Irumaḍi-nâṭṭu Nugapaṭṭiyai Poyšaḷa-Dêvar daṇḍanâyakka Viṭṭiyâṇan ûrai-kku-tti pôgânikka pi.bê tuḍarndu kuduraiyaiyu âlayum konr̤ân Šômarašar magan Šiñjarašan Šiñjarašar magan Echcharašan svaggastan ânân Echcharašar magan Puḷḷadêvar jestabha-nir̤uttinâ

58

At Gulagañji (same hobli), on the right wall at the entrance of the Višvêšvara temple.

svasti šrîman-mahâ-šuddha-Šaivâgamâchâra-sampannarugaḷum appa Kaüšika-gôtra Višvâmitra-pravara Šiva-gôchara Yajuš-šâkhe Bahudhâyana-sûtra... mukhara Râja-Râjêndra-Chôḷage ârâdhyarâda Pûmmaṇa-ârâdhyara makkaḷu Šivamûrti-ayyagaḷu mâḍisida šâsanada Benakanavamma-appagaḷu Pûmaṇṇa-ârâdhyara (rest illegible)

59

On a rock in front of the same temple.

šrî-Gaṇâdhipatayê namaḥ ।

namas tuṅga-etc. ॥

svasti šrî Šakâbhyudaya-Šaka-varshaṅgaḷu 1330 neya Sarvvadhâri-saṁvatsarada Vaišâkha-šu 5 Gu šrî-vîra-Harihara-Râyaru Kâdlajâpuradali Gulagañjihaḷiya

mahâjanangaḷu Vašishṭha-gôtrada Bhâskara-putra Lakshmaṇa-Appaṇa-Dêchaṇa-Chauḍahâryaru-muntâda yellarigeü Narasi..ha-dêvaru saha puṇyakkôsukara â-..Bârûra..ru vibhaktarâda baḷika svârjita-dhanadinda taṭâka-dêvâlayangaḷanu mâḍisi Vâraṇâsiyinda bâṇa-lingavanu tarisi Višvêšvara-Lakshmî-Nârâyaṇa-dêvara pratishṭheyanu mâḍisi â-dêvarugaḷige tri-kâladalli šrî-gandha-dhûpa-dîpa-naivêdya-tâmbûla-muntâda shôḍašôpachârangaḷige koṭa dêvara mundaṇa-kshêtra (here follow details of gift) yendu stânadavaru sariyâgi hañchikombaru Višvêšvara-dêvara sthânavanu kayivâ.....jaga Kuṟubûra chaturamangalada Râja-Râjêndra-Chôḷage ârâdhyar âda Kaüšika-gôtrada Višvâmitra-pravara Yajuš-šâkhe Bôdhâyana-sûtra Šiva-gôcha ... kadasuddali.... châryarugaḷu Pûmma....ayyagaḷa makkaḷu Šivamûrtti-ayyagaḷanû karisi koṭeü Lakshmî-Nârâyaṇa-dêvara sthânavanû Kañchisamudrada Vaikhânasa Âtrêya-gôtrada.. ....Lakshmî-Nârâyaṇa-dêvarige Nalâri-dêvagaḷa makkaḷu Kêšavanâtha-dêvagaḷige koṭeü yî-eraḍu-sthânadavarû sariyâgi........tha-dêvarige ....masugaḷu uḷaddakoṇḍu tri-kâladalliû dêvatâ-samârâdhaneyanu mâḍikoṇḍu..........nâṟu-sêvegeyan iḍuvina sukhadali yiharu î-dêvâlyagaḷanû mâḍida kalukuṭiga Tipâjana maga Muddôjage............. .... Baiṟeya-kuḷada gaddeyanû chandra-sûryyar uḷḷannabara koṭeü yî-dêvatâ-kshêtragaḷige......nikarigeû (usual final phrases and verse) mangaḷa mahâ šrî šrî

61

At Bommasandra (same hobli), on a stone near the Âñjanêya temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushangaḷu 1454 neya Nandana-samvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-šuddha 11 Šu-dalu šrîmatu vîra-pratâpa Achyuta-Dêva-mahârâyarige darmavâgi Râyasada-ayanavara makkaḷu Marasaiyanavaru Penugoṇḍeya Kêšava-dêvarige tamma ubhayavâgi madhyâhna-arôghanakke pañcha-bhakshya-paramânna-muntâda višêsha......Brâhmaṇa-chatrakâgi............Bommasamudravanu adakke saluva haḷḷigaḷu-muntâda chatus-sîmenu dhârâ-pûrvakavâgi Penugoṇḍeya Kêšava-dêvarige â-chandrârka-vâgi samarpisida..........vaharu (usual final phrases and verse)

62

At Kaḍabûru (same hobli), on a stone near the Virara-guḍi.

svasti šrîmanu Šaka-varushangaḷu 1304 nê Dundubhi-samvatsarada Âšvîja-šuddha 5 Šu šrîmatu Kenkeṟeya Tiparasaru Kaḍabûra jôtisha Vîra-paṇḍitarige solige 13 aksha (rest illegible)

66

At Mârappanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a rock.

Mâchaṇṇa-gauḍa (others named) yî-nâlvarige koṭa sâ-patra nîü namma kayya koṇḍa kudureya ga 65 honna patra hôyitâgi â-patra sâ-patra

67

At Voddênahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone near the Hanumanta temple.

(Nâgarî characters.)

šubham astu Voddênahaḷḷige pratinâmavâda Râmachandrapurav emba sarvamânyada agrahârada grâma-yajamânaru Koṇḍâ-dîkshitaru

68

At Nagaragere (Nagaragere hobli),
on a stone at the main entrance of the Râmêšvara temple.

Râmanâthanê šaraṇu svasti šrî Šaka-varusha 1314 neya Âṅgîrasa-saṁvatsarada Mârgasira-šu 1 Guruvâra šrîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvaraṁ ari-râya-vibhâḍa bhâshege tappuva râyara gaṇḍa râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa Harihara-Râyana kumâra pratâpa-Bukka-Râyanu Penugoṇḍeyalû nelevîḍinalu sukha-saṅkathâ-vinôdadinda râjyaṁ geyuta tamma mâva Malla-Oḍeyarige Nagaragereyanû...ṇḍeya vṛittiyâgi koṭṭeü â-Malla-Oḍeyaru tamma maneya ....nî Kâḍa-dêvarasarige koṭṭu yiddalli â-Kâḍa-dêvarasaru Râmaya-dêvara guḍiya sotheyanû â-Hiriyakereya teṅkaṇa-kaḍeya kalla-tûbanû mâḍisida šâsanakke maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî

69

At the same village, on a stone near the Kôḍi-Îraḷa-guḍi.

(Imprecation) svasti šrî Mayindama Chôḷa-mahârâjanâ mane Maḷegûḷa ..... ndana î-..esageya paḍeduduke ....ra siddhi salvudu mûṟu-dêgu-lakka mûvattu-goḷa-gaḷde Tâvara......yaroḷage salvudu

70

On a stone at the same place.

svasti šrî Chandayyaṁ ....

71

At the same place, on a stone.

svasti šrî Mêdu-kula paramêšva...... paṭṭi paramavaru.. Erigalla Muttûruḷ .. Bhûpâditya...paṇṇaṇḍa ....

72

On a stone at the same place.

svasti šrî Chôḷa-mahârâjan-ayya Ayyaṇa....

73

At the same place, on a stone.

svasti šrî Chôḷa-mahârâjange Châteyaparasina .. kaṇḍa koṭṭa Ṛâmaḍiya taḷâṟu Miṇḍapôḍiya Piḷḷaya taled..gâramuṁ ..

74

On a stone at the same place.

šrî Kaṇṇakuḷi-arasara dala.....

75

At the same place, on a stone.

svasti šrî Chôḷa-mahârâjana âḷ Dâdiyan Dâdiga Mahêndraroḷ.. naḍi daḷa maṇṇu (rest illegible)

76

At the same village, on a virakal in a viraguḍi in Nâraṇappa's field.

svasti šrî Chôḷiga Muttarasa Ra....ḍi âṟunûṟum âle â-Chokk-oḷd embarâ šrî-Râmarâ Râmaḍi-nâḍu-mû-nûṟaṟa Nâṇḍarasâ âḷe avara magan Donnamâran Choṟada Nachchayannoḷ taṭṭu pannirvvara daṇḍu.....vôḍ aṭṭi Raṭṭivâḍiya besavettu edirum..........turaga-samûhamâ pokku eṟidu.........svargga pokku keḷe têjan

77

At the same village, on copper plates in possession of Samudrâlu-Bhâskara-bhaṭṭa.

(Nâgarî characters.)

(I *b*) namas tuṅga-etc. ||
Harêr lîlâ-varâhasya daṁshṭrâ-daṇḍas sa pâtu naḥ |
Hêmâdri-kalašâ yatra dhâtrî chchhatra-šriyaṁ dadhau ||
Vṛishâdi-gaṇa-saṁsêvyaḥ šrî-Vṛishâkapi-nandanaḥ |
apâyêbhyô'dya naḥ pâyât vara-dô Dviradânanaḥ ||
svasti-daṁ sarva-jagatâm astitvâvana-khêlanaṁ |
nistulaṁ Šrîsakhaṁ nityam asti Brahmâhvayaṁ mahaḥ ||
bahu syâm iti tat-kâmân nâbhî-padmê Svabhûr abhût |

Ajâd Atri-muniš châtrêr Indur Indôr Budhô Budhât ||
Purûravas tataš chÂyur Âyôr Nahusha-bhûdhavaḥ |
tasmâd Yayâtir êtasmât tu Turvasur abhût prabhuḥ ||
bhûpatês tasya santânaḥ Kuru-dêšêshu santataḥ |
tasmin jâtâ nṛipâḥ kê chit Kishkindhâyâṁ Raghûttamaṁ ||
Sugrîvarâdhitaṁ Sîtâ-Râmaṁ nantuṁ samâgatâḥ |
râmaṇîyakam âlôkya dêšasyâsya tu tê nṛipâḥ ||
uvâsâñchakrirê Hêmakûṭa-prântôpavartanê |
Tuṅgabhadrâpagâ-vâri-šamitântara-tâmasê ||
têshâṁ Tuḷava-vaṁšâbdhi-chandrâṇâṁ šaurya-šâlinâṁ |
khyâtô Dilîpa-bhûpô'bhût ratnânâm iva Kaustubhaḥ ||
tasmât tu Dêvakîjânêr jajña-Îšvara-bhûpatiḥ |
a-trâsam a-guṇa-bhraṁšaṁ mauḷi-ratnaṁ mahîbhujâṁ ||
tasmâd Îšvara-bhûpâlân Narasâvanipâlakaḥ |
âvirâsît sarva-guṇârâmô Râma ivâparaḥ ||
Vidyâraṇya-kṛitê pûrvaṁ šrî-Vidyânagarî-varê |
ratna-siṁhâsanâsînô râjyaṁ samyag apâlayat ||
jitvâ Gajapatiṁ Râyaṁ birudaṁ prâpa sâhasât |
Gajapaty-âkhya-Râyêbha-gaṇḍa-bhêruṇḍa ity amuṁ ||
pratâpôgraṁ Turushkêndraṁ yuddhê jitvâ parâkramât |
dushṭa-râṇ-mṛiga-šârdûla ity-âdi-birudân agât ||
Madhurâ-vallabhaṁ Mâna-bhûpaṁ nirjitya saṁyugê |
karadîkṛitavân Pâṇḍya-Chôḷa-Chêrâdi-bhûpatîn ||
kiñcha | Šrîraṅgê Hastišailê Garuḍagiri-varê Kumbhaghôṇê Vṛishâdrau
Šrîšailê Râmasêtau mahati Hariharê Saṅgamê Nandi-tîrthê |
Gôkarṇê Kâḷahastîšvara-sadasi Virûpâksha-dêvâlayê yaš
chakrê dânâni yâni svayam amala-girash shôḍašâhur mahânti ||
tasmâu Narasa-Râjêndrât Tippâjî-Nâgamâmbayôḥ |
kramâd vîra-Nṛisiṁhêndra-Kṛishṇa-Râyau babhûvatuḥ ||
anyônyôpamayôs sarva-sad-guṇaugha-samudrayôḥ |
(*IIa*) tayôr vîra-Nṛisiṁhêndraḥ pitryaṁ siṁhâsanaṁ šṛitaḥ ||
pâlayaty avanîṁ sarvâṁ prajâ dharmêṇa rañjayan |
asau khalu || nîtau Jîvaḥ sa Râmaḥ šaraṇa-kṛid-avanê vikramê Bâhulêyaḥ
prâjyaišvaryê Balârir draviṇa-vitaraṇê Karṇa êvâdri-dhairyaḥ |
gâmbhîryê dugdha-sindhû ripu-hanana-vidhau Bhârgavô vâchi Šêshaḥ
saundaryê Pañchabâṇô jagati vijayatê sâhasê Vikramârkaḥ ||
yasmin prayâtavati rôsha-vašaṁ mahîšê
yânti kshaṇâd ahita-bhûpati-varya-saṅghâḥ |
ântrâvalî-valaya-bhîshaṇam antakasya
api cha || vaktrâmbujaṁ kshataja-kardama-durnirîkshyaṁ ||

Kâñchî-Šrîraṅga-Šêshâchala-Garuḍamahîbhṛin-mukhê puṇya-dêšê
Gôkarṇa-Šrînagêndrâruṇašikhari-Virûpâksha-dêvâlayâdau |
brahmâṇḍa-svarṇa-mêru-tridaša-taru-latâ-kâmadhênvâdi-dânâny
âtânîn Nârasiṁha-kshitipatir asakṛit shôḍašâpy âdarêṇa ||
nô Gaṅgâ-sarid-ôghatô na cha Šarâvaty-âdi-dhuny-ambutô
nô râkêndu-karâvamaršana-vašâd vṛiddhiṁ sadâpnôti yaḥ |
šrîmad-vîra-Nṛisiṁha-Râya-kalita-tyâgâmbu-šaivâlinî-
purair ṛiddhim atîva yâti satataṁ srôtasvinî-vallabhaḥ ||
yat-shôḍaša-mahâ-dâna-vâri-pûriar mahîtalê |
nadîmâtṛikatâṁ prâptê varddhantê dharma-šâlayaḥ ||
Aṅga-Vaṅga-Kaḷiṅgâdi-râjabhis sêvyatê cha yaḥ |
châmarâdy-akhila-kshmâbhṛich-chhina-vyâpṛita-pâṇibhiḥ ||
râjâdhirâja-râja-šrîr yô râja-paramêsvaraḥ |
bhâshâtilaṅghi-bhûpâla-bhujaṅga iti yaš šrutaḥ ||
mûru-râyara-gaṇḍâkhyaḥ para-râya-bhayaṅkaraḥ |
Hindu-râya-Suratrâṇa ity-âdi-birudâṅkitaḥ ||
sô'yaṁ vîra-Nṛisiṁhêndraš chandra-vaṁšâbdhi-chandramâḥ |
sthira-bhâgyê Šakasyâbdê Krôdhanâhvaya-vatsarê ||
Nabhô-mâsê pûrṇimâyâṁ Šrôṇâyâm Ârkivâsarê |
šrîmal-Lakshmî-Nṛisiṁhasya pratishṭhâ-divasântarê ||
Tuṅgabhadrâ-nadî-tîrê Hêmakûṭôpašôbhitê |
sarva-karma-samṛiddhyarthaṁ šrî-Virûpâksha-sannidhau ||
nânâ-gôtrôdbhavânâṁ cha nânâ-svâdhyâya-vêdinâṁ |
nânâ-sûtrânuvṛittânâṁ vidushâṁ naika-šarmaṇâṁ ||
Ghanašailapurî-râjyê Bâtî-nagara-nîvṛiti |
Miḍigêšy-adri-valitê sarva-sasya-phalair yutê ||

(here follow boundaries)

Gaṅguḷḷavâyi-nâmnâ su-grâmêṇâpi cha saṁyutaṁ |
vâpî-kûpa-taṭâkâdri-nirjharâdibhir anvitaṁ ||
Nalabaṇḍêhaḷḷi-nâma-grâmaṁ vidvan-manôharaṁ |
Narasiṁhapuraṁ chêti pratinâmnâ prakâšitaṁ ||
sarvamânyaṁ cha paritaš chatus-sîmâ-virâjitaṁ |
nidhi-nikshêpa-pâshâṇa-siddha-sâdhya-jalâdibhiḥ ||
ashṭa-bhôgaiš cha saṁyuktaṁ yuktaṁ pushpa-phala-drumaiḥ |
putra-pautrâdibhir bhôjyaṁ kramâd â-chandra-târakaṁ ||
šrî-vîra-Narasiṁhêndrô mânanîyô mahâmanâḥ |
sa-hiraṇya-payôdhârâ-pûrvakaṁ dattavân mudâ ||
grâmê pañcha-daša-kshêtra-mitê'sminn agrahârakê |
vṛitti-pratigṛihîtṛîṇâṁ vakshyê nâmâny anukramât ||

(here follow names of donees and details of gifts and their boundaries in the Karnâṭaka language) ya êtaṁ paripâlayati sa dâtṛi-samâna-phala-bhâgî bhavati | yas tu lôbhân môhâd

vâpaharati sa pañcha-mahâ-pâtaka-phalam anubhavati || tathaiva Manu-gîtâ-šlôkâḥ || (usual final verses)

šrî-vîra-Narasiṁhêndra-šâsanâchchhâsanaṁ tv idaṁ |
babhâṇa Narasiṁhâryô'likhat kârur Janârdanaḥ ||
šrî-Virûpâksha-(in Kannaḍa characters)

78

At Sâdârlabaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone near the Tirumala-dêva temple.

šubham astu | šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara mêdinî-mîsara gaṇḍa Kaṭhâri-Sâḷuva Sâḷuva-Immaḍi-Narasiṅga-Râya-mahârâyara bokkasada Dêvappa-Nâyakara makkaḷu Balanâtha Kaya-Nañjinâtha-dikshitara makkaḷu Nârasiṁha-dikshitarige râyarige Narasiṅga. .yakarige dharmavâgi Kempa. . . . . .haḷinû Narasâmbu . . . .grahâravanû mâḍi Kindana-vaḷalu Tuṅgabhadrâ-tîrada. . . . . . .Vâraṇâsi-Bhîmêšvara-dêvara. . . .dhâren eradu koṭa sarvamânyada . . . .

80

At Vâṭada-Hosahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a rock below the Divigê-beṭṭa.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1415 neya Pramâdîcha-saṁvatsarada Âšvayuja-šu 15 lû sômôparâga-grahaṇa-puṇya-kâladalû Vâṭada Kêšava-dêvaru Hanumanta-dêvara divya-šrî-pâda-padmaṅgaḷige šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara mêdinî-mîsara gaṇḍa Kaṭhâri-Sâḷuva Sâḷuva-Immaḍi-Narasiṅga-Râya-mahârâyara ûḷigada Kasaveya-Nâyaka . . .sta bhû-dâna-šâsana dêvara abhishêka-ratha-utsaha. . . . .râdhana-nayivêdyagaḷige Vâṭada voḷagaṇa Nandiyakuṇṭeya sîmeyanu Immaḍi-Narasiṅga-Râya-mahârâyarige dharmmavâgi sômôparâga-puṇya-kâladalû koṭevâgi â-kuṇṭe alli huṭṭuva achchukaṭu kâḍârambha nîrârambha. . . . . .gaḷanu naḍapi mikâda chhetravaṁ sahita. . . .dharma ratha-utsaha-abhisêka-nayivêdya. . . .ṭṭevâgi â-chandrârka-stâyi âgi naḍasôdu

81

At Channarâyanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone near the Âñjanêya temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu ? 1474 neya Paridhâvi-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-ba 1 Sômavâradalu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-šrî-Sadâšiva-Râyara nirûpadinda šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara . . . .mahâ-arasu (rest illegible)

83

At Mudalôḍu (same hobli), on the Garuḍa-kambha near the Âñjanêya temple.

svasti šrîmatu Buma-goṇḍana maga Yara-gauṇḍanu mâḍista dîpa-mâle-kamba maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî

84

On the same Garuḍa-kambha.

šubham astu svasti šrî Šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1344 sanda saṁvatsarada Chayitra-su 3 Gu šrîman-mahâ.......švara-dêvara divya-šrî-pâda-padmârâdhaka Timmarsa-seṭara maga Beḍi-seṭiyara maga Bommi-seṭṭiyaru šrî-Vâ.......dêvarige abhishêka.......mâḍisida......maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî šrî šrî

85

At the same village, on a virakal near the Îšvara temple.

svasti šrî ....Appiya-seṭṭiya maka Nagajavamamana Palega Bîra-Noḷambana râjyadoḷe tuṟugoḷe kâdi satta

86

On a second virakal at the same place.

svasti šrî Šrî-seṭṭiyar-ana ....-Noḷamba.....Bîra-Noḷambana râjyadoḷu tuṟugoḷe kâdi sattu kâ.. kondava Noḷamba.... kalu

87

On a third virakal at the same place.

svasti šrî ......Vikkapa-gaṇḍa Bîra-Noḷambana râjyadoḷ........

BAGEPALLI TALUQ.

4

At Nañcharalu (Guḍabaṇḍi hobli), on a rock in the Nâgaṇṇa's field.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1459 aguneṭi Hêmaḷambi-saṁvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-šu 11 lu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-šrî-Achyuta-Râya-mahârâyalu pṛithvî-râjyaṁ seyuchuṇḍugâne Achyutarâya Mallapaṇṇagâriki Bhâradvâja......tyâyana su.. ....yulaina Bhaṇḍâraṁ Apparasaṁ....komâru Timmarasa......... Râyappaṅgârunnu Koṇḍappaṅgârunnu Râmappaṅgârunnu jana nalugurunu tamalônu......ichchina grâmaṁ dâna-patra ......Penugoṇḍa-râjyaṁ Kârakurike stalaṁ Buruḍakuṇṭe sîmalônu mâku Bhikshâva-Tippaṇṇayagârivalanu vâra prahitamugânu vachchinaṭuvaṇṭi varu.............Virûpâkshapuram ani pratinâmaṅgala Nandicharuv ane grâmamu (names and grant repeated three times) kraya..stimi ganuku yî-grâmamulô......sîmalôni gṛihârâma-kshêtra-nidhi-nikshêpa-jala.......bul ane ashṭa-bhôga......lû....sarvôtpatti-samasta-baḷi-sahitamugânu strî-putra-dâyâdi-jñâti-sâmantulu anumataṅgâ.. sarvâ..kta-anasvaramugânu sadya-perichchhêda..gânu kraya-dânaṁ.... mi gâna mîru yî-grâmamu dânâdhi-vinimaya-vikrayâlu bhôgyam ayinaṭugâna anubhaviñ....avâru.........oḍambaḍi yichina kraya-dâna-patraṁ yinduku sâkshilu (names of witnesses) Bаša .yajñana sâkshi šrî šrî

5

On the same stone.

svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1459 aguneṭi....... saṁvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-šu 3 lu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-virÂchyuta-Dêva-Râya-mahârâyalu pṛithvî-râjyaṁ seyuñchuṇḍugâ Penugoṇḍa sîmalôni Lêpâkshi Vîrêšvaruniki Achyutarâya-Malapaṇṇa ....bhû-dâna-dharma-šâsana-kramam eṭlananu mâ..Bhaṇḍâraṁ Apparasu koḍukulu Timmappa Râyappa Koṇḍapa Râ.........nu mâku kraya... .... šâsanasthmaina Virûpâkshapuram ane.....Nandicheruvu-grâmaṁ Lêpâkshi Vîrêšvaruniki Achutarâya-Mallappaṇṇagâru sahiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvvakaṅgânu yitsîmi ganuka.........lôni gṛihârâma-kshêtra-nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa-akshiṇi-âgâmi-siddha-sâdhyâlu aneṭi ashṭa-bhôga-têjas-svâmyâlunnu sarvôtpatti-samasta-baḷi-sahitamugânu Lêpâkshi Vîrêšvaru-

niki amṛita-paḍi-naivêdya-dîpârâdhana .... aṅga-raṅga-vaibhavâlakuṅgânu Achyutarâya-Mallappannagâru â-svâmi Achyuta-mahârâyalaku puṇyaṅgânu sadyaḥ-parichê...gânu â-chandrârka-sthâyigânu naḍache.........baḍi yichchina grâ.....dâna-dharma-šâsanaṁ (usual final verses) yî-dharma-šâsanamu yichchina Achyutarâya-Mallappaṇṇagâriki..maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî

6

At the same village, on stones set up in Haḻḻigeḍḍe field.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

............ñjama-viḷâgat......juvittaruḷi oṇḍiṟal-yânaiyum peṇḍirbaṇḍâramum nittila-neḍuṅ-gaḍal Uttira-Lâḍamum veṟi-malar-ttîrtteṟi-punaṟ-Kaṅgaiyum alai-kaḍal-naḍuvuṭ-pala-kalañ-jelutti-chChaṅgirâma-vijaiyattuṅga-panmar âgiya Kiḍârattarašanai vârkam poru-kaḍaṟ-kumba-kkariyoḍum agappaḍutturimaiyiṟ-piṟagiya peru-nedi-ppiṟakkamum ârtt-avan-agânaga-ppôr-ttoḻil-vâšalali Vichchâdira-tôraṇamum moytt-oḷi-punai maṇi-ppudavamuṅ-gaṇa-maṇikkadavamum niṟaiji jeyamun-duṟai-nîr-pPannaiyum vanmalaiyûr......n-Malaiyûrum âḻ-kaḍal-agaḻ.... Mâyirudiṅgamuṅ-galaṅgâ-val-vinai Ilaṅgâšôkamuṅgâppa..ni...punal Mâ-pPapâḷamuṅ-gâvalam-pura...Mêvilipaṅgamum viḷaippaindûṟ-uḍai Vaḷaippaindûṟuṅ-gidamâ-val-vinai Mâdamâliṅgamuṅ-galâmudiṟkaḍundiṟal Il..mudir-dêšamun-dênakkavâr-poḻil Mâ-Nakkavâramun-doḍukadaṟkâvaṟ-kaḍu-murattâramum mâ-pporu-taṇḍâṟ-koṇḍa Kô-pParakêsari-panmar âna uḍaiyâr šrî-Râjêntra-Šôḻa-Dêvârkku yâṇḍu 22 âvadu Nuḷambapâḍiy-âna Nigarili..................

7

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

..............Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-pPa......va-nâḍ-âna Râjêntra-Šô..vaḷanâṭṭu Irumaḍi-nâṭṭu-pPi..kkûḍal panniraṇḍil...Tašarippanman Kâṭṭamanena ennuḍaiya kâṇiy-âna Tašari- êri-kaṭṭi-ttûmb-iḍa Irumaḍi-nâḍu munnûṟum uḍaiya Irumaḍi-chChôḻa-râjar kuḍaṅgai viṭṭa nel-viḷai-pûmi nâṟ-kaṇḍagam i-nnilam nâṟ-kaṇḍagamum ivv-ûr Mâhadêvarkku-ttêvar-pôgam viṭṭa nel-viḷai-pûmi kaṇḍagamum idu aḻippân kapilaiyum Vâraṇavâšiyum aḻitta Brahmavatti-pperum-bâvattai-ppaḍuvân Gaṅgaiyiḍai-kKumariyaḍai-ppaṭṭâr šeyda Brahmavatti-pperum-bâvattai-ppaḍuvân ivan šolla eḻudinên Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-chChembûr-kkoṭṭattu-chChembûr-nâṭṭu-chChembûr âgiya Šuntara-Šôḻa-nallûr veḷḷâḷan Mugaiyûr-uḍaiyân Ševiḍan Šattišâttanena ivai en eḻuttu šrî

8

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

................lanai vem...... vaṇḍ-uṟai-šôlai...... puttiyum Iraṇašû ......ṇuga-ttâkki-tti ..... Dakkaṇa-Lâḍamu..... dan mâv-iḷind......ral Vaṅgâ..................

10

At Tirumaṇi (same hobli), on a stone in the place called Naḍamagaḍḍe.

svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1318 aguneṭi Dhâtu-saṁvatsara-Mâga-šu 5 lu šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara râjâdhirâja râja-paramêš-vara šrî-vîra-Bukka-mahârâya-kumârtti Virûpâ-Dêvi-kumârtti Jommâ-Dêvi Penugoṇḍa-râjyamandu Kârakuṟiki-staḷamulô .... chunna â-Tirumaṇiyûri mundaṭi .... kâluva ..ppanu yyâgiñchi tama pradhâni Bomma-râju koḍuku Nâga-râjunnu tama pina.. Nâyi-nâyini koḍuku Mâyi-nâyini...dariñ-chiri.....tovimpum anagânu vâru toliṭi-voju-koḍukulu Peda-Bayira......nu Pina-Bayirappôjunnu pilupiñchi vâriki â-kâluva guttagânichina.....Peda-Nandisariyûri mundaṭi nûti diguva lôga ....kâluva tavi niṇḍu-chaṟu-vuku parapanu Siṅgayalu ga 130 mâḍa......Siṅgaya tûmuna pandumu ma-ḍinni guṟamunnu gauḍa.....sa kaṭiyâlunnu peṭuvâramu niṇḍu-cheṟuvuku para-parikunna.....Annadânamuchaḍinni modalunnu ...... Yimaḍiyûra.... baḍi niṇḍu-cheṟuvuku para-parigânavâriki .. uḍaliṁ ..vaṭuṁ.... sîmi â-dasavandamu Šiṅgaya-pandumuma šrî-Tirimaṇiyûri mun..ṭi cheṟuvu venaka piḍitim.... prîti ....lu kalantagâḷamunnu sarvamânyamugâ â.......pôiugâriki jêlunu yî-maḍiki ye-vvarayinâ (rest illegible)

11

On a rock south of Savarâlagadde below the same tank.

šubham astu Âṅgira-saṁvatsaraṁ Jêshṭa-ba 5 lu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja šrî-Yimmaḍi-Kadamba-Râya-Voḍayalu-ayyavâru Dinnapuri Chinnappa-raḍḍiki yichchina kâpu-mânyapu šâsanaṁ kramam elanuanu mâ-Tirumaṇi cheruvu venaka ...... mâstaḷaṁ maḍi Siṅgayi tûmuna..yi 2 .... maḍi.....kâpu-mânyâ Honaleṭiki kha $\frac{1}{4}$ .. â-maḍi sûrya-chandrâdulugal-anta-kâlaṁ ânubhaviñchi....

14

At Bichagânahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in the Channa-Kêšava temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1493 agu-neṭi Âṅgirasa-saṁvatsaraṁ Mâgha-šuddha 7 lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyakâchâryyala

..na Gabi-Nâyani-Basava-Nâyani-ayyavâri anumatini Garuḍa-Nâyani Dêvatâ-Nâyanigâru Bîchagânapalli Maṇḍeṁ Channa-râyaniki amṛita-paḍi Bôgalapalli-ki pratinâmam ayina Chennasamudraṁ ane grâmaṁ dâra bôsi yistimi ganuka (usual final phrases)

15

At Dêvaraguḍipalli (Bâgepalli hobli), on the east basement of Gaḍideṁ Veṅkaṭaramaṇa-svâmi temple.

šubham astu

êtat surâsurâdhîša-mauḷi-mâlâ-vilôlitaṁ ||
Gaḍida-Šrînivâsasya dêva-dêvêša-šâsanaṁ |

šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara pûrva-dakshiṇa-pašchima-samudrâdhipati šrî-vîra-Harihara-Râyara sâmrâjya-vîra-siṁhâsanadali Teppada-Nâgaṇa-oḍeyara pratipâlanadali Teppada-Nâgaṇa-oḍeyara momma Tirumalanâthagaḷu tamage saluva Gaḍidadoḷagaṇa Tirumalapuradalli prasanna-vâda Tirumala-dêvara kalla-dêvâlayava mâḍid adakke koṭṭa dharmma-šâsanada kramav ent endaḍe svasti šrî Šaka-varshaṅgaḷu 1314 neya Âṅgira-saṁvatsara-da Šrâvaṇa-šu 5 Budhavâradalu kalukuṭiga Nâyoṇḍe Kâmôja Bairôja jana-mûvarigeü koṭa Gaḍida teṅkaṇa-kaḍeya taru..-kaḷa Bommanakôṭeya chatus-sîmeyanû nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa-akshiṇi-âgâmi-siddha-sâdhya-ashṭa-bhôga-têjas-svâmya strî-putra-jñâti-sâmanta-dâyâdâdyânumatavâgi šrî-Tiruveṅgaḷa-nâthana sannidhiyali sarvvamânyavâgi dhârâ-gṛihîtavâgi koṭṭa dharmma-šâsa-na (usual final verse and phrases)

16

On the west basement of the same temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî Šaka-varshaṅgaḷu 1313 neya Prajôtpatti-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-šu 12 Guruvâradalu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-Harihara-mahârâyara sakala-sâmrâjya-vîra-siṁhâsana šrîman-mahâ-pra-dhâna-Maṅgappa-daṇṇâyakara râjya-pratipâlanadalu Teppada Nâgaṇṇagaḷa râjya-sthâpanadalli Gaḍidada Prasanna-Šrînivâsa-pratishṭhâ-kâladali šrî-Tiru-veṅgalanâtha-dêvara sannidhiyalu Teppada Nâgaṇṇagaḷa momma Gaḍidada Tirumalanâthanû dhârâ-pûruvakavâgi koṭṭa dharmma-šašanada kramav ent endare Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha-dêvarige vêda-pârâyaṇava mâḍikoṇḍu tri-sandhyâ-kâladalu mantra-pushpavan ikkikoṇḍu Tirumala-dêvara sannidhiyalû Tiruma-lapurav endu agrahârava kaṭikoṇḍu yihanthâ dêva-Brâhmarige koṭṭa vṛittigaḷa vivara Gaḍidada Mûlasthânada Sômaya-dêvarige khaṇḍitavâgi gade maṇuvina mûgaḷa-gade holanu mûgaḷa šrî-Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha-dêvara šrîkâriyake vṛitti 2 Varadarâja-dêvara amṛita-paḍige vṛitti 1 | (here follow details of vṛittidâras)

antu vṛitti 22 aksharadalu vṛitti yipata-eraḍake koṭṭa kshêtrada vivara namago saluva Gaḍidada-grâmada voḷagaṇa Malapagaḷakuṇṭa â-kuṇṭe keḷagaṇa Tammaḍikuṇṭa â-vubhaya-kuṇṭa yaraḍu | ..yaraḍake saluva chatus-sîme-vivara (here follow details of boundaries and usual final verses and phrases)

17

At Maṅgasandra (same hobli), on a rock south of the Âñjanêya temple.

šubham astu Hêmaḷambi-saṁvatsara-Phâlguṇa-šudha-paurṇami-nâḍu vâjapêya-sarvatômukha-prativasanta-yâjulayina Sarvakratu-Sômanâtha-dîkshitulu sarvapṛishṭhâptôryâmaṁ yûpa-stambhaṁ

šrî-Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha

18

On the same rock.

šubham astu | Maṅgasamudraṁ Oḍḍapaḷḷi sahâ agrahâraṁ šîlâ-šâsanamu Kâšyapa-gôtraṁ Ṛiku-šâkhâdhyâyulaina Dêvaru-sômayâjula koḍukulaina vâjapêya-sarvatômukha-prativasanta-yâjulayina Sarvakratu-Sômanâtha-dîkshitulu sêsina agrahâramu nûṭa-iruvai-vṛittula gaṇa-saṅkhya

šrî-Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha

19

At the same village, on a rock north of the northern wasteweir.

Maṅgasamudra-agrahârada vaḷa...Narasiṅga-Dêvaru mâḍistaru

20

At Yellampalli (same hobli),
on a rock in front of the Îšvara temple south of the village.

šrîmad-vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1527 saluvaṁ.....niya. .. .. Višvâvasu-saṁvatsara-Mârgasira-šu .... pratâpa-šrî-Veṅkaṭapati-Râya ratnamaya-siṁhâsana ... .maṇḍu stâ..mu kappakke.......... Ellampallelôna...................Yimmaḍi-Kadirappa-Nâyanigâru...... Kadirappa..........staḷavâ ....kadalu... sanaṁ kramamu.......... Ellampalli....sannu lêd auiyi......šâsanaṁ (usual final phrases) ani yichina dharma-šâsanam â-chandrârka-stâyigânu yi..... maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî

21

At Kârakûru (same hobli),

on a stone lying in paṭêl Bâbireḍḍi's inâm field to the south.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

............Šôḻaka......ḍat..........l Šôḻa-maṇḍalattil......ṇagam muttirale.........kôlâl ainûṟu kuḻi kaṇḍaga......padi..kaṇ..ga-kaḻani... ....ṇi sam......ttilê Brâhmaṇari......nam Šiva............nn-âna ....dhama iṟakinân Gaṅgai-karaiyil kurâl-pašuvai......pâpattilê pôvân

22

At Bâlaraḍḍihaḻḻi (same hobli),

on a rock on the hill near the south wasteweir of the tank.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1658 aguneṭi Naḷa-nâma-saṁ | Mârgasira-ba 5 Sthiravâsaramandu šrîman-mahâ-nâyakâchâryyu-laina Guramma-Nâyani Kadirappa-Nâyani Nârasiṁha-Nâyanigâru Lâyamaṇṭâ-pana kumâruḍu Veṅkaṭapatiki vrâyiñchi yichchina ...taṭâka-nirmmâṇa-nirṇaya-šilâ-šâsanaṁ mâ-nâyaṅkosaku lôpalai Penumala-sthalaṁlôni Bâli-reḍḍipalle paikalô navînamugâ charuvu kaṭṭiñchinâvu ganuka yî-charuvu-kinda achchukaṭṭu têrina maḍi yî-sa..... padu sâlu..hola paryyan-taṁ sarva-bhuktaṁgâ naḍipiñchagalavâramu pimmaṭa Nâgâchari sagaṁ mîku sagaṁ yî-prakâraṁ šâšvitamugâ naḍipistâmu nâ.... putra-pautra-pâramparyantara anubhaviñchukoni sukhâna vuṇḍêdi yî-Bâlareḍḍipalle-sthalaṁ reḍḍi-Šakkannaku nûtanamugâni kurpa-chêsi-yichchinâraṁ-gâvuna yinduku mânyaṁ chênu šalav ichchinâmu šâšvatamugâ anubhaviñchi chêyiñchu ... Jvâle-Narasiṁha-svâmi..............darma ani vrâyiñchi yichchina šilâ-šâsanamu

23

On a rock near Kuṇṭlûrappa's cave (same hobli).

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1746 Târaṇa-saṁ-vatsara-Vaišâkha-ba 12lu šrîmatu Bâgepalle-sthalaṁ kammara Gaṅgappa Bâlamma-kumâruḍu Kuṇṭlûrappagâriki yî-sthaḷaṁ reḍlu karaṇâlu saha vrâsi yichchina dâna-patra-kramam êm annanu | yî-Gaḍidamu-koṇḍalo gavi kaṭṭiñ-china gavilô Yîšvara-pratistha chêyiñchi chai-vrâlutô yichi vanântaraṁ veyiñchukonî....koni puṇya.........hôbaḷi-vaḷitamaina Bâgepalle charuvu kindanu achchukaṭṭu maḍilo reḍḍivâri............................

25

At Pedda-Tumukêpalli (same hobli), on a stone near the village entrance.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1455 aguneṭi Vijaya-saṁvatsara-Bhâdrapada-šu 12 Â šrimatu šrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-Achyuta-Râya-mahârâyalu pṛithvî-râjyaṁ cheyuchu uṇḍagânu Gaḍidânaku pratinâmamaina Kṛishṇarâyasamudra-agrahâraṁ šrî-Tiruveṅgaḷanâthuni divya-šrî-charaṇâlaku Bhâradvâja-gôtra Kâtyâyana-sûtraṁ Ruku-Yajuš-šâkhâdhyâyulaina Chandâraṁ Tipparasayyagâri koḍukulu Koṇḍamarasugâru daṇḍaṁ beṭṭi samarppiñchina bhû-dâna-patra-kramam eṭlannanu Achyuta-Râya-mahârâyalu mâku nâyaṅkatanânaku pâliñchina Chêlûri châvaḍiki challe Buraḍakuṇṭa-sîmalôni Koyikuriki-sthaḷaṁ Sâdali valitaṁ Gaḍida-sthaḷamandali Tumikipalli-grâmaṁ mâ Pina-Timma-Nâyavâriki puṇyamugânu ...... (back)..... dvâdaši-puṇya-kâlamandu Gaḍidaṁ šrî-Tiruveṅgaḷanâthuniki Bhâradvâja-gôtraṁ Kâtyâyana-sûtra Ruku-Yajus-šâkhâdhyâyulayina Kṛishṇapparasuvâri gâra-koḍukulu Koṇḍamarasugâru tamma Kṛishṇappaku puṇya...... Tirumalapura........................ ....

28

At Gûḷûr (Gûḷûr hobli), on a stone near the barber Nañja's house.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1575 aguneṭi Vijaya-saṁvatsaraṁ Chaitra-šu 3 Šukra-lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâchâryulayina Gumma-Nâyani Kadirapa-Nâyani Vasanta-Nâyanigârunu Guyalûri raḍi-karaṇâlunnu Guyalûri Magâḷa Nârapa-Chinapagâriki yichina šâsanaṁ mîru ache apanaṁ .. putra-pautra-pâramparyantramu sarvamânyaṅgânu â-chandrârkaṅgâ...... .. vâram ani vêsina šâsanaṁ

30

At the same village, on a stone in Donti Narasayya's field west of the village.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1466 neya Krôdhi-saṁvatsarada Kârttika-šu 1 Šukravâradalu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-Sadâšiva-Râyara nirûpadinda šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Râma-Râjayya...... Dêva-mahâ-arasugaḷû...... ge koṭa šâsana pûrva.. namage kâṇike baḍigeyanû...... na.. tamage biṭṭu sarvamânyavâgi šâsana..... (usual final phrases).... nimage koṭa sarvamânyada šâsana

šrî-Virûpâksha

31

At Nallabâlammanakuṇṭe (same hobli), on a rock called Hanumantarâyanaguṇḍu, north of the village.

šrîmad-akhiḷâṇḍakôṭi-Brahmâṇḍa-nâyakulaina šrî-Parusha-Veṅkaṭêšvara-svâmi taḷigha-dipârâdhana-nityôtsavaku pakshôtsava-mâsôtsava-archaka-sthiti-modalaina kaiṅkaryamulakai svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1659 agunaneṭi Paiṅgala-nâma-saṁvatsara-Mâgha-šu 15 lu šrîmad-yajanâdi-shaṭ-karma-niratulaina Parâšara-gôtrulaina Bôdhâyana-sûtrulaina Yajuš-šâkhâdhyâyulaina Pâñcharâtrâgama-šâstra-pravîṇulaina Tirachânûri Tiruveṅgaḷâchâryulavâri pautrulaina Râmâchâryula putrulaina Kṛishṇamâchâryulavâriki šrîman-mahâ-nâyakâchâryulaina Achyuta-gôtra-pavitrulaina Nârâyaṇa-sûtrulaina Dhanuš-šâkhâdhyâyulaina Gummi-Nâyani Timma-Nâyanivâri pautrulaina Kadirappa-Nâyani putrulaina Nârasiṁha-Nâya....ru mâ-nâyaṅkânku challe Guyalûri-sthaḷaṁlo challe.. Pôtuladoḍḍi-grâmamunu chelle kâḍârambha-nîrârambha-sakala-suvarṇṇâdâyamulunnu prâku yî-grâmânnu Moruṭupalle cheruvu kinda naḍiche yanimidi-tûmula maḍi gâka nûtanamugâ yiddumu antu pandumunnû yî-grâmaṁ sarvamânyamugâ naḍipiñchutu Râmanidurgaṁ mîdi Râṇuvavârilô kûḍâ nishkarsha-parichi vrâyiñchina šilâ-šâsanaṁ (usual final phrases)

šrî-Nârasiṁha

32

At Mâḍappagârapalli (same hobli), on a copper plate in possession of Vaḍigi-Reḍḍi Raṅgappa.

srî-Râma

namas tuṅga-etc. ||

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1690 aguneṭi Virôdhinâma-saṁvatsara-Mâgha-šu 5 llu Yiṭikedurggaṁ tâluku jahagîrudâruḍu Yisumâla-sâhêbulavâri Tâlu-Vumma-sâhêbalavâru reḍḍi-karaṇâlu Vaḍige-Reḍḍi Channayyaku vrâyiñchi yichchina dašavanda-šâsana-kramam eṭlannanu Mârugânikuṇṭla-vaḷitamaina majarâ Mâḍappagâripalle daggara nîvu chêtinuñchi rûkalu vechchaṁ chêsi kuṇṭa 1 bâvulu 3 saha durastu cheyiñchinandu ayina âyikaṭṭu nirârambhaṁ-jamînulô kuṇṭa-kinda reḍḍi-karaṇâla yinâmatilo paigâ nilava bhûmi khaṁ ⅔ yanimidi-tûmuliṇṭiki châturbhâgaṁ maḍi mâni-bhâviki tûrpu miṭa genime âbâdu chêsukôni yêṭilôni maḍi ⁶⁻ 2 yidumu-maḍi nîku dasavandaṁ nishkarusha chêsi yichchinâmu ganuka yî-maḍinni yidi gâka kâḍârambhaṁ-jamînulo reḍlu-karaṇâlu-vagairâ ayigâṇḍla yinâmati-chênulu paigâ sarakâru-jamînulo vûruvenaka chênu sâguvaḷi mânyânni nîrârambhaṁ ⁶⁻ 2 yîchênu saha nî-putra-pautra-pâramparyantaraṁ anubhaviñchukoni grâmam âbâdu chêsukoni sukkâna vuṇḍêdi ani vrâyichchi (back) na dasavandaṁ šâsanamu Sarâbbu Peddanna vêšina tâmbra-šâsanamu

33

At Dêvikuṇṭe (same hobli),
on a rock to the left of the path to Akkammanaḍoṇe on Iṭṭigirâya-durga.

Šaka-varuša 1328 Veya-saṁvatsara-Âšvîja-šu 10 Guruvâradalu Dêva-Râya-Voḍeyaru stira-râjyadalu Lakhumaṇṇagaḷu Yiṭigekôṭên âḷuvali Kannari-Dêvana Malapagaḷu kaṭisida Lakhumaṇṇagaḷa bâgilu ḍoṇe-sôpânake maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî

35

At Iṭikaldurgga (same hobli), on a rock below Sultân's battery.

svasti samasta-bhu. .bhuvana. .kâraruṁ êkâṅga-vîraruṁ ..... samasta-toḷagûḍuvaruṁ chandrâdityaraṁ kâšaḷaṁ mâḍuvaruṁ nakshatra-mâleyaṁ sâle muḍivaruṁ siḍilaṁ poḍe-seṇḍu toḍevaruṁ saptârṇṇavaṅgaḷan îṇṭuvaruṁ kuḷaparvataṅgaḷaṁ mîruvaruṁ Mâriya bârada bhavaṁ barisuvaruṁ Javana niṭṭu ....mittuvaṁ hiḍivaruṁ viṇḍiya nettiya soḍivaruṁ Kuḷikâragana. . beṅkoḷvaruṁ sakaḷa-lôkaika-bhîkararuṁ šrî-Rudrara sâkârarum appa Nandi Nandi-Mahâkâlapadante Vîrabhadra-pramukha-pramatha-gaṇaṅgaḷuṁ mattaṁ bhakta-jana-pâda-šêkhhararuṁ pûta-bhaṭa. . . .sêkhararuṁ prati-paksha-bhêdanaruṁ pratibhe-sampâdanaruṁ vîra-bratigaḷâgi bhujaṅga-bhûshaṇaṁ toḍeda jaladhi tam-majjanakk iḻivaruṁ maravâdaḍe danaṅgaḷaṁ toṟavaruṁ karuḷamâleyaṁ suttuvaruṁ raṇa-nivâ. . .taṁ varuṁ siraman taridu pûjiparuṁ tôḷa bîṇeyaṁ bhâjisuvaruṁ Kali-yuga-Râvaṇa ....ya vidrâvitarum appa asaṅkhyâta-gaṇaṅgaḷa srî-pâda-padmârâdhakanuṁ puṇya-nidâna-sâdhakanuṁ ‖ svasti. . . .šrîman-mahâ-pradhânaṁ sarvvâdhikâri mahâ-pasâyitaṁ paramavišvâsi. . . .sri-Laṅka. . . . .voḍeya . . .Hiriya-Laṅka . . . . . khyâta-bêṇṭekâṟam. . paṭṭa-sâhaṇâdhipat . . Irugoṇa-Dêva-karakâṟa Chenna-Sadâšiva-dêvara dibya-šrî-pâda-padmârâdhakaru para-baḷa-sâdhakaṁ pañjara bâva âditya-peṇḍeyaṁ Mârabo. . .yya bara.......................

36

At Mâragânakuṇṭe (same hobli), on a copper plate in possession of Kṛishṇamma, wife of Šânabhôga Kṛishṇappa.

namas tuṅga-etc. ‖ Harêr lîlâ-etc. ‖

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1675 agunaneṭi Šrîmukha-nâma-saṁ ǀ Chaitra-šudha 5 lu šrîman-mahâ-Ilâvati-nâḍa prabhuvulaina mahârâja-šrî-Chana-Baire-Gavunivâri pautrulaina Muddu-Nârâyaṇasvâmivâri putrulaina Raṅgappayya-Gavunivâr anê mêmu Âpastamba-sûtrulaina Yajuššâkhâdhyâyulaina Kaṇva-sa-gôtrôdbhavulaina Tammaṇṇayyagâri pautrulaina Veṅkaṭapatayyagâri putrulaina Chalamayyagâr ane mîku vrâyiṅchi yichchina

bhû-dâna-dharma-šâsana-kramam eṭlannanu mîru bahu-dinamulanuñchi mammunu âšrayiñchi anna-stiti châlad ani cheppukuṇṭû vuṇṭiri ganuka adê-prakâraṅgâ mâku putrôtsava-kâlamandu anêka-Brâhmaṇulaku shôḍaša-mahâ-dânâlu chêse kâlamandu mîru jñâpakaṁ chêsinanduna Vudayabhânuchakravartti-durggânaku pratinâmamaina mâ-Yiṭikidurggânaku challeḍi kasapâ Mârugânikuṅṭla vaḷitamaina majarâ Honnampalle Gôpatipêṭa polamu Anupakuṇṭa kinda nîrârambhaṁ-bhûmi yî-polaṁlo vuṇḍe chinta-tôpu saha mâ-divâṇinaku tîsukoni nilichina Honnampalle mîku sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvakaṅgâ mâ-yishṭa-dêvatâ-prîtiga yichchinâramu ganuka yî-palleku chelle bhûmi (boundaries and other details) mî-putra-pautra-pâramparyaṁgâ palle anubhaviñchukoni sukhâna uṇḍêdi || nagiri-kariṇikamunnu mîku nishkarasha-chêsi dâna-pûrvakaṅgâ yichchinâramu ganuka mâ-Durggaṁ-tâlûka aṭhavaṇa-kandâchâraṁ bokkasaṁ lekkhalu saha vrâsukoni nirvañchanagâ vuṇḍêdi ani vrâyiñchi yichchina bhû-dâna-dharma-šâsanamu || (usual final verses) šrî-Lakshmî-Nârâyaṇa-svâmî ||

37

At the same village, on a stone in front of the Veṅkaṭaramaṇasvâmi temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1461 aguneṭi Vikâri-saṁvatsara-Kârtika-šu 12 lu šrîmatu svasti šrî-chaturdaša-bhuvanâdhîšvara sṛiṅgâra-vârânnidhi akhilâṇḍa-kôṭi-Brahmâṇḍa-nâyaka dêva-dêvôttamulayina Mâragânikuṇṭa Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha-dêvuniki šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-Achyuta-Dêva-mahârâyalu pṛithvî-râjyaṁ seyachuṇḍagânu Bhaṇḍâraṁ Aparasaya-kumâru Timmarasayya-Koṇḍappayavâru tama nâyakatanaku chele Penagoṇḍaku tûrppu Guyyalûri-sîmalônu Mâragânakuṇṭalo grâmaṁ chatus-sîmalônu ayina kâluvalu saha....... na-dvâdaši-puṇya-kâlamandu Achyuta-Dêva-mahârâyaluku puṇyaṅgânu kuṇṭalô Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha-dêvuniki êka-bhôgaṅgânu aṁṛita-paḍi âragimpulu aṅgâṅga-mâsôchavâlaku dhâra pôsi yistimi (grant repeated three times) nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa-akshiṇi-âgâmi-siddha-sâdyambulu aguneṭi ashṭa-bhôga-têjas-svâmya ..lunnu êka-bhôgaṅgânu dêvuni amṛita-paḍi âragimpalu aṅga-raṅga-vaibhavâlakunnu tri-vâchânu siddhaṁ paricha...gânu â-chandrârka-stâyigânu anubhaviñ ..mani yichina dharma-šâsanaṁ (usual final phrases)

38

On the jârubaṇḍe in the field of Haidar-Sâbi, west of the same temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1514 aguneṭi Khara-saṁvatsaraṁ Mâgha-šu 7 lu šrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-šrî-Veṅkaṭa-Dêva-mahârâyalugâru Mandi-Nâyani Vasanta-Nâyakalu vinnapaṁ šâyagânu Šrî-Raṅga-Râyalavâriki puṇyaṅgânu Hari-puṇya-

tithi-nâḍu Penugoṇḍa Tirumala-Tâtâchâryyal-ayyavâriki Mâragânikuṇṭa ane yî-grâmaṁ sarvamânya-agrahâraṅgânu dhâra pâsi yichchi vêyiñchina šilâšâsanaṁ (usual final phrases)

40

At Vokkavârapalli (same hobli), on a rock south of Gavilaguṇḍlu.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1539 aguneṭi Piṅgaḷa-saṁvatsaraṁ Bhâdrapada-ba 10 lu šrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-Râmachandra-Râya-Dêva-mahârâyal-ayavâru pṛitivî-râjyaṁ seyuch uṇḍagânu šrîman-mahâ-Âvati-nâḍu-prabhu Yimmaḍi-Havaḷi Bayirê-Gauni-ayyavâru Mâragânikuṇṭla Chinnapa-Reḍiki yichina goḍagu-vumbaḷi-grâma-šâsana-kramam eṭlannanu mâ-yêlubaḍiki chele Mâragânikuṇṭaku chele Goḍagu-chintapale-grâmaṁ Bayiravuni..ḍu sahagânu nî-vumbaḷigânu yinduku chele chatu-sîma chênu maḍinni vumbaḷigânunnu....mânya.......kaṅgânu putra-pautra-pâramparyaṅgânu â-chandrârka-stâyigânu anubhavi.....yinduku chatu.....(on a side)...gânu anubhôgalunnu anubhaviñchagalavâḍavu (usual final phrases) ani yichina vumbaḷi-šâsanaṁ šrî maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî jaya

41

At Pôtênahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone near the Chauḍêšvari temple.

šrî šubham astu | namas tuṅga-etc. ||
šrî svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1458 aguneṭi Durmukhi-saṁvatsara-Âshâḍha-šu 1 lu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-vîra-Achyuta-Dêva-mahârâya..jya .... cheya ....ṅgânu........palle Nañja-Gavuṇigâriki šâsuta......kânu vija-Vîrê-švara-šrî-Bana.............................. šrîman-mahânâyanâ-châryalaina Lakki-Nâyaka-Kṛishṇappa-Nâyaka..ṅga Pañchamêšvarani gâñchi ....nena šrî-Achyuta-Dêva-mahârâyalu...............

42

At Dêvikuṇṭe (same hobli), on a rock on Kuyarâluguṭṭa.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1694 aguneṭi Khara-nâma-saṁvatsara-Âšvîja-ba 3 lu Vudayabhânudurggaṁ polimêra hadu nirṇayaṁ chêsinadi vivaraṁ Chintalakuṇṭaku âgnêya-mûla Kolarâti-guṭṭana pašchima-mukhaṅgâ vuṇḍe nala-baṇḍa sûrya-chandra-bimbamulu vrâsinadi pratima-šâsanaṁ akkaḍinuñchi Chintalakuṇṭa kinda reṇḍu vaṅkalu kalasina staḷaṁ modalu chêsukoni pašchima-guṭṭanu Peddaguṇṭa šâsanaṁ yî-kuṇṭaku tûrpuna kaṭṭu-kâluva sarahadduna Svayambhu-guṇḍuku šâsanaṁ

akkaḍinuñchi vuttaraṁ Chakkaniguṭṭaku paśchima-bhâgâna amaḍa-râḷḷaku śâsanaṁ yî-paḍamaraku vidikkuna Nallaguṇṭiki śâsanamu

43

At the same village,

on a pillar near the north gate of the fort on Iṭigirayanadurgga.

svasti śrî Jaya-saṁvatsarada Śrâvaṇa-ba 8 Ma Maddikeṟeya Âśâḍada Nâgarasara maga Niḍugalla karaṇika Rêchappagaḷa tamma Sôvappagaḷa maga Malapanu Yiṭigakôṭêli Kannara-Dêvana Malappagaḷa sênabôvan âgiddu vîra-parivârake dharmav endu mâḍista Mahâ-Lakshumi-guḍi-dîpa-mâle-kambhake maṅgaḷa mahâ śrî śrî

44

At Gâjalapalli belonging to

Pichchalavâripalli (same hobli), on a rock on the mound.

avighnam astu śubham astu svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varshambulu 1696 aguneṭi Vijaya-nâma-saṁvatsara-Jêshṭa-ba 5 lu śrî...... Mu .. ru râvu tâluku Vudayagiri Vummari-sâhêbulavâru ..... Mârugânikuṇṭla Subbi-Reḍḍi Veṅkaṭanarasugâru Pichchalareḍḍivâripalle-grâmâna Durgaṁ-Pâpanna Kolakuṇṭa Timmi-Reḍḍigâriki vrâyiñchina silâ-śâsana-kramam eṭlannanu yî-palle .... chêse tiru.....naṁ..........ka yinduku dasavanda-mânyaṁ kha ....sâsanâniki tûrpu vaṅka-gaḍḍana .... â-chandrârkaṅgâ putra-pautra-pâramparyaṅgâ anubhaviñchukoni sukhâna vunḍêdi (usual final phrases) paṇḍeṇḍu âyagâṇḍla oppitamu

45

At Pôkamâkalapalli (same hobli), on a rock near Pañchâṅgi-Subbayya's wet land.

avighnam astu śubham astu ‖ svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varshambulu 1697 aguneṭi Manmatha-nâma-saṁvatsara-Âsvîja-bahuḷa 10 lu ....Ajam-Vummara..bi killedâr kille Vudayabhânudurgaṁ Vusamâna-Khâna subêdâr gholini sakhata Śrîmanta-Râja-śrî-Murâriji Hindu-Râvu Ghôrapaḍe sênâpati-sâhêbulavâru kasaba Mâragânikuṇṭla-tâlûku majarâ Pôkamâkala-kuṇṭapalle dâsari......u......chakkara Mâriyappa.....vrâyichchi yichchina dasavanda-śâsana....m eṭlannanu....challe......bhâvulu.......dasavanda kâvali......sahagâ....chchi manivi chêsukoṇṭivi ganuka.......dasavandaṁ yichchina..................................

46

At Koṇḍaṁvâripalli (Billûr hobli), on a stone below the tank bund.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varshambu 1340* yagu Jaya-saṁvatsara-Vayišâkha-šu 10 lu šrîman-mahânâyaṅkâchârya Válappa Bommi-Nâyaḍunnu Siṅgama-Nâyaḍunnu Peda-Chinnama-Nâyaḍunnu yêkamugâni Koḍumadukunnu Bâlamaddu Koḍamaddukunnu yichchina bâsha-patra-kramam eṭlannanu Koṇḍamâru......guḍi chôṭanu Gaṅgasamudraṁ ......cheṟuvu-gaḍi-sammandhaṁ achchukaṭṭu kaṁsala.....vâḍunnu yenta.....nânu........ pandommidinni râchavâriki bâlunnu yistimi ..... palamulunnu .... vak-oka-pâlu migagaladi...........(back) reḍu pâlu râchavâriki voka-pâla lekhanu ko.....vâram âyavâyâlu..mîru........vâru dasavandaṁ maḍiki na 2 yidumu....maḍi

48, 49

(Samo as No. 46 above.)

50

At the same village, on two stones near Gôsinâyanakaṭṭe.

(I) šrî-Râma svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1682 aguneṭi Vikrama-saṁvatsara-Âšvija-šu 15 lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâchâryulayina Gummi-Nâyani Nârasiṁha-Nâyanivâri Vasanta-Nâyanigâru ganakaṁ Veṅkaṭapaku vrâyiñchi yichchina châvâṭu-šâsanaṁ mî-tandri Chinnana Tummalavâri kâryaṁlô mṛitamâya ganuka.....Châkivela-grâ (back) maṁlô chelle Koṇḍamârupallelô naḍiche kâḍârambha-nirârambha- ....la suvarṇṇâdâyâ...lavu yichchinâmu ganuka mî-putra-pautra-pâramparìyantaṁ â-chandrârka-stâyigâ anubhaviñchukoni mâ....tappaka koluvu koluchukoni sukhâna (II) vuṇḍêdi yinduku ....luvulu koluvu prâku-prakâraṁ .....mânyâlu (back) pûrva-maryâdâ ..bêḍigelu........... yinduku sâkshulu Hari-Harâdulu (on the upper portion of the 1st stone)

52

At Châkavêlu (same hobli),
on a rock near the tamarind tree below the Brâhmaṇana-kere.

šrî Durmati-saṁ | Vayišâkha-ba 7 lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâchâryulayina Timmi-Nâyani Kadirappa-Nâyani Nârasuṁha-Nâyanayavâri kârya-kartalayina Daḷavâyi Narasuṁhannagâru Vustikâyala Bayitâtaku vrâyiñchi yichina châvâṭa-šâsana-kramam eṭlannanu mî-taṇḍri Borravâḍu ....chachipôya-ganuka vâni koluvugânu.... ....chênu ......maḍi selav ichchinâmu mî-putra-pautra-pâramparyantam anubhaviñchukoni sukhâna vuṇḍêdi yî-

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* So in the original: but it is quite wrong.

koluvuku kâṇike koḍigelu pani lêdu sarvamânyamugâ naḍi......... yinduku sâkshulu Hari-Harâdulu

53

At the same village, on a pillar in Doḍḍavaṅke.

šrî Durmati-saṁvatsara-Vayišâkha-ba 7 lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâchâryulayina Gummi-Nâyani Kadirappa-Nâyani-Nârasuṁha-Nâyanayyavâri kârya-kartalayina । râja-šrî-Daḷavâyi Narasuṁhannagâru Vustikâyala Bayitâtaku vrâyiñchi yichchina châvâtu-šâsanamu mî-taṇḍri ...vâri kâryamulô chachipôya ganuka yîtamâni maḍagu (on the other side) na maḍi ○ 1 Balijapallenu chênu ga ½ šalav ichchinâramu mî-putra-pautra-pârampariyantamu anubhaviñchu-koni sukhâna vuṇḍêdi yî-koluvuku kâṇike koḍigelu pani lêdu sarvamânyamugâ naḍipiñchagalavâramu yinduku sâkshulu Hari-Harâdulu

54

At Buddalavâripalle (same hobli), on a rock near Buddala-Râmaraḍḍi's inâmati wet land.

šubham astu šrî-Râma ॥ svasti šri vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1682 aguneṭi Vikrama-saṁvatsara-Bhâdra-šu 10 lu ॥ râ ॥ Vasanta-Nâyanivâru Buddula-Timmayaku vrâyiñchi yichchina châvâṭu-šâsana-kramam eṭlannanu mî-taṇḍri Bâli-reḍi Tummalavâri kâryaṁlo mṛitamâya ganuka anduku châvâṭu..Buddalavâripalenu guṇṭa kinda yarra chênu ○ 1 tûmeḍu Yarramaraḍikuṇṭa kinda maḍi mânya bhâvi madi ○ 1 tûmeḍu sarvamânyamugâ seluvu yichinâmu ganuka mî-putra-pautra-pâramparyaṁ anubhaviñchukoni sukhâna vuṇḍêdi sâkshulu Hari-Harâdulu

55

At the same village, on a rock in Râmayya's inâmati land.

šrî ॥ Vikrama-saṁ । Bhâdrapada-šu 10 lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâchâryulayina Gummi-Nâyani Nârasiṁha-Nâyani Vasanta-Nâyanigâru Buddula-Timmayaku vrâyiñchina châ (on the left side) vâṭu-šâ........mî-taṇḍri Bâla-reḍi Buddulavâripalle chênu ○ 1 tûmeḍu.....anubhaviñchukoni sukhâna vuṇḍêdi

56

At Koṭṭampalli (same hobli), on a stone near Chinnakadari-kuṇṭe.

šri-Râma svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1682 aguneṭi Vikrama-saṁ । Kârttika-šu 10 lu ॥ râ ॥ Vasanta-Nâyanigâru Pichchali-Munigâniki šalav ichchina châvâṭu-šâsanamu mî-taṇḍri China-Pâpaya Tummalavâri kâryaṁlo mṛitam âya ganuka anduku kaṭaḍa (back) Koṭṭampalle jonnu-chênu

౯ 1 Chinakadirayakuṇṭalônu maḍi ౯ 1 tûmuḍunu pâramparyaṁ anubhaviñchukoni sukhâna vuṇḍêdi yinduku sâkshulu Hari-Harâdulu

57

At Goḍḍampalli attached to Kadaraṇṇakôṭe (same hobli), on a rock in Mârappa's inâmati field.

Pramâdîcha-saṁvatsara-Âšvîja-ba 10 lu Pâlasamudraṁ Yarraya Tummalavâri kâryaṁlônu sanipôyaganuka adi-nimityaṅgânu Gaḍampalle Sida....yichina nettara-gûṭi-mânyaṁ..ntâna-mânyâlu pûrvaṁ...

62

At bêcharak Yarraguḍi (same hobli), on a stone to the north-east.

svasty anêka-samara-saṅghaṭṭaṇôpalabdha-jaya-lakshmî-samâliṅgita-vakshassthalaṁ gaṇḍa-Triṇêtra šrî-Vaidumaba-mahârâja Kiṟu-doṟe maryyâde âge prithivî-râjyaṁ geyye Noḷambâṇi-mahârâjarâ Muṟumaḷkivina kâḷegaduḷe mrosavoyarâ koṇḍeyara pratigaṇḍa Nâvagan utsa..li tôṟuv-âḷvon iṟidaḍe gaṇḍam maṟumakkaḷ aṇiyan âneyaṁ kudurey andoḷevin-uḍi yeṟid eḷdett eṟagive kunta vâsayadanta ॥ Vaidumbava kaiduḷḷan intu kâlandu mrosavoyar ..kkale mahârâjar Tummali toṟuvâ savva-parihâraṁ goṭṭar ill ide............... baharu ॥

64

At the same village, on a rock near the suṅkada-kaṭṭe.

(Telugu characters.)

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1666 agunaneṭi Rudhirôdgâri-nâma-saṁ । Bhâdrapada-šu 15 lu šrîmatu-Gumminâyanipâḷyaṁ-tâllûku Sâhaṇa-Pâpannagâri putralayina daḷavâyi-Narasiṁhannagâriki svasti samasta-nija-sâmanta-mâlikâ-prašasti-sahitulayina Bhîmaṇaṁ..Pâgoṇḍa Pedda-Baḷâpuraṁ China-Baḷâpuraṁ Koṇḍigiri Guḍibaṇḍa Kaivaraṁ Kôlâla Puṅganûru Madaḷapalle Gurraṁkoṇḍa Râchaviḍu Biraṅgi Kottakôṭa Tummala Kadirapanâyanipâḷyam modalayina chatur-dikkula vîḍilayina chilaru-dêšaṁvâru vrâyiñchi-yichchina magaṁ šâsanaṁ gâvatila sauṅka vî-dêšaṁvâri nandi..dammaḍâlu-.. mâmi gôpatilaku chelladani paṭinanduku mîru dêšaṁ paṭi sâbhimânaṁ vuñchi dêša pa... vompinâru ganuka samasta mana dêšaṁvârû santôshâyata-chitulai yika magaṁ nirnayaṁ chêsina-vivaraṁ sthaḷa-mânyamulaku saravargânaku gone 1 ki ౯ 9 vantu yî-saṁ gone 1 ki ౯ 7 vantu...naḍipiñchagalavâramu (usual imprecatory phrases) yiṭani vrâyiñchina magaṁ šâsanaṁ šrîr astu

66

At the same village, on a beam of the Gauramma temple.

(Telugu characters.)

šrî-Râma svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana šaka-varushambulu ? 1673 agunaneṭi Prajôtpatti-saṁvatsara-Kârtika-šuddha 1 lu šrî-Âñjanêya-svâmi-dêvasthânaṁ kaṭṭiñchinavâru Peddibhaṭlu Veṅkaṭa-jôssulu yi-dêvasthânânaku naḍichê mânyâla vivaramu kâṇake suṅkhaki šâsanaṁ koṭiñchinâmu teliyavalasinadi ‖ bhakti.................

68

At the same village, on a rock near the gâḷi-doṇe.

(Telugu characters)

šrî-Râma svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1684 agunaneṭi Chitrabhânu-saṁvatsara-Âšvija-šu 10 lu srîman-mahâ-nâyinâchâryulayina mahârâja-šrî Gummi-Nâyani Nârasiṁha-Nâyanivâri dharma-hitu-patni-ayina Râmakka-ammayagâri putrulayina Vasantappa-Nâyanigâri mênamâma Yirikula-vaṁšôdhârakulaina Appannâthagâri dharma-patni-ayina Kadirammagarbhâbdhi-chandrôdayalayna Daḷavâyi Subbappagâru Kalyâṇagiriyandu â-chandrârka-sthâyigâ vuṇḍavalen ani peṭiñchina Kâši-pani-kumbhi-vâka japašâlasatram kôṭa kottakamulu

69

At Pâtakôte (same hobli), on a rock north of the Hiraṇya-dêvasthâna.

(Telugu characters.)

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1547 neṭi Krôdhana-saṁvatsara-Kârtika-bahuḷa-amâvâšya-kaḍa-Kârtika-puṇya-kâlamandu.... Prasanna-Nandîšvara-svâmiki Gummi-Nâyaka.....Kadirapa-Nâyani Nârasiṁha-Nâya.....vâru vîri talli Kadiramma-ammagâru......Balijapalle svâmiki taḷige..... mudralu.....â-chandrârka-sthâyigâ ... sarvamânya... .....ku Šivârpitaṅgâ yi.....ma mi.putra-pâramparyyantaraṁ naḍapiñchagalavâramu ani vrâyiñchi yichchina šila-šâsanaṁ

70

At Bestarahaḷḷi (same hobli), copy of a copper inscription.*

šrî-Gaṇâdhipatayê namaḥ ।
âmnâya-sandarbha-kaḷâ-kavîndram Anaṅga-garvâpaha-phâla-nêtraṁ ।
ardhâṅga-bhâgâd avarôdhavantam âšâsmahê'bhîsbṭa-phalâya dêvaṁ ‖ 1 ‖
prâchîna-vâk-sâdhaka-pôtri-pôtaṁ parô-rajô-mânasa-padma-haṁsaṁ ।
Mandêhavârîndu-hutâša-nêtraṁ vandâmahê Vâraṇarâjavaktraṁ ‖ 2 ‖

* Supplied by the people.

daṁshṭrâmayaṁ yasya tu kaitakâgraṁ dadhâti sarvâm avanîm apûrvâm ׀
sa yêsha dêvas sumanôbhivandyas sanâtanah pâtu patiḥ kiṭînâṁ ׀׀ 3 ׀׀
šarad-ghana-chchhâya-nikâya-kâyâṁ
sašâṅka-lêkhôllasitâlakâgrâṁ ׀
Šukâdi-sêvyâṁ šuka-lâlayitrîṁ
vîṇâvatîṁ naumi vachô'dhidêvîṁ ׀׀ 4 ׀׀
vaṁšâmburâšêḥ kula-tantur Indur Harasya kôṭîra-vataṁsa-ratnaṁ ׀
adakshiṇaṁ chakshur Adhôkshajasya vichakshaṇâs sampratichakshatê yaṁ ׀׀ 5 ׀׀
tasmâd udiyâya Budhâbhidhânô
vismâpanîya-sva-mahâ-prabhâvaḥ ׀
yaṁ bôdharûpâmṛita-sindhu-bandhuṁ
prachakshatê santatam êva santaḥ ׀׀ 6 ׀׀

tam anvayaṁ kašchid alaṁchakâra samânvayô bhû-valayasya gôptâ ׀
Purûravâḥ puṅkhita-râga-vṛityâ Pushpêshu-rûpaḥ sva-vašôrvašîkaḥ ׀׀ 7 ׀׀
asmâd abhûd Âyur iti pratîtaḥ pratyarthinâm bhûpatir arthinâm cha ׀
saṅgrâma-bhûmau samakâlam êva sampâdayâmâsa mahâpadaṁ yaḥ ׀׀ 8 ׀׀
ajâyatâsmân Nahushâbhidhânô bhujâ-balâd yô bhuvam abdhi-kâñchiṁ ׀
narâdhipair namya-padaš šašâsa na kêvalaṁ nâkasadâṁ cha râjyaṁ ׀׀ 9 ׀׀
nayâtiriktôpy ahitô. . tasmâd Yayâti-nâmâ nṛipatiḥ pratîtaḥ ׀
dayâdhikô dânava-šâsanô vâ striyâ sa prêmê saha Dêvayânyâ ׀׀ 10 ׀׀
chatus-samudrâdhipatês sutô'bhût tataš chatush-shashṭi-kaḷâ-pravîṇaḥ ׀
nâmnâ Yaduḥ kô'pi narâdhipêndrô dhâmnâ prathâtîta-bhuja-pratâpaḥ ׀׀11׀׀
tad-vaṁša-muktâmaṇayô babhûvuš chaturvidhâṅgais sahitâ mahîpâḥ ׀
Yadôḥ pratâpâhimabhânunâstâ pratîpa-dâra-smita-chandrikâsît ׀׀ 12 ׀׀
têshâṁ kulê kašchana Bukka-nâmâ têjô-durâpaš samabhûn mahîpaḥ ׀
Magâmbikâ tasya babhûva râjñî mêdiny-udanvat-tanayâdhivinnâ ׀׀ 13 ׀׀
tasyâbhavat Saṅgama-nâmadhêyas Sarasvatî-gîta-bhujâpadânaḥ ׀
šauryê yam âhuḥ kila Kârtavîryam dhairyê Himâdriṁ mahasîha sûryaṁ ׀׀14׀׀
Mânâmbikâ tasya babhûva patnî Mahêšvarasyêva Mahîdhra-kanyâ ׀
Vidarbha-putrîva Nalasya Vishṇôr Lakshmîr ivêndrasya Pulômajêva ׀׀ 15 ׀׀
tênôdapâdyanta sutâ mahishyâṁ tasyâṁ prašasyâkṛitinâ nṛipêṇa ׀
pañchâhita-kshmâpati-kuñjarâṇâṁ pañchânanâḥ Pañchašarâbhirûpâḥ ׀׀16׀׀
Harihara-Râya-Kampa-dharaṇîpati-Bukka-mahî-
parivṛiḍha-Mâra-bhûramaṇa-Mudda-nṛipâḥ khalu tê ׀
anagha-guṇêshu têshu nava-khaṇḍa-mahîšvaratâm
abhajata pûrvajas sa [hi] Yudhishṭhiravan mahasâ ׀׀ 17 ׀׀
sô'yaṁ vijityâkhiḷa-dig-vibhâgân
Sutrâma-dhâmâṅga-Kaḷiṅga-pûrvaiḥ ׀
upâsyamânaḥ kshitipaiš cha sarvâm
urvîm ašât Kuñjarakôṇa-puryâṁ ׀׀ 18 ׀׀

kadâchid uttîrya sa Tuṅgabhadrâṁ
kshamâdhipâlô mṛigayâbhilâshât |
âsâdya sainyais saha tîram asyâs
tad-dakshiṇaṁ kânanam îkshatê sma || 19 ||
tasmin vanê kañchana sâramêyaṁ
sadaṁšanaikâgra-radâgram ugraṁ |
sa Saṅgamêšâbdhi-šasî šašam cha
visismayê vîkshya visâm adhîšaḥ || 20 ||
kshôṇîpâlô Harihara-patiš šrî-Virûpâksha-dêvaṁ
Pampâ-dêvî-sahacharam amuṁ vîkshya bhaktyâ pranunnaḥ |
saṁvin-mûrtiṁ mahita-tapasaṁ tasya dêvâlayântar
Vidyâraṇyaṁ yatim abhajata šrî-Mahêšânam anyaṁ || 21 ||
praṇamya tasyântika-sîmni bhaktyâ
tapômayaṁ jñâna-kaḷâ-nidhânaṁ |
vṛittântam aty-adbhuta-hêtum ênaṁ
vijñâpayâmâsa višêsha-vêdî || 22 ||
tri-kâla-vijñâna-nidhir yatîndrô
vihasya kiñchit tam uvâcha dhîraṁ |
râjan mahârâja-kulâsikârha-
sîmêyam atyanta-balaika-mûlaṁ || 23 ||
Vidyâbhidhânâm Alakânavadyâm
atrâvanînâtha purîṁ vidadhyâḥ |
purîṁ nava-dvâravatîm upêtya
Purandara-šrîs sakalâṁ cha pṛithvîṁ || 24 ||
vîra-šriyô yuddha-samâhṛitâyâ
vihâra-bhûma. . . .tâm upaiti |
bhujê bhujaṅgêndra-samê bibhartu
bhavân iti kshmâpatim âdidêša || 25 ||
tadâ Hariharêšvaras sa virachayya tachchhâsanaṁ
nṛipâsanam upâgataḥ šrita-sitâtapatrôjvalaḥ |
vidhâya khalu shôḍaša-pratinidhîni dânâny ahô
vyarôchata višâla-sîmni nagarê hi Vidyâbhidhê || 26 ||
ashṭa-pañcha-yugaḷaika-saṅkhyayâ
saṁyutê Šaka-nṛipasya vatsarê |
Dhâtṛi-Mâdhava-valaksha-saptamîshv
ahni saty-anagha-lagna-târakê || 27 ||
phâlâbhishêkôtsavataḥ purastât
Pampâ-Virûpâksha-Mahêšvarasya |
chakrê . . Âkhaṇḍala-vikrama-šrîš
sat-pâtrasâd bhûpatir agrahârân || 28 ||

šrîmad-Bharadvâja-kulôdbhavâya purôgamâyâkhiḷa-Bahvṛichânâṁ |
Âslâyanaṁ sûtram upâšritâya samastu-šâstra-smṛiti-pâragâya || 29 ||
vêdânta-vêdyâya dayâkarâya nityânna-dânê cha vichakshaṇâya |
Arêkerêndrâya cha Bhâskarâya sutâya Pampâ-Virupâksha-nâmnaḥ || 30 ||
bhû-dâna-yôgyâya mahîsurâya dvijôttamâyâmita-têjasê'smai |
*Ghanašaila-puri-namani râjyakê Yakûriti nîvṛiti bhâji |
Koṇḍakâmala-Vallûri-simani šrî-Tummadâmala stala-namni || 31 ||

(here follow boundaries)

ârâma-vâpi-sahitaṁ taṭâkam â-chandra-târârkam atîva-bhôgyaṁ |
grâmôttamaṁ Yâraguḍîti nâmnâ vikhyâtim âšritya virâjamânaṁ || 35 ||
Vidyâbhidâraṇya-puraṁ prašastaṁ purâkhyayâ nûtanayânavadyaṁ |
nidhâna-nikshêpa-jalôpalâkshîṇy-âgâmi-siddhair atha sâdhya-yuktaiḥ |
samanvitaṁ santatam ashṭa-bhôgaiḥ sasyôttarârâma-taṭâka-yuktaṁ || 36 ||
šubhôdayê râjya-mahâbhishêka-kriyâ-dinê Harihara-Râya-bhûpatiḥ |
dadau mudâ sasya-phalais samanvitaṁ chirâya tasmai saha vâri dhârayâ || 37 ||
samasta-dêvâsura-pûjitasya nirasta-lôka-traya-nêtra-dhâmnaḥ |
svayambhuvaḥ pâda-sarôja-bhriṅgas šrî-Šailanâthasya Mahêšvarasya || 38 ||
pra-Bhâskarêṇa Chchiravârapallîṁ pûjâ-vidhânâya Sudhâṁšu-mauḷêḥ |
idam akhila râja-šêkhara-madhukara-jhêṅkâra-gîta-mahâtmyaṁ |
šrîmadd-Hariharêndra-nṛipatês šâsanam achaḷaika-pârijâtasya || 39 ||
tvashṭrâ tachchhâsanaṁ svâmi-šâsanêna vinirmitaṁ |
šâsanâchârya-varyêṇa Nâga-dêvêna silpinâ | 40 |
asyâgrahâra-varyasya chatus-sîmâ-vinirṇayaḥ |
sarvêshâṁ sukha-bôdhâya likhyatê dêša-bhâshayâ || 41 ||

(here follow details of boundaries in Telugu, and usual final verses)

šrî-Virûpâksha

71

At Miṭṭêmari (Miṭṭêmari hobli),
on a copper plate in possession of Gaṇṭlanna, son of Bommi-reḍḍi.

(Telugu characters)

šrî-Râmâ Dhâtu-saṁ || Bhâdrapada-šu 10 lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyakâchâryulayina Gummi-Nâyani Narasiṁha-Nâyani komâra Kadirappa-Nâyanigâru Miṭṭêmarri Mékala-Bommugâniki vrâyiñchi yichchina dasavnadaṁ vappa Miṭṭêmarri-sthaḷaṁlônu Liṅgânu-vaḍu sithilamayi vuṇḍagâ nûtanamugâ vistâramayina pani chêyistivi ganuka anduna achchu-têlina maḍi dasavandaṁ châtur-bhâgaṁ šalav ichchinâmu ni-putra-pautra-pâramparyaṅgâ anubhaviñchukoni sukhâna vuṇḍêdi kâvali bôdigelu hortu

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* So in the original. Verses are numbered as per original copy.

72

At the same village, on a stone near the village gate.

šrî-Nârasiṁhâya namaḥ šrî jayâbyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambu 1455 agunêṭi Vijeya-saṁvatsara Âšvîja-ba 7 lu svasti šrî chaturbhuvanâdhîšvaruṇḍayina šriṅgâra-vârâmnidhi akhilâṇḍa-kôṭi-brahmâṇḍa-nâyakuṇḍayina dêvadêvôttamuṇḍayina šrî-Karâḷi-Narasihva-dê... Timmarasayyavâru mâ nâyaṅkatanânuku chele..ru-râjyamlôni pûrvâna chele grâmâla.......akhilamaṁ uṇḍagânu । svasti šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa Achyuta-Râya-mahârâya.......Pallekunṭe-grâma......ache sthaḷamlo....â-gramâlu.....grâmâlakunnu......kâluvalu......mahârâyala.....gânu î-grâmalo ...puṇyaṅgâ... dêvuniki samarpistimi (rest effaced)

73

At the same village on a
copper plate in possession of Virabhadrayya, brother of Nañjuṇḍappa.

Virôdhikṛitu-saṁvatsara-Jêshṭha-ba 10 llû Gummi-Nâyani Kadurappa-Nâyani Nârasiṁha-Nâyanigâru Kunṭlûri Bhairavêšvara-svâmi archikaḍu Muddayakku vrâyiñchi yichchina tâmra-šâsanaṁ Bâgêpalli-staḷâna yî-dêvuniki naḍachê mânyamulakku châlâ bâdu yichche kâṇku bêḍigelakku âruvela râṇpa mâtô dêvasthânamlô manvi chêsiri ganaka manniñchi sarva-mânyamugâ šalav ichchinâram yindakku yavvaru âchchêdiñchinâ mêmê tappinâ yî dêvuni talige prasâdaṁlô visham beṭṭina pâpâna bôduru yindakku Hari-Harâdulu sâkshilu

74

At Pâḷyakere (Chêḷûr hobli),
on copper plates in the possession of Archaka Kôdaṇḍa-Râmâchâr.

(I*a*) šrî-Râmâ । svasti šrî- vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1607 agunêṭi Raktâkshi-saṁvatsara Kârttika-šu 12 puṇya-kâlamandu šrîmad-akhilâṇḍakôṭi-brahmâṇḍa-nâyakulaina purâṇa-purushôttamulaina Chiṭigânapalle šrî-Janârdana-svâmi-divya-šrî-pâda-padmambulaku šrîman-mahâ-nâyakâchâryulayina Gu(*I b*)mmi-Nâyani Kadirappa-Nâyani Peda-Vasanta-Nâyanigâru samarpiñchina nitya-kaiṅkarya-bhû-dâna-dharma-šâsana-kramam eṭlannanu Pâḷecheruvu Koṇḍukkoṇḍa Chêḷûru Cheñchalipaṭṭu grâmâla pola-merla-cheluviṁ gatiñchivalayava mana šâsanamulu êpiñchi mî-pâda-padmambulaku samarpiṁstimi ganuka mî polaṁlo višêshiñchi palle cheruvulu (II*a*) kuṇṭalu bâvulu nirmiñchukoni nitya-kaiṅkarya..-chchulu mahôtsavamulu avadhariñchi vêñchêši vuṇḍêdi sarva-mânyamugânu naḍepiñchagalavâru iṭani samarpiñchina bhû-dânadharma-šâsanaṁ nâlugu-staḷâlavâriki kariṇikalu pani lêdu (usual final verses)

75

At the same village,
on a stone lying in front of the Veṅkaṭaramaṇa-svâmi temple.

Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushambu 1538 agunêṭi Naḷa-saṁvatsara Phâlguṇa-śu 15 lu śrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara śri-vîra-pratâpa śri-vîra-Râma-Dêva-mahârâyalayyavâru pṛithvi....chêyachuṇḍagânu śrîman-mahâ-nâyakâchâryyalaina śrîmanu ... Gummi-Nâyani Kadirappa-Nâyani Kṛishṇappa-Nâyani..ya kâriyakartalaina Châkivêla......gâru chêpiñchina dharma-śâsanaṁ Tirumalapuricheruvu agrahâraṁ chêyagâ...tâlalô....Channarâya-śrî-Tiruveṅgaḷa...gari modalaina dêvatâ-mânyala....bîjavari...kuṇṭalu......nyaṅgâ miku chêpistimi...lanuvi ....

76

At Nimmakâyalapalli (same hobli), on the Appana-kuṇṭe rock, west of the village.

Kîlaka-saṁvatsara Mâga-śudda 10 Va Sâraṅga-Dêva-Râṇiyara maga Lakhappa-râhuttagâru yî-cheru kaṭṭiñchiri yî-charuvuku pêru Lakhasamudramu ani pêru peṭiri yî pêrana biluvanivâru (imprecatory phrases)

77

At Veṅkaṭapura (same hobli), on a virakal in Bûḍidiguḍḍa south of the village.

svasti śrî Pallava-mârâja pṛithivi-râjyaṁ geye Chentalapallina ûreki Dêvinnamma .... Chentakapulla Nâchikâra....chi sattu bû...

78

At Hosahûḍya (same hobli), on a rock near the Kottakuṇṭe wasteweir.

śrî-Gaṇâdhipatayê namaḥ । svasti śrî jayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushambulu ? 1642 agunêṭi Vikâri-saṁvatsaraṁ Chaitra-śu 10 lu Kṛishṇasâgaraṁ charuvukinda kâpulu Gumminâyakapâḷyamlô Sâmba ... ya yichchina ... cheruvulô tôṭa gutta ° 10 ga 1½ .... katikaṁ mattalô ...śubhaṁ maṅgaḷaṁ .....(south side)...tôṭa padibalu cheruvu..... ....

79

At the same village, on a rock near the north sluice of Guḍibaṇḍeya Gavakuṇṭê.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

............Śellura-Gaṅgadên magan Ka..lidên Kaśava-p.....magan magan Mâraśiṅgan Mârasiṅgalame....ṭṭi iṭṭa..maṇḍalika..ṇḍi-dêvan(y)aḍiyân ma..ṅgaṇa kaṭṭina êri kîḻ dêvadânam pattu-kkuḷagam ittai aḻippân Geṅgaikaraiyil kurâl-paśuvai kuttina pâvattil paḍuvar

80

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

............Kašava-p....yan maga Marašiṅgan Šômaiyya kuta..ku Kambanu oru kaḻani..

81

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

............ṇar kayyâ..ša..ta.....ppadin........rukurâgiyattil..ppa... ....ppâṇḍi magan Gamga-dêvan

CHINTAMANI TALUQ.

1

At Muṅganahaḷḷi (Muṅganahaḷḷi hobli), on Yeṇḍavalu-baṇḍe.

šrî Râmâ svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1697 agunaneṭi Manmatha-saṁvatsara Vaišâkha-šu 12 lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâchâryulaina Kottapâḷyaṁ Veṅkaṭapa-Nâyini Raṅgappa-Nâyinivâru Raṅga-Nâyini daḷavâyi Appa-Nâyiḍu Muṅgânipalli-karaṇaṁ Nârâyaṇappa Narasappa Jonnagaḍla-Nâgaṇṇa Pabiki-Nârâyaṇa Mugili-Dâsaṇṇa Kesarla-Annaya Gôpâlu-raḍḍivâri-Mâdappa Timme-Timmayya Ketta-Chinnayya Puṅganûri-Gummaya Garige-Bayyana Jaḷannagaram-Bayyana Kâṭipalli-Siṅganna Bôrâ-Muranna Kuruba-Malaya Timma-Guḍanna Yera-Chinnaya china-Kâma-raḍḍi Kâmanna Ruṇabîra-gauḍu Chokkaṇani-Bayyana Paḍiraḍḍi-Apaya Mâchiraḍḍi-Râmayya modalainavâriki vrâyiñch ichina charuvula dasavanda šilâ-šâsana-kramamu-etlannanu mâ-nâyaṅkâna... i Muṅgânapalli-daggara nûtanaṅgâ kotta-cheruvu Arakuṇṭa-pani nûtanaṅgâ chayiñchinâru ganuka kalechana âdyantamu yentamuḍiti ...nagariki raṇḍu-pâlu dasavandânaku pâla-vagaṭi vubhayaṁ mûḍu-pâla-prakâraṁ mî-mâ-putra-pautra-pâramparyantaraṁ â-chandrârka-stâyigâ naḍapagalavâram ani vrâyiñchina šilâ-šâsanamu yinduku sâkshi sûrya-chandrâdulu yî-prakâramunaku vubhayatralalô yavaru tappinâ mâ-yilu-vêlpu-Khâdra-Nṛisiṁha-svâmi-pâdâravindamulaku tappinaṭlu Koṇḍayagârî Timmapâlleya Kadiripati karta

2

At the same village,
on a stone at Kôṇônateṭṭe on the boundary of the Mysore State.

Siḷagaṭadindâ yellege Krishṇarâja-haridâri 9 Muṅgânipalliku tôpuku polimâru Gurraṁkoṇḍa-tâlûku Bûchapalli sarahada gaḍiki Krôdana-nâma sam | Bhâdrapada ba 5

3

At the same village, below the tank bund.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Bhujabala-vîra-Nârâyaṇa-kKo...........ku..... ḍa.... laganâṟa-dêvar........... pramâṇa......... paḍi.........na.........maṟ-ko..................ta..mâ..........yil.........ttamâmanâ....vâ....ta....ttai....var pa..adu mâṇa..ṇu..ṟa...Muṭṭûril Tamman-êriyum ad-

aṟk-aḍaitta nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâ....laiyum......ga-kaḷani pattu-kkuḷagam nîṅgiy-uḷḷa nilam aḍaṅgalum dhamma-dânam âga Mudaliyâr Aiyyar..Aḷagar Šellappiḷḷai-nâyan uḷḷiṭṭâr padinoru-pêrukku pannirandarai-ppaṅg-âga udakam-paṇṇi chandrâditya-va..šella-kkuḍuttôm i-ddhammattukku lamghanam-ninai-ttâr........narakat....viḷakkaḍavar....pâlana......nât......pâla.....
....

4

At Bôdiguṇḍlahaḷḷi (same hobli), on Yeṇḍâpalu-baṇḍe, east of the village.

šrî-Râmâ Nandana-saṁvatsara-Šrâvaṇa-šu 2 lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâchâryya-layina Kotapâḷeṁ Veṅkaṭapa-Nâyani Raṅgapa-Nâyinigâru Koṇḍamarla Yerra-paku vrâyiñchi yichinadi nitya mâ-saṁsthânaṁ nimittaṁ kashṭapaḍi nir-vâkaṁ chaisinâvu ganaka Bôḍiguṇḍapalle yinâmugâ šelavichinâraṁ ganuka mâ-mî-putra-pautra-pâramparyantaraṁ anubhaviñchukoni sukhâna vuṇḍavalani vrâyiñchina-šâsanamu sthâna-mânyâlu pûrvam-maryâda...šrî-Kṛishṇappa-Nâ-yinivâri vappitamû

7

At the same place, on a rock near Pâtradoṇe at the southern foot.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Iraṭṭapâḍi-koṇḍa Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu Mêlai-Mârâjapâḍi Koygaikuṟai-nâ-ṭṭu Mâdamaṅgalattukku kâṇiyâḷan Koṅgiṟaiyan Šôma-dêvan âna Kulôttuṅga-Šôḷa-Mâdamaṅgalam-uḍaiyân i-kkâlum i.... ṟai kôṭṭai kaṇḍ-irundân

8

At the same place, near Kaluvalu-doṇe in the west.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Iraṭṭapâḍi-koṇḍa Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu Mêlai-Mârâjapâḍi Koygaikkuṟai-nâṭṭu Mâdamaṅgalattukku kâṇi-uḍaiya Koṅgiṟaiyan âna Vî......gâmuṇḍan vaṅsattil Vîma-dêvan âna Kulôttuṅga-Šôḷa-Mâdamaṅgalam-uḍaiyân i-kkâlum i-mmalaiyiṟ-kôṭṭai pâṅgaṇḍu mâḷigai-eḍuttu irundân

9

At the same place, near Nettaru-doṇe.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Iraṭṭapâḍi-koṇḍa Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu Kaḷavâra-nâṭṭu kâṇiyâḷan Koṅgi-ṟaiyan Kaḷavara-nâḍ-âḷvân virudamâ....ṇḍarkôlan Mêlai-Mârâjapâḍi-kKoygai-kkuṟai-nâṭṭu Mâdamaṅgalattukku virudakâran........râja..Vaidumba-gâmuṇḍan enṟu tiru-nâmamum Mâdamaṅgalaṅ-gâṇiyum........piḍikkum vi-

rudu ellâm piḍikkavum ippaḍi ellâm nîr-vârtu-ppê. . .ṟṟuḍaiyanâ Mâdamaṅga-lattukku-kkâṇiyâḷanâ. . . .-kKoṅgiṟaiyan Vaidumba-gâmuṇḍan irundân in. . . . . .kan Aita. . . .gâmuṇḍa. . . . . .gâmuṇ. . .magan Arumoḻi-gâmuṇḍan . . . . . .gan Vikkirama-Šôḻa-gâmuṇḍanum.v-êri-kaṇḍu tûmbu. . . . vittân ivan magan Gaṅgaikoṇḍa-Šôḻa-Mâdamaṅgalam-uḍaiyân Pû. .ḍaiy-êri-kaṇḍu tûmbu iḍuvittu pû. .ḍai kaṇḍân ivan magan Geṅgaikoṇḍa-Šôḻa-Mâdamaṅgalam-uḍai-yân Puttêri-kaṇḍu tûmbu iḍuvittân ivan magan. .mâdêvan âna Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Mâdamaṅgalam-uḍaiyân tan pêrâl Vîmakaṭṭ-enṟu kaṭṭuvittu tûmbu. . . . . .vittu. . . .tâ. . . . . .têriyum Nâvalêriyuṅ-gaṇḍu tûmbu iḍuvittu Vîmanêrikku edir-kâl. .ṇḍu i-mmalai. .l kôṭṭaiyun-diru-kkôyiluṅ-gaṇḍu tîrttamum idukku v. . . . .ḍu ivaiy-ellâm tannâle. . . . . .kai eḍutti. .ndân Vîmadêvan âna Ku-lôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Mâdamaṅgalam-uḍaiyân. . . . .

10

Near the same done at the lower part.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Iraṭṭapâḍi-koṇḍa Šôḻa-Maṇḍalattu Mêlai-Mârâjapâḍi Koygaikkuṟai-nâṭṭu Mâdamaṅgalam Mâ-Bîma-gâmuṇḍan vaṅsattil Vîmadêvan âna Kulôttuṅ-ga-Šôḻa-Mâdamaṅgalam-uḍaiyân. . . . i-mma. . . . . .ḍai pâṅgaṇḍu mâ. . . . . .kku i. . . . . . .Vîmadêvan âna kKulôttuṅga-šôḻa-Mâdamaṅga. . . . .

11

At Nâgarâjahosahaḷḷi (same hobli), on Yeṇḍâpalu-baṇḍe.

šubham astu šrî-Kirikôṭa. . . .lôniki. . . .Pramôdûta-saṁvatsara. . . . . . .nâyaṅ-kâchârya. . . . . . .Vôba-Nâyini Râmâ-Nâyinivâri Kṛishṇappa. . . . . . . .Râjupalli yichina Kôḍikallu-sîmalôni. . . .â-chandrârka-stâyi prîtigânu Raghupati-sanni-dhânalo. . . . .(usual imprecatory phrases) . . . . . .mahâ šrî šrî šrî

12

At Kôḍugallu (same hobli), on a rock behind the Narasiṁha temple in ruins.

šubham astu Vibhava-saṁvatsara-Mâgha-šu 15 šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-. . . . .Râya-mahârâya. . . .šrî-man-mahâ-pradhâna Raṇapaṇṇa-daṇâya . . . . niṁ šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara mîsara-gaṇḍa Kaṭhâri-Sâḷuva. . . mahârâjulunnu Peddaya-Dêva-mahârâjula bala. .daya dêva-mâsâlu. .mâ-nâyakaku. .mîlo mmâku chi. . .Kôḍagallu-grâ-mamu tat-saṁvastara-Kârtika-šu 1 â-. . . . Kadiri-Nârasiṁha-dêvaraku sûryya-grahaṇa-puṇya-kâlaṁlo Gupa-râjukunnu Peddayaku mahârâjulukunnu tama . . .puṇyamu â-chandrârka-sthâ. . . . . . . .sarva-svâmyavalunnu sa. . . . . . .(usual final verse) Anumanapalli Mâvukerânu

13

At Mâvukere (same hobli), on Tôkabaṇḍe to the west.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrîmat-Sadâśivâdîsa..guru-va....ntanmâka avichhinna-śuddha-Śaiva ....śvara-Chôḷa-Pâṇḍya.........kula-gurukkaḷ âna śrîmat-Râjâkkaḷ-nâyanârku svasti śrî......bala-vîra-Nârâyaṇa Koykaikuru-nâṭṭu ma..likan sâmataral... nâna..śânu..................Mâdamaṅgala-ppaṟṟil Mâva.. yum Mâraśakaśavan-paḷḷiyum âga ûrin.....uśey punśey nâr-pâl-ellaiyum... ....nîkki sarvamâniya........rarku..Mâda.......kuḍuttên Irâjâkkaḷ

sâmanyôyam dharma-sêtu nṛipâṇâm kâlê kâlê pâlanîyô bhavatbhiḥ sarvân ôtân bhâvinaḥ pârthivêndrân bhûyô bhûyô yâchatê Râmabhadraḥ ||

14

At Bôḍampalli (same hobli), on a rock near the Burronakuṇṭe wasteweir.

śrî-Râma svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushambulu 1668 aguneṭi Prabhava-saṁvatsara-Chaitra-ba 10 lu śrîman-mahâ-Âvati-nâḍa-prabhu-Veṅkaṭa-Nârâyaṇapa-gavunivâri kârya-kartalayina Sindunimalla-Hanimi-Nâyani Kônama-Nâyanigâru karaṇaṁ Râmadâsu Toḷe-Śîtaya Channaya Timmadâsari Yedula-Murenna Timma Timmaya guraṁ-Bayanna Timme-Guḍena Bôḍâ-Murenna mâ-komâruḍu chinna-Appe-Nâyiḍu Tôra-Bayiragâḍu yî-mudalaguvâriki vrâyiñchi yichchina-charuvu dasavanda silâ-śasana-kramam eṭlennanu mâ-nâyaṁ Kônakuṇṭali Bôḍampale-staḷaṁlo peḍa-charuvu kanya kalaśi vuṇḍagâ yî-dinaṁ mundari ... mêlâraṁ pani chêyiñchunani mî-vaśâna yichchina nirnayaṁ ga 100 nûṟaki prâku maḍilo vuttamaṁ naḍama Bommarâja kha $\frac{1}{2}$ maḍi nûtanaṅgâ achchutîre maḍi sari-pâlu dasavandaṁ naḍapagalavâramu Vibhava-saṁvatsara-Kârttika-śu 5 lu charu-gaṇḍi pôyinanduna pani-chêyichchina nirṇayamu ga 50 varahaluku prâku maḍilo bo kha $\frac{1}{4}$ maḍi vubhaya Bomma kha $\frac{3}{4}$ padiyai u..mu maḍi dasavandaṁ mî-mâ-putra-pautra-pârampariyantaṁ â-chandrârka-stâyigâ naḍapagalavâram ani vrâyiñchi yichchina śilâ-śâsanamu yinduku sâkshulu sûrya-chandrâdulu yinduku (usual final phrases) stâna-mânyâlu pûrva-mariyâdâ Animi-Nâyani Appe-Nâyanigâru Manmatha-saṁvatsara-Âshâḍha-śu 3 lu Muṅgânipalle karaṇamu Nârâyaṇapagâriki mâ-pedala kadaram ... tugânu .. ... maḍi mânyaṁ yichchinâraṁ-ganuga putra-pautra-pârampariyantaṁ naḍapagalavâramû pâḷḷu 10 ki vivaramu chinna-Ape-Nâyini pâlu 1 Râmadâsu-pâlu 1 Śîtaya Channaya pâ 1 Timmadâsuri munna pâ 1 Timma Timmaya pâlu 1 Bôḍa-Mâranna pâ 1 gurram-Murrenna pâ 2 Geṅgaguḍina pâlu 1 tôṭa-bayani pâ 1

15

At the same village, on a stone fixed into the ašvattha-jagaṭi-kaṭṭe in front.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Bhujabala-vîra-Nârâyaṇa-kKoygaikkuru-nâṭṭu maṇḍalikan âna Dêvâṇḍi-chchîyanena Šakâbtam 1214 Kaliyuga-varisham 4393 idan mêṟ-chellâninṟa Nantana-varushattu Âni-mâda..n-ti..di......paḷḷi malai-mêl uḍaiyâr Muttišvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâṟkku tânapatiy-âna Sadâšiva-dêvaṟku ivv-ûr pulattil Šiva-purattu êri-kîḻil paḷḷam êri-kaṭṭi ivv-êri nîr pâynda nilam aḍaṅgalum chandrâditta-varai maḍa-ppuṟam âga udaka-pûrvam âga dharma-dânam-âga-kkuḍuttôm šrî sâmânyôyam dharma-sêtu nṛipâṇâm kâlê kâlê pâlanîyô bhavatbhih sarvân êtân bhâvinaḥ pârthivêntrân bhûyô bhûyô yâchatê..Râmabhadraḥ । yâchêha..tu vô râjâ..bhâvina...........švarân pâlanîya dvija-kshêtra dânât šrêyônupâlanam ॥ âkki vaittên aṟattin poruḷ idanâl idanai-kkâda.luṟṟu-kkaḍam-pûṇḍavan tâḷ-iraṇḍum talai.....êtti vaittên avvôr-kâlatt-uḷarumm aḍaikkalamê sva-dattam para-dattam vâ yô harêta vasundhara shashṭi-varsha-sahasrâṇi vishṭhâyâm jâyatê krimiḥ inta dharmattukku aḻivu-šeydavan Gemgai-kkaraiyil kavilai-ppašuvai.......ñjeydavan pukka narakam-pugakkaḍavan.. ......

18

At the same village, in Palimârukayya's field.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Bhujabala-vîra-Nârâyaṇa-kKoygaikkuru-nâṭṭu maṇḍalikan âna Râghava-dêvarena Bhâradvâja-gôtrattu-chChellappiḷḷaikku Muḍa....la Muttakkan êriyil mudal............mba..mâḍuvedi.....nṟum âga....ḍina...... l-âga mu-kkaṇḍagamum ûr-arugu kaḍi iraṇḍâl kollai kaṇḍagamum dhamma-dânam-âga-kkuḍuttôm šrî Mâhêšvara........................kurâl-pašuvai-kkonṟa pâpatti.l pugakaḍavan yâchêha.........vô râjâ bhâvina....... .....švarân pâlanîya dvija-kshêtram dânât šrêyênupâlanam su-dattâm para-dattâm vâ yô.....vasundha..šashṭharvarsha-sahasrâ..vishṭâyâm jâyatê....

19

At Guṇḍigere (Irugampalli hobli),
on a stone lying near the outlet of the Palukuṇṭe tank.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

............91 še.lâninṟa Vikṛiti-saṁvatsa..ttu Kâtigai-mâsa.........til mahâ-janamgaḷukku Še..samudram âna Vîra-Nârâyaṇa-chchaturvêdi-maṅgalat...kk-aḍaitta nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellaikkuḷḷu udaga-pûrvaka............

....sâmânyôyam dhamma-sêtu nṛipâṇâm kâlê kâlê pâlanîyô bhavatbhiḥ sarvân êtân bhâvinaḥ pârthivêndrân bhûyô bhûyô yâchatê Râmabhadraḥ šuṅkam ....kai ma..m eppêṟpaṭṭa....m sarvamâ...........

20

At the same village, on a stone lying near the ruined Îšvara temple to the south of the old fort.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî vîra-Nârâya........rkkaṇḍa........gaikkuru........ṇḍalika... ... .vanena.......tsaram........nṟu mê................ga dharma-dâna.......vi....n i............šellak........yachaiham......râjâ bhâ ....vêšva............yadvi............

22

At Yagavakôṭe (same hobli), on a rock in front of the Vîranârâyaṇa temple.

šubham astu Plavaṅga-saṁvatsara Chaitra-šu ..lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâ-châryalayina Mukoṇḍa Kadiri-Vôbaḷi-Nâyaniki Kadarepa-Nâyanigâru tama.. yalu baṭa-râjyaṁ prajelu yichina-dharma-šâsanaṁ Mukoṇḍa ... valana rokha-dânyalu tîsukônani..châḍi..... nîti tappu..šâgalavâraṁ yimara.... kara naḍichêvâru.....laba yichinavâru yiduku sâkshyalu sandya chandra.. ....bhavišî..koṇḍa bapparu

24

At the same village, on a stone on the bund of Šeṭṭi-kuṇṭe.

šubham astu । šrîmatu-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1400 agunêṭi Viḷambi-saṁvatsara Âshâḍa-šu 11 Gu Nârapa-Nâyani-China-Laki-Nâyanigâru Mukoṇḍa Tiruveṅgaḍanâthani aṁṛitapaḍiki â-chandrârka-stâyigânu Seṭikoṇḍa samar-pistini

28

Copy of a šâsana from Minḍagal-jôḍidâr.

namas tuṅga-etc. ॥
Harêr lîlâ-Varâhasya daṁshṭrâ-daṇḍas sa pâtu vaḥ ।
Hêmâdri-kalašâ yatra dhâtrî chhatra-šriyaṁ dadhau ॥ 1 ॥
kalyâṇâyâstu tad-dhâma pratyûha-timirâpahaṁ ।
yad-gajô'py Agajôdbhûtaṁ Hariṇâpi cha pûjyatê ॥ 2 ॥
asti Šrîpatinâ dêvair mathyamânân mahâmbudhêḥ ।

navanîtam ivôdbhûtaš chandras sarva-tamôpahaḥ ‖ 3 ‖
tasyâšît tanayas tapôbhir atulair anvartha-nâmâ Budhaḥ ।
puṇyair asya Purûravâ bhuja-balad Âyur dvishâṁ nighnataḥ ‖ 4 ‖
tasyâsîn Nahushas sutô'sya tanayaḥ khyâtô Yayâtir nṛipaḥ ।
jâtas tasya tu Turvasur Vasu-nibhas šrî- Dêvayânî-patêḥ ‖ 5 ‖
tad-vaṁšê Dêvakîjânir didîpê Timma-bhûpatiḥ ।
mânavêndrêshu sarvêshu Yadôḥ Kṛishṇa ivâbhavat ‖ 6 ‖
tatô'sya dêvyôḥ Kausalyâ-Sumitrâ-nibhayôr bhṛišaṁ ।
abhûtâṁ Timma-bhûjânês tasmât Paṅtirathâd iva ‖ 7 ‖
vîrau vinayinau Râma-Lakshmaṇâv iva nandanau ।
bhrâtarau šrî-Nṛisiṁhêndra-Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahîpatî ‖ 8 ‖
Raṅga-kshitîndrâchyuta-Dêva-Râyau rakshâ-dhurîṇâv iva Râma-Kṛishṇau ।
Râmâmbikâyâṁ Narasa-kshitîndrâd ubhâv abhûtâm uragêndra-sârau ‖ 9 ‖
vîraš šrî-Nârasiṁhas sa Vijayanagarê ratna-siṁhâsanasthaḥ
kîrtyâ nîtyâ nirasyan Nṛiga-Naḷa-Nahushân apy avanyâṁ dhurîṇaḥ ।
â-Sêtôr â-Sumêrôr avanisura-nutaš chaivam â chôdayâdrêr
madhyê yad-râjyam êtat kshitisura-vibudhais stûyamânaš šašâsa ‖ 10 ‖
nânâ-dânâny akârshît Kanaka-sadasi yaḥ šrî-Virûpâksha-dêva-
sthânê šrî-Kâḷahastîšitur api nagarê Vêṅkaṭâdrau cha Kâñchyâṁ ।
Šrîšailê Šôṇašailê mahati Hariharê'hôbalê Saṅgamê cha
Šrîraṅgê Kumbhakôṇê mahati cha sa-Mahâ-Nanditîrthê pavitrê ‖ 11 ‖
Gôkarṇê Râma-sêtau jagati tad-itarêshv apy ašêshêshu puṇya-
kshêtrêshv ârabdha-nânâ-vidha-bahuḷa-mahâ-dâna-vâri-pravâhaiḥ ।
yasyôdañchat-turaṅga-prakara-khura-rajaš-šushyad-ambhôdhi-magna-
kshmâbhṛit-paksha-chchhidôdyattara-Kulišadharôtkaṇṭhitâ kuṇṭhitâbhût‖12‖*
svarṇa-kshmâṁ yô hiraṇyâšva-ratham api Tulâpûrushaṁ gô-sahasraṁ
hêmâšvaṁ hêma-garbhaṁ kanaka-kari-rathaṁ pañcha-lâṅgaly atânît ‖
prâjyaṁ prašâsya nirvighnaṁ râjyaṁ dyâm iva šâsitum ।
tasmin guṇini vikhyâtê kshitîndrê cha divaṁ gatê ‖ 13 ‖
tatô'py avârya-vîrya-šrî-Kṛishṇa-Râya-khitîšvaraḥ ।
a-trâsam a-guṇa-bhraṁšaṁ mauḷi-ratnaṁ mahîbhujâṁ ‖ 14 ‖
sarasâd udabhût tasmân Narasâvanipâlakaḥ ।
Dêvakî-nandanât Kâmô Dêvakî-nandanâd iva ‖ 15 ‖
vividha-sukṛitôddâmê Râmêšvara-pramukhê muhur
mudita-hṛidaya-sthânê sthânê vyadhatta yathâvidhi ।
budha-parivṛitô nânâ-dânâni yô bhuvi shôḍaša
tri-bhuvana-janôdgîtaṁ sphîtaṁ yašaḥ punaruktayan ‖ 16 ‖
Kâvêrîm âšu badhvâ bahuḷa-jala-rayâṁ yô vilaṅghyaiva šatruṁ
jîvagrâhaṁ gṛihîtvâ samiti bhuja-balât taṁ cha râjyaṁ tadîyaṁ ।

* Two lines are gone here; and verses are numbered as in the original.

kṛitvâ Śrîraṅga-pûrvaṁ tad api nija-vasê paṭṭaṇaṁ yô babhâsê
kîrti-stambhaṁ nikhâya tri-bhuvana-sujana-stûyamânâpadânaḥ ‖ 17 ‖
. . Chôḷaṁ cha Pâṇḍyaṁ tad api cha Madhurâ-vallabhaṁ mâna-bhûshaṁ
śauryôdagraṁ Turushkaṁ Gajapati-nṛipatiṁ pañcha jitvâ tad-anyân ‖ 18 ‖ *
â-Gaṅgâ-tîra-Laṅkântâṁ śriyaṁ Kṛishṇa-mahîpatiḥ ।
bibharti maṇi-kêyûra-nirviśêshaṁ mahîṁ bhujê ‖ 19 ‖
kîrtyâ yasya samantataḥ prasṛitayâ viśvaṁ rûchaikyaṁ vrajêd
ity âśaṅkya purâ Purârir abhavat Phâlêkshaṇaḥ prâyaśaḥ ।
Padmâkshô'pi chatur-bhujô'jani chatur-vaktrô'bhavat Padmabhûḥ
Kâḷî khaḍgam adhâd Ramâ cha kamalaṁ vîṇâṁ cha Vâṇî karê ‖ 20 ‖
śatrûṇâṁ vâsam êtê dadata iti rushâ kin nu saptâmburâśîn
nânâ-sênâ-turaṅga-truṭita-vasudharâ-dhûḷikâ-pâḷikâbhiḥ ।
saṁśôshya svairam êtat pratinidhi-jaladhi-śrêṇikâṁ yô vidhattê
Brahmâṇḍa-svarṇa-Mêru-pramukha-nija-mahâ-dâna-tôyair amêyaiḥ ‖ 21 ‖
stutyaudâryas sudhîbhis sa Vijayanagarê ratna-siṁhâsanasthaḥ
kshmâpâlân Kṛishṇa-Râya-kshitipatir adharîkṛitya nîtyâ Nṛigâdîn ।
â-pûrvâdrêr athâstâchalam avadhi-dharâ-rakshaṇê daksha-śauryâd
â-Sêtôr arthi-sârtha-śriyam iha bahuḷîkṛitya kîrtyâ babhâsê ‖ 22 ‖
kṛitavati-sura-lôkaṁ Kṛishṇa-Râyê nitântaṁ
tadanu tad-anujanmâ puṇya-karmâchyutêndraḥ ।
akhiḷam avani-lôkaṁ pâlayan râja-nîtyâ
vilasati Hari-chêtâ vidvad-ishṭa-prâdâtâ ‖ 23 ‖
ambhôdhis sa nipîyamâna-salilô'gastyêna pîtôjjhitas
taptô Râghava-sâyakâgni-sikhayâ santapyamânas sadâ ।
antasthair Baḍavâ-mukhânala-sikhâ-santâpa-śushkô dhṛivaṁ
yad-dânâmbu-ghanâmbudhir virachitaḥ pûrṇas samujjṛimbhatê ‖ 24 ‖
samajani narapâlas satya-dharma-pravishṭô
Vijayanagara-râjâ ratna-siṁhâsanasthaḥ ।
Nṛiga-Nala-Nahushâdîn nîchayan râja-nîtyâ
nirupama-bhuja-vîryaudârya-bhûr Achyutêndraḥ ‖ 25 ‖
ôshadhipaty-upamâyita-gaṇḍas tôshaṇa-rûpa-jitâsamakâṇḍaḥ ।
bhâshege tappuva râyara gaṇḍaḥ pôshaṇa-nirbhara-bhû-nava-khaṇḍaḥ ‖ 26 ‖
râjâdhirâja-birudô Râjarâja-samunnataḥ ।
Svârâja-râjamâna-śrî raja-śrî-paramêśvaraḥ ‖ 27 ‖
mûru-râyara gaṇḍâṅkô Mêru-laṅghya-yaśô-bharaḥ ।
śaraṇâgata-mandâraḥ para-râya-bhayaṅkaraḥ ‖ 28 ‖
karadîkṛita-bhûpâlaḥ para-dâra-sahôdaraḥ ।
Hindû-Râya-Suratrâṇô Yadu-vaṁśa-śikhâmaṇiḥ ‖ 29 ‖
gajaugha-gaṇḍabhêruṇḍô Hari-bhakti-sudhânidhiḥ ।

* Two lines are gone here; and verses are numbered as in the original.

vardhamâna-vadânya-śrîr ardhanârî-naṭêśvaraḥ ‖ 30 ‖
ity-âdi-birudair vandi-tatyâ nityam abhishṭutaḥ ।
Kâmbhôja-Bhôja-Kâḷiṅga-Karahâṭâdi-pârthivaiḥ ‖ 31 ‖
sôvidalla-padaṁ prâptaiḥ sandarśita-nṛipâpathaḥ ।
sô'yaṁ nîti-viśâradas surataru-spardhâḷu-viśrâṇanaḥ
sarvôrvîśa-nutaḥ sadâchyuta-mahârâyaḥ kshamâ-nâyakaḥ ‖ 32 ‖
*bâhâdrîndu-gajâgni-yukta-gaṇitêbhikhyê Śakê bhû ।
Śâlîvâhanakê manôhara-sadâchâraika-śêvyê bhuvi ‖
śaila-bâṇa-samudrêndu-vatsarê Śaka-gaṇyakê ।
Jaya-saṁvatsarê mâsi Śrâvaṇê paurṇamî-dinê ‖ 33 ‖
Tuṅgabhadrâ-nadî-tîrê sarva-pâpa-harê varê ।
sômôparâga-samayê Viṭhalêśvara-sannidhau ‖ 34 ।
Haritânvaya-pâthôdhi-hariṇâṅkâtiśâyinê ।
yajanâdi-su-shaṭ-karma-niratâya mahâtmanê ‖ 35 ‖
vihitâśêsha-vêdânta-pratishṭhâchârya-mauḷayê ।
vikhyâtôbhaya-vêdântâchâryâya śubha-dhîmatê ‖ 36 ‖
Śrîbhâshya-vêda-siddhânta-chintâ-sarasa-chêtasê ।
nṛipêndra-makuṭî-ratna-nîrâjita-nijâṅghrayê ‖ 37 ‖
nirṇîta-nikhilârthâya nigamâgama-vêdinê ।
nîti-śâstra-viśêshârtha-nîrajôllâsa-bhânavê ‖ 38 ‖
nityânna-dâna-santushṭa-nikhila-dvija-saṁsadê ।
Nâḷîkanâbhi-pâdâbja-kêḷi-bharita-chêtasê ‖ 39 ‖
Śêshâya-nara-vêshâya Bali-śâsana-mûrtayê ।
Śrîbhaṭṭa-Chikkayâchârya-vipaśchid-annjanmanê ‖ 40 ‖
śrîmatê Peddayâchârya-sindhu-śîtaḷa-bhânavê ।
Chikkayâchârya-varyâya chintâratnâya dhîmatâṁ ‖ 41 ‖
grâmasya sîma-maryâdâ likhyatê dêśa-nâmabhiḥ ।
Penagoṇḍa-mahârâjyê Kôlâla-pura-śîmani ‖ 42 ‖
Ânigallu-sthaḷê jâtaṁ śilâ-śâsana-saṁyutaṁ ।
Kantyârllapallikâyaś cha prâchîṁ diśam upâśritaṁ ‖ 43 ‖
Guṭṭûrôr agni-dig-bhâgê Yaglupallyâś cha dakshiṇê ।
Yirugampallyâś cha Nairṛityâṁ diśi sîmântam âśritaṁ ‖ 44 ‖
Mûgalamarrîti-vikhyâta-dêśa-sîmânta-saṁsthitaṁ ।
sva-dêśa-madhya-vâhinyâḥ Pâpaghnyâḥ paśchimê taṭê ‖ 45 ‖
Digavapallîti vikhyâtaṁ puram ity aparâjitaṁ ।
Miṇḍagallv iti vikhyâtaṁ śilâ-śâsana-saṁyutaṁ ‖ 46 ‖
sarva-mânyaṁ chatus-śîmâ-saṁyutaṁ cha samantataḥ ।
nidhi-nikshêpa-pâshâṇa-siddha-sâdhya-jalânvitaṁ ‖ 47 ‖
akshîṇâgâmi-saṁyuktam êka-bhôgyaṁ sa-bhûruhaṁ ।

* So in the copy.

vâpî-kûpa-taṭâkaiš cha lasad-grâmaiš cha saṁyutaṁ ‖ 48 ‖
putra-pautrâdibhir bhôgyaṁ kramâd â-chandra-târakaṁ ।
dânâdhi-vikrayâṇâṁ cha yôgyaṁ vinimayôchitaṁ ‖ 49 ‖
Gumma-Nâyaka-saṁsthâna-siṁha-pîṭhâdhivâsinâ ।
Kṛishṇa-Nâyaka-ratnêna sahitasya mahâtmanaḥ ‖ 50 ‖
Pâpâlivyâkarî-vaṁša-pârâvâra-sudhânidhêḥ ।
Tarigoṇḍapurî-râjyê jaya-sâmrâjya-šâlinaḥ ‖ 51 ‖
sat-kîrti-pûritâjâṇḍa-bhâṇḍasyâkhaṇḍa-chêtasaḥ ।
Râma-Nâyaka-bhûjânêr vijñaptim anupâlayan ‖ 52 ‖
parîtaḥ prayatais snigdhaiḥ purôhita-purôgamaiḥ ।
vividhair vibudhaiš šrôtra-pathikair adhikair girâ ‖ 53 ‖
sadâchyuta-mahârâyô mânanîyô manasvinâṁ ।
sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dhârânu-pûrvakaṁ dattavân mudâ ‖ 54 ‖
sarasa-sad-Achyuta-Râya-kshitipati-varyasya-kîrti-dhuryasya ।
šâsana. . . .-šarâsanam idam Dâšarathêr amita-môdamâna-matêḥ ‖ 55 ‖
mṛidu-padam iti tâmra-šâsanârthaṁ sahitam athâchyuta-Râya-šasanêna ।
abhaṇad anuguṇaṁ vachô-mahimnâ sarasatarêṇa patiḥ Svayambhûḥ ‖ 56 ‖
tadâchyuta-mahârâya-šasanâd Vîraṇâtmajaḥ ।
tvashṭâ šrî-Vîraṇâchâryô vyalikhach cha šilâ-talê ‖ 57 ‖

(usual final verses)

30

At Diguvapalli, attached to the same village, on a stone to the west of the Sômêšvara temple.

svasti šrî-Šaka-varisha 970 neya Sarbbajitu-saṁvatsaradal šrîmat-Vîra-Pâṇḍiyana taleyuṁ Sêramana Sâleyuṁ koṇḍa Kôv-Irâjakêsaripadmarâna Uḍeyâr šri-Râjâdhirâja-dêvargge yâṇḍu mûvattaneya šrîmat-daṇḍanâyakaṁ Appimayyan appa orkkettu-gaṇḍa gaṇḍa-Nârâyaṇa Chôḻana singha Râjêndra-Chôḻa-Brahma-mârâyar Mârâjavâḍi-êḻu-sâsiravan âḷutta Vallûra-bîḍinal sukha-sanghâta-vinôdadiṁ âḷuttire Muṟuganamaleya Muddarasara maga Bairayyan appa Râjêndra-Chôla-Pompala-mârâyara Koyyakoṟe-nâḍa Minḍugallal Pallavakaṭṭ endu hosa-keṟeya kaṭṭisi tûban ikkisi bhûmiyaṁ tiḻdi Sômêšvara-dêvara dêgulava aḷivaṁ sôdisi soteyan ikkisal Appimayyanappa Râjêndra-Chôḻa-Brahma-mârâyar î-yûra Sômêšvara-dêvargge Pallavagaṭṭina tûmbina modalal Chôḻana-singaṁ koḷagadal kaṇḍugaṁ gaḻdeyuṁ baḍagaṇa Pompalakaṭṭendu keṟeyaṁ kaṭṭi tûmban ikkisi â-keṟeyal ai-goḷagaṁ gaḻdeyuṁ nandâ-divigege î-yûra gâṇam onduṁ bhaṭârige pattu-koḷagaṁ gaḻdeyuvaṁ Sômêšvara-dêvargge arasar damma-dattiyâge biṭṭar î-dammavan aḻidavar kavileyuṁ Bâṇarâsiyuvan aḻida pâpakke pôpar

31

On a stone under a tamarind tree to the north of the same temple.

svasti śrî î-yûrin oḍeya Râjêndra-Chôḷa-Pompala-mârâyar saggaye daḍivar-âḷa Chelva-gaṇḍa.. taleyaṁ kaḍiyisi satta ivaṅge koḍage kaṇḍuga salvudû

32

At Chinnappareḍḍipalli béchirak (same hobli), on a stone near Dêvirappa's tope.

svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushambalu 1468 veyinni nâuûṭ-aru-vai-yenimid ayina Parâbhava-saṁvatsara-Vayiśâka-ba 3 Budavârâni śrîmatu nâyakâchârya Kâḍârini Nâmbaya-Nâyinivâru Jayarâjapu ... karaṇa-Gôvin-dayaku yichina (rest illegible)

34

At Nekkundi (Chintâmaṇi hobli), on the basement of the Sômêśvara temple.

svasti Śaka-nṛipa-Kâḷâtîta-saṁvatsara-śataṅgaḷ eṇṭu-nûṟa eḷpatta aydaneya Râkshasa-saṁvatsaraṁ pravarttise uttarâyaṇada saṅkrântiyandu gâmuṇḍa Sô-mi-dêva bhôgigaḷgu nichcha-nivêdyakkaṁ soḍarggaṁ Irugasamudradoḷ ay-gaṇḍu-gaṁ kaḷani dêva-bhôgaḷuṁ dêvargg ellaṁ mûṟaṇṭeyuṁ soḍaruṁ eraḍu-poḻtuṁ saṅka... geyda kâsiyan uṭṭu tri-puṇḍaman iṭṭu pannirandu gidduge goṭṭu stitigaḷoḷ pûjegaṭṭuvoṁ eraḍu-parvvadoḷaṁ paṭṭaṁ gaṭṭidêve yandu paṇamaṁ keṟege hâraṁ goṭṭar arasara teṟeyaṁ biṭṭu parihâraṁ goṭṭudu îvarggaṁ puyyal-sâḷuman ikkavu keṟe viṭṭigeyda î-mêreyaṁ sale geyyadevag ondu paṇaṁ daṇḍam diṟuvar î-mêreyaṁ daṇḍavaṁ Bâraṇâsiyan aḻidaṁ parivesaṁ biṭṭaṁ dêvaroḷg â-biṭṭiyaṁ geydaṁ maṅgaḷaṁ

36

At the same village, on a vîrakal at Dimbala-gaḍḍe.

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-śabda Pallavânvaya śrî-pṛitivî-vallabha Pallava-kula-tilaka śrîmat-Noḷambâdhirâja pṛitivî-râjyaṁ geye Kundayyaṁ Nekkundi-nâḍâḷe Koṅgeṟeya....gavuṇḍana maga Kovareya......goḷe palaran iṟidu svarggâlaya pokkan avaṅge arasa....umbhaḷi koṭṭandu aygoḷa kaḷa-ni..(usual final phrases)

37

At Hiraṇyapalli (same hobli), on Régaḍe-baṇḍe to the west.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Nâlêrkkaṇḍan Vîra-Ragava......tti koṇḍa Periyaṇṇapaḷḷi nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyum Bimêśuram-uḍaiyâṟkku viṭṭêm

38

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

unnadam padam unyatyai bhûtyai bhûyâ..mam padam .pâksha jaṭâdi..stava šrî..bhâvanê sva-dattâm para-dattâm vâ yô harêta vasundharâ šashṭi-varusha-sahasrâṇi vishṭâyân-jâyatê krimi || svasti šrî Kaliyuga-varusham nâlâ...ttu-munnûṟṟu-toṇṇûṟu idil........na Šakâbdam âyiratt-irunûṟṟ-orupa.toṉṟu idan mêṟ-chellâninṟa Virôdi-varushattu Kanni-nâyaṟṟu apara-pakshattu Saptamiyum Budan-kiḻamaiyum peṟṟa Rô..ṇi nâ. svasti šrîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍalîšvara..bhujabaḷa-vîra-Nârâyaṇa Aiy..n-aṅkakkâran Koygaikkuru-nâṭṭu-maṇḍalikan Nâlêrkkaṇḍan Irâgava-dêvanena Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu-kKaivârattu uḍaiyâr Bhîmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanârkku...kku naṉṟ-âga Nâlêr-kkaṇḍan šandiy-âga pûjai-ševvadâga iṟaiy-iliy-âga udaka-pûrvam-âga udakam-paṇṇi kuḍutta ûrâvadu nân Tanda-nâṭṭil Ambaḍakkiyil...ṅgaṅ-pperumâḷan Tiruchchiṟṟambala-ñâla-nâyan Brahmarayaruḍan yuddham-paṇṇi jaya..tilê Vik..varusham Nala...ttai-kkoṇḍu âṇḍu varudi Muruṅševalai-paṟṟum vanapu ....tara vîra-Râmanâ..dêvanê....šeyvâr Nâya...ṟṟum Ambaḍakki-paṟṟum kuḍuttu irâyasamun-da..nda..nâm ippaḍi nâm âṇḍu varuguṟa ûrgaḷil Peri-yaṇṇapaḷḷi nañjey puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyum mênôkkina maṟamuṅ-gînôkkina kiṇaṟum idukku aḍaitta periy-êriyil munbu šelluṅ-gaḷani padinaiṅ-gaṇḍaga-mum chandrâditta-varai šella udakam-paṇṇi kuḍuttên ippaḍikku šâsanamum naṭṭu kuḍuttên ittai mâṟṟinavan Gaṁgai-kkaraiyilê pañcha-mahâ-pâdakaṅga-ḷum paṇṇi tan tâykku tânê..maṇâlâgakkaḍavan šrî-Mâhêšvarar rakshai

39

At Uluvâḍi (same hobli), on the eastern wall of the Gôpinâtha temple.

(1st stone) šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbda-Šaka-varusha *1351 neya Sarvajitu-saṁvatsarada Kârtika-šu 1 lu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara pûrva-paschima-uttara-dakshiṇa-chatus-samudrâdhišvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa Dêva-Râya-mahârâyaru prithivi-râjyaṁ mâḍuttiralu Muḷuvâya-châvaḍeya Manneya šrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâchâryara Magoḍeya Siṅgaya-Nâyakara makkaḷu Vôbayya-Nâyakaru Hûḷeyahâḷa Gôpînâtha-dêvara amritapaḍige namma nâyakatanakke saluva (2nd stone) Goṇḍanahaḷḷiya kâluvaḷi-Vôbasamudravanû â-stânika Maud-galya-gôtrada Akaṅkaṇiyara maga Kadarinâtharige nâḍa-gauḍa Timmaṇṇa Katipaya Mârachayanavaru muntâgi â-chandrârka-stâyiyâgi dhârâ-pûrvvaka-vâgi koṭṭevâgi (usual final phrases)

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* So in the original: Sarvajitu = 1329; 1351 = Saumya.

40

On the northern wall.

Šôbhakṛitu-saṁvatsarada Mârgašira-šu 5 lu šrîmatu-Gôpînâtha-dêvarige Vôbaya-Nâyakaru mâḍida-damma-sêve dêvarige archanâ-vittiyâgi Kadarinâtage namma Kâkattiya sîmeya staḷa Nekundeya chatus-sîmeya gadde â-baḍagaṇa hola 1 kha $1\frac{3}{4}$ nandâ-dîpakke Mâḷikuṇṭeya teṅkaṇa-kôḍiya Siṅgeya-Nâyakara banada vottina hâ..nanû koṭṭeu sante-âya moṭṭe-yaṇṇe mâsati biṭṭeu namma haligana dêva-goḷagavanu salsuveu.....dêvarige û-dôṭakke Sabbume-Nâyakara tamma.....gadeya-teṅkaṇa Amara-Dâsana tôṭavanu koṭeü

42

At the same village, on the mukhasara of Raṅgê-Gauḍa's stone-maṇṭapa.

šrî-Râjagôpâla-svâmi Šâlivâhana-šakâbdâḥ 1735 agunêṭi Šrîmukha-saṁvatsara Vaišâkha-ba 6 Šukravâradalu Gubbi Subêdârru Bôre-Gavuḍaravara dharma

43

At Kurubûru (same hobli), on a stone in the inâm field of the Sômêšvara temple, south-east of tank-bund.

svasti Šaka-nṛipa-kâlâtîta-sambatsara-šataṅgaḷ *eṇṭu-nûṟa-ayvatta-mûṟaneya Raudriy-emba-sambatsaraṁ pravarttisuttire ॥ svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâšabda Pallavânvaya šrî-pṛithivî-vallabha Pallava-kula-tilaka šrîmat-Bîra-Noḷambâdhirâjar sukhânurâgadiṁ dushṭa-niggraha-višishṭa-paripâlanaṁ geydu pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geyyuttire Kâṇvâyana-gôttrâ. Komâramaṅgalam-oḍeya Nâgamayyana magaṁ Kaṇṇayyanuṁ Šaṅkarayyanuṁ Kuṟumbûra mahâjanaṁ nûṟ-eṇbarggaṁ padinaydu-gadyâṇa ponna koṭṭar nittya-stiti ondu-parivaḍi Kuṟumbûra guṭṭeyoḷ âr iḻdodaṁ chandrâdittyarkkaḷ uḷḷinaṁ salvud âr ittôr iduv idakke sâkshi nara-šâsanam nûṟ-eṇbare ivarggaḷa ubhaya-sammatade baredoṁ kabbada Nâgamayya î-dharmmaman aḻido Vâraṇâsiyan aḻidoṁ

44

At the same place.

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-šabdaṁ Pallavânvaya šrî-pṛithivî-vallabha Pallava-kula-tilaka šrîmat-Bîra-Noḷambâdhirâjar sukânurâgadiṁ dushṭa-niggraha-višishṭa-paripâḷanaṁ geydu pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geyyuttire Šaka-nṛipakâlâtîta-sambatsara-šataṅgaḷ *eṇṭu-nûṟa ayvatta-mûṟaneya Raudriy emba sambatsara pravarttise Mârggašira-mâsada šukla-pakshada tadigeyu Brihaspativâramum Rêvatî-nakshattramum âge Kômâramaṅgalam-oḍeya Nâga-

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*So in the original: Šaka 853 expired = Khara; Raudri = 883.

mayyana magaṁ Chandayyanuṁ Siriyaṇṇanum Kuṟumbûra mahâjana nûṟ-eṇbargge ponna koṭṭar nichcha-stiti ondu-parivaḍiyaṁ chandrâdityarkkaḷ uḷḷinaṁ naḍayisuvor iduv idarkke sâkshi nara-šâsanaṁ nûṟ-eṇbare ivarggaḷa ubhaya-sammata baredo Nâgamayya (back) idan aḻidom Vâraṇâsiyan aḻidôṁ ‖ šrî

45

At the same village, on the basement of the Basavêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâbdam 1218 šenṟa nâḷ šârubhuna-chchakravartti Hôsaḷa-šrî-vîra-Višvanâ-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu 3 âvadu Dummuki-varushattu Tai-mâdam patta Mukkaṇa Kâḍuveṭṭi Pallavâdittan Kuṟumbûr Kîtarašar magan Šîpati-nâyan-ena Vijayamâdîšvaram-uḍaiyâṟku ivv-ûṟ kîḻ-paḷḷi âna Kaṭṭigaipaḷḷi dêva-dânam-âga viṭṭên Sipati-nâyanena šantirâditta-varai šellakkaḍavadu idukku laṅga-nam-pêšinâṟkku-ppaṇṇinâr Gaṅgai-kkaraiyil kurâṟ-pašuvin Brahmâhattiyil viḻuvâr

46

At the same village, on a stone lying in front of the Sômêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kuṟumbûril Vijayamâdîšvaram-uḍaiyârku Mudaliyâr šrî-Nârašiṅga-Poyšaḷa-Brahmâdhirâjar aruḷichcheyalpaḍi peṟkkaḍi Ilaiyan eḻuttu i-dharma-ttaiy-iṟakkinân Gaṅgai-kkaraiyil kurâl-pašuvai konṟa pâvattil pôvar.......... ḻvâr magan Šet. .dêvarum viṭṭa dêvadânaṅ-gollai panniru-kaṇḍagam ivv-ûril kâṇiyâḷar Šiva-Brâhmaṇar Nediyâḻvârum Nambiya .rundâḻvârum ivargaḷ vašam viṭṭên peṟkaḍi I .šeṭṭi-dêva. . .ippaḍikku aṟivên Kuṟumbûr maṇḍalikan-ena perumâ Irugâḻvâ. . . . . . . .ṇiyânena

47

At the same temple, on a stone lying below the hoṅge tree to the south.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

šrî Pûrva-dêšamum Gaṅgaiyum Kaḍâramuṅ-goṇḍa Kô-pParakêšarippammar âna uḍaiyâr Râjêntra-Šôḻa-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu 11 âvadu Kuṟumbûr............ gâmuṇḍan. . .kanaril............

48

At Ânûr (same hobli), on the sluice of the tank.

svasti šri Âneûra Kṛitagûrasara magaṁ Prasurasara mâḍisida tûmbu ‖

49

At the same village, on a stone south of the Sômêšvara temple.

svasti Šaka - nripa - kâlâtîta - saṁvatsara - šataṅgaḷ eṇṭu-nûṟa - eḷpa-mûṟaneya *Virôdhiy-emba sambatsara - pravarttisuttire svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-šabda Pallavânvaya šrî-prithivî-vallabha Pallava-Râma palaroḍe gaṇḍan êka-vâkya šrîmad-Iṟiva-Noḷambâdhirâja dushṭa-nigraham višishṭa-paripâlanaṁ geydu prithivî-râjyaṁ gayuttire Râjamayyana maga Bhîmayya Bhîmêšvarakke dêva-bhôga Noḷambanu Tiruvayyanu Âneûroḷ koṭṭa dêva-bhôga kaṇḍuga gaḷdeyu padirkoḷaṁ pâḷu chandrâdityarkaḷ uḷḷinaṁ salvodâg ittor î-dharmman aḷido kavileyuṁ Vâraṇâsiyan aḷidom ida baredo......Gôṇachittara Kandayya

50

At the same village, on a stone in Vâjara Subba Râya's field, north of the village.

svasti šrî Âneûra Kandayya âytara Java Pallavoḷ-gaṇḍa Pallavâditya Iṟiva-Noḷambaṁ bhâge ay-goḷa kaḷani pannasu biṭṭo Bijaïtamaṅgalada aynum..châri besageyda ...

52

At the same village, in front of the Îšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Dêvagâmbâ-vara-prasâda šrî-Kâñchîpura - paramêšvara Mukkaṇa-Kâḍuveṭṭi mûnṟu-lôka-gaṇḍan Pallavarâditya Pallava-kula-tilaka Pallavâ-bharaṇa Pallava-Nuḷamba Amâttiyarašar Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Neṟkundi-nâṭṭu Âṇaiyûr Šôḻa..švaram-uḍaya Mahâdêvaṟku vaḍakkil tumbil kaḻani aṟu-kaṇḍaga-kkaḻaniyum iv-êriyil dêvar tiru-munbil kollai mu-kkaṇḍagamum..šrî Nârašiṅga-Poyšaḷa-pura...tiram âga...............yâgavum tiru....ttina Šiva-Brâhmaṇan Kašyapa-gôttira Marunti-baṭṭaṟku i-nnâyanâ.kum dèvadâna-mum kâṇiy-âga šandirâditya-varai viṭṭên Amâttiyarašar inda tarmmattai šeluttâdavan Gaṁkaiy-iḍai Kumariy-iḍai kurâl-pašuvai-kkonṟa pâvattilê pôvân idukku šrî-Mâhêšvarar irakshai

53

In the hoṅge tope on the way to Doḍḍapura (same hobli).

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Sakarai-âṇḍu nâlâyirattu-nânûṟṟu-eṇbattu 5 yidil šenṟâ Kaliyuga-varusham âyirattu-nânuṟṟu 85 Îšura-varushattu Aṟpaši-mâdam 20 ti šrî-vîra-Bhalâḷa-Dêvan pritnvi-râjya(ya)m-šeyum kâlam Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Kaiyivâra-nâṭṭil Âṇaiyûr-purattil.........ttar magan Vîrapammaṇan.....

*So in the original: but it should be Virôdhikṛit.

ḷi stala âdârattu šettaduku šrîmanu-mahâ-prathâna Dâti Šiṅgeya-daṇṇâyakkar tambiyâr Valappa-daṇṇâyakkar. . tôḷukkum chchayam-âgavum šrîmanu-mâprašâ. . ttan Maṭ. . te. pa. . deṇâyakkarum svasti. . . . vâra-nâṭṭu-pPeriya-nâṭṭava. . . . . . ppam Varada-Pemmi-šeṭṭi. . . m maga. . . . . . ttanum Kêttai-gâmuṇḍanum. . . . . Tirumašimârach. . . . . . . ṅka-gâmuṇḍar uḷḷiṭṭa ellôrum Maga. . . . mavakuttan magan Vîrapamaṇan kai. . tta. . . . m. . . . tayava. . ra šelakkaḍavadu yi-ttanma. . . . . n Keṅgai-kkaraiyil pašuvai koṇṟa pâvattil pôvân tan tâkku tânê miṇḍan. . . . . . . chchuva. . . . . daṇṇâyakkar eḻuttu Kaiyvâra-nâṭṭu Periyana. . . . . . . var eḻuttu

54

At Âlamgiri (same hobli), on the northern wall of the Ammanavara temple in the yard of the Veṅkaṭaramaṇasvâmi temple.

šrî-Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha-svâmiya pâdavê gati svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshaṅgaḷu 1607 neya Krôdhana-saṁvatsarada Pushya-bahuḷa 5 lu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa akhiḷâṇḍa-kôṭi-Brahmâṇḍa-nâyaka šrî-purâṇa-purushôttama šrî-Veṅkaṭêšvara-svâmiya šrîpâda-padmârâdhakarâda Bhôsala-vaṁša Šambôji-Râjara putrarâda Malukôji-Râjarâda râja-šrî-Šivâji-Râja-mahârâjara âḷavikeyalu Hosa. . lu-châvaḍige saluva yêḷu-nâḍa-voḷagaṇa-Koḷala-sîmege saluva Kaivâra-sthaḷa-virâjita chetrapati-Šivâji-mahârâjâdhirâja šrî-Malukôji-Râjarige mirâsiyâgi koṭṭa Kaivârada sthaḷake saluva-Avalambagiriya-grâmavanu Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha-svâmi. . . . sarvamânya-vâgi samarpisidevu ratha-mahôtsavake naḍava nirnayagaḷu dhvajârôhaṇa-dina vondu ga 2 Garuḍôtsava. . . yaraḍu šêveya ko 2. . . sthaḷad-ašêsha-seṭṭi šeṭipa. . . tamage saluva-mânya sarvamânyavâgi anubhavisikoṇḍu muṭuvaḷi muṭisi nimma kaiyinda mâḍuvadu dhvajârôhaṇa ârambha pushpa yâga pariyanta. . . sâlege. . . Avalambagirige saluva Koṇḍadarahaḷḷi-grâma sarvamânyavâgi anubhavisikoṇḍu Yêrakâlaveya. . . muṭisi mâḍabêku haṁsâro. . . . . . . kôṭe. . . . Nâgañjuru-Veṅkaṭâdri-modalâda eṇṭu. . . kaiyinda muṭuvaḷi muṭṭi mâḍaluḷavaru. . . . . Âlambagirige saluva. . . . . muṭidaru Mûḍikere-sthaḷada Yerappa-Nâyakaru Kaivârada. . . . ḷavaru. . . . . mutidaru vi. nadavaru mâḍalula. . . idakke âru tappidarû šrî-Veṅkaṭêšvara-svâmiya taḷige-prasâdake vishav ikkida pâpake hôharu

55

At the same village, on a wall of the Veṅkaṭaramaṇasvâmi temple.

(Nâgarî characters.)

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshaṅgaḷu 1455 neya Vijaya-saṁvatsarada Âšvîja-šuddha dvâdašiyalu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa Achyuta-Râya-mahârâyaru pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geyyutt iralu Sâṇi-Padumappa-Nâyakara kumâra Chinnappa-Nâyakaru. . . . . . Nâyakaru

Vasûlada Râmarasara maga Nañjapparasu Samêtada Timmappa-Nâyakaru... .....koṭṭa......vaḷiya Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha-dêvara sthânada sthaḷada..... naya....koṭṭa dharma-śâsanada kramav entendare........varige salluva yalleya oḷagaṇa Kôlâḷada-sîmeyaluḷḷa......rada Sâlahaḷḷi Âlavaḷḷiyalu Sumantahaḷḷi......Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha-dêvara sthânada sthaḷada keḷagâda keyanû prathama........kâlada.......nâvu nimage mâḍida.....yala..... sthaḷadoḷage varusa ondake.....salu ....

56

At the same place.

(Nâgarî characters.)

śubham astu svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varsha 1447 neya Svabhânu-saṁvatsarada Mâgha-ba........................baḷḷiyali...... .....śâsana kâ......vâda.....Kôḷâ........śâsana..grâmaṅgaḷa Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha-dêvarige ko......haḷa........puṇya-kâladalu śrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara ari-râya-vibhâḍa bhâshege tappuva-râyara gaṇḍa ....ba-Râma.....dêvara.....Koyalakkiya........koṭṭa.....chatus-sîmeya.......vanu.......grâmake saluva......hola....dakshina-paśchima-samudrâdhipati bhâshege tappuva-râyara gaṇḍa śrî.....pratâpa......... śrî-Krishṇa-Dêva-mahârâyarige..........pariyavâgi........sîmeyoḷagâda ....grâmake saluva-gadde.....kere-kuṇṭe-sahi.....śrîmad-Âdi-Nârâyaṇasya akhilâṇḍa-kôṭi-brahmâṇḍa-nâyakasya.........nimma....kereyanu...... kêḷikoṇḍalli â-kereya.......chatus-sîmeyoḷagâda-Channasamudra.....Channasamudrada kerege saluva ha...kere vondu......Tiruveṅgaḷanâthasya naivêdya...........vâgi naivêdyâdi-sêvârthaṁ śrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja śrî-Krishṇa-Râya..........bêkendu....kereyoḷage gadde-khaṇḍuga.....kaṭhe-kâluve......Hâlambagereya Tiruveṅgaḷa.....Timmapa-Nâyakaru...... samarpisi...(south side) hola-khaṇḍuga â-Channasamudrada kereya keḷage gadde-khaṇḍuga dina-ondakk-ondu harivâṇadavarige.............Doḍḍa-Chinnapa-Nâyakaru Kauśika-Viśvâmitra-gôtrada Âpastamba-sûtrada Yajuś-śâkheya Śivaguru-svâmigaḷi....mahaḷḷi-grâmadalu hu...rige.....vâgi namma Doḍḍa-Chinnapa-Nâyakarigû Timmapa-Nâyakarigû dharmav âgabêkendu...kage saluvadu..khaṁ hattu....khaṇḍuga ondu........dikkinalli.........khaṁ hattu-khaṇḍuga-hola khaṇḍuga-gadde oḷagaṇa nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa-akshîṇi-âgâmi-siddha-sâdhyagaḷ emba-ashṭa-bhôga-têjas-svâmya.....Timmappa-Nâyakara kumâra Chinnapa-Nâyakaru Kauśika-Viśvâmitra-gôtrada Âpastamba-sûtrada Yajuś-śâkheya.......bhaṭṭara maga...nâlu...mandi gavu....baradu-koṭṭa........grâmadiṁ mûḍalâgi....gaḷige.....nîvu anubhavisikoṇḍu śrî-dêvara......pûje mâḍikoṇḍu.....koṭṭa Âlambagiriya Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha-dêvara vartanada muntâdavarig agaṇya-puṇya-dharma-śâsana (usual final verses)

57

On the west wall of the same.

(Nâgarî characters.)

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshaṅgaḷu........ 1449.....neya-Sarvajitu-saṁvatsarada Âshâḍa-šuddha-pâḍyadalu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara.......Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâyaru..... châvaḍige saluva-Yêḷu-nâḍ-oḷagaṇa Kôḷâla-sîmey-oḷagaṇa.......makkaḷuṁ......nâtha .....vara bhaṇḍâra.....kêḷalâgi.......variya.....sarvamânyada agrahâradalu....Dâsapaya.....gereya....paḍige.....noḍeya....šrîma.....voḍadu ....llavâgi strî......koṇḍukoṇḍu.....Kârttika-mâsada dîpârâdhauege...... svâmi-bhaṇḍârake Baṅgahaḷḷi.....ge amṛitapaḍi....naivêdyake.....Râma.. ....sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvakavâgi Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha-dêvara bhaṇḍârakke â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi koṭhevâgi.....nimma.......amṛitapaḍi naivêdyake....naḍeyalu.....voḍambaṭṭu koṭṭa-bhû-dâna-dharma-šâsana ....ninna...............raha Siṅgayyana baraha Timmayyana baraha ......maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî (usual final verses)

58

At the same place.

(Nâgari characters.)

.......namaḥ svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1473 nê Virôdhikṛitu-saṁvatsarada Chaitra-šu 12.............gada Chika-Mariya-Nâyakara kumâra Avubhaḷa-Nâyakaru Hâlambagiriya Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha-dêvarige koṭṭa......janakke......yarasagaḷu........Nâyaka....Hâlambagiriya Tiruveṅgaḷanâthana madhyâhnada avasarakke .. 4½ honnanu â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi Tirumala-dêvara šrî-kâryakke...... muntâda bhôgada...... ....(usual final phrases and verses)

60

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

šubham astu svasti šrî-vijayabhyuda..Šâlivâhana-Šaka-varsha sâvirada nânûra aivatana.. Nanda Nandana-saṁvatsarada prathama Bhâdrapada-Kṛishṇâshṭamiyalu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa šrî..Achyuta-Dêvarâya-mahârâyaru pṛithivi-râjyam-gaiyyuttam iralu ava .pâlanayinda.. ..rppa.............tamma........ru Gautama-gôtrada............na-šâstri............ri-bhaṭṭara maga archaka Timma-bhaṭṭarige koṭṭa bhû-dâna-dhamma-šâsana-kramav-ent-endare..nama svâmi Achyuta-Dêvarâyara kâ ....rôga ...sarvâ...........Gôkula-Ashṭami-puṇya-kâladalu Âlambagiriya Tiruvêṅga.........dêvara sanadhiyali......racha......ge saluva

....r-oḷagaṇa....ralada šîmayoḷu gam.. ...rasa....da Hâlambagiriya.... Timma-bhaṭṭara........Gautama-gôtrada....svasti............ya....Geri ......archaga Timmâ-bhaṭṭarige sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvakav-âgi Gô-kula-Ashṭami-puṇya-kâladalu............make saluva chatu-šîmai....ḷag-âda..nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa akshîṇi âgâmi siddha-sâdhyamgaḷ emba ashṭa-bhôga-têja-svâmya..........nâyakara kuma Timmapa-nâyakaru Gôtama-gôtrada........nada-sûtrada Yajuš-šâkha....Geri-bhaṭṭara maga archchaka Timmâ-bhaṭṭarige............kada Âlambhagiriya........Tim.. ......ra....koṭṭev-âgi nîvu nimma putra-pautra-pârampa. yyav-âgi â chan-drârka-sthâyi ....gi salaluḷḷa..........dâna-pâlanayôr madhyê dânât šrêyônupâlanam dânât svarggam avâpnôti pâlanâd-achchyutam padam sva-dattâm para-dattâm vâ yô harêta vasundharâm shashṭir varsha-sahasrâṇi vishṭâyâm jâyatê krimiḥ êkaiva bhaginî lôkê sarvêshâm êva bhû-bhujâm na bhôjyâ na kara-grâhya vipra-dattâ vasundharâ ahô Râghava-râjêndra sapta-kalpânujîvyaham na šṛiṇômi na pašyâmi svayam dattâpahâriṇam........... .....sakalâ.......ṇam

61

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

............šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Tribhu....malla......tâ...... sâḷa......ri.....rva......tamage puṇyav-âgale............gaṇa....ggu ......gaḷa grâma............Âlambagiriya Tiruvêṅga...nâtha-dêva...... ppa......gi Âlambagiri Tiru........nâtha-dêvarige â-chandrârka-sthâ....gi saluva.....koṭṭa bhû-dâna-dhammam

62*a*

At Hosahaḷḷi (same hobli), in the Arjuna temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varusha 1440 neya Pramâthi-saṁvatsarada...10 lu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-vîra-Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâyaru....râjyaṁ geyiuttire â-Kṛishṇa-Râya.........Hosûru-sîmêvaḷagaṇa.....ḷaya-grâmavanu........Bôchaṇa-Nâyakaru šrî-vîra.....Dêva......vâsa..jaṅgama....paya.....pâlisida dharma-šâsana (usual final phrases)

63

At bêchirâk Koṅgatimmanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a rock south of the Veṅkaṭappana-kuṇṭe.

šrî-Râma ॥ Veṅkaṭêšvarauni pâdamê gati Šârvari-saṁvatsara-Cheyitra-šu 5 lu šrîmatu-râjamânya-râja-šrî Sâkunôji-Râja šrî-Manôji-paṇḍita.... naṅg âtan

âšayiñchinavaru. . . pâramparya-putra-pautralu. . yitalû. staḷa-Saṅgaṇṇa naḍa-pagalavâram ani. . viñchina-dharma-šâsanaṁ

64

At the same village, on Koṭhâri-baṇḍe to the north-west.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Dushṭarâditya Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdirâjan râjyañ-jeyâniṉṟa šel. . . . . . . .Muruṅgaimalai-nâya(nâya)nâr šrî-Mallikkâṟchunam-uḍaiya-nâyanâṟkku dêva-dânam Mallikkâṟchuna-šeṭṭi ponn-aṟa iṭṭu-kkoṇḍu viṭṭân it-dhamma. . . . . . .van Vâ. . . . .gô. . . . . .pâpa. . . . .

65

At bêchirâk Vaḍigênahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Paṭel's inâm land.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshaṅgaḷu 1496 neya Bhâva-saṁvatsarada Mâgha-ba 30 lu Kâvêrî-hoḷê-sannidhiyalu šrîmad-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara pûrva-pašchima-dakshiṇôttara-chatus-samudrâdhîšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-vîra-Šrî-Raṅga-Râya-mahârâyaru pṛithvî-sâmbrâjyam gaivuttiralu chaturtha-gôtrada Suguṭûra Dêvapa-Gauḍara pautrarâda Tamappa-Gauḍara putrarâda Tamma-Gauḍarayyanavaru. . . . . . . .trarâda. . . . . .taḷavâra. . . . . . . ḷagaṇa. . . . . . . .haḷige saluva. . . . .

68

At the same village, on the sluice of the Bachchavarahaḷḷi Nâgalakere tank.

šrîmatu-Kâlayukadda-saṁvatsarada-Vaišâka-šu 15 Maṅgaḷavâra Hariyappa-Oḍeyaru râjya âḷuva-kâladali Kâkattiya Bembarasara (back) Yara-Nâyaṇṇanu Râyasamudrake tûbanu yikkisidaru Kâkattiya Agati Bhairôjana maga Nâḍôjanu mara-kabuna-kelasake vittikâṟaru yivaru tûba mâḍidaru yivarige 5 goḷa gadde mânya saluhudu

70

At Doḍḍa Nañjûr (same hobli).

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

. . . . .va. . . . . .madu mala. . . . . .na. . . .urimaiyil mana. . . . . .kâl šenṟu tišaitoṟum. . . . . . . .veṅ-Gali nîṅga. . . . . . .ṟa taḷaippa-kKaliṅgam iriya-kKaḍalmalai. . . . . .gattu valaṅgoḷa ûḷi naḍâtti. . . . . .mâ. . . .m oru-kuḍai nilaṟṟa vîra-simhâsanattu Mukkôkkiḷânaḍigaḷôḍûm vîṟṟirunt-aruḷiya Kô-pParakêšari-panmar âna tiribhuvana-šakkiravattigaḷ šrî-Vikkirama-Šôḻa-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu panniraṇḍâvadu Nigari-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu. . . . . .kuṇi-nâṭṭu nâṭṭu-kkâmuṇḍar Ponnambalakkûttan âna Gaṅgaikoṇḍa-Šôḻa-Brahma-mârâyan magan Yirugan âna Gaṅgai. . . . .

75

At the same village, in the bed of the tank.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Sârvari-varushattu Purattâdi-mâdam 6 ntiyadi šrîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍalêšura harirâya-vibhâḍa bhâshaikku-ttappuva râyara gaṇḍa šrî-vira-Bukkaṇṇa-uḍaiyar prithuvi-râjyam-paṇṇâninṟa kâlattu svasti šrîmanu-mahâ-sâmantâdipati Šîpati-nâyakkar kumârar Šoṇṇeya-nâyakkarum svasti šrîmatu Ambaḍakki-nâṭṭu nâṭṭu-nâyagañ-jeyivâr Pâpa-chchîyar Šokki-sîyar Kêtti-šîyar M....yaṇan Kaṇṇuvan uḷḷiṭṭa nâṭṭavarum Ku..turai Vaiyi...šîyar magan Šânâṅḍaikku šâsanam-paṇṇi-kkuḍutta pa..šâvadu Ambaḍakkikku..ḍakku.... nâṇḍaipaḷḷikku-tteṟ Puṅgaṅguṭṭaikkum âḍaitta nâṟ-pâṟk-ellaiyum Šânâṇḍaikku kuḍaṅgai-âga sarva-mâniyam-âga-kkuḍuttôm ivv-êri chandrâdetar-varai šella-kkaḍavadu nâṭṭavar oppam Šeṭṭêšuram-uḍaiyâr nâyakkar oppam Allâḷanâdan nâṭṭu-kkaṇakku Nîlappar eḻuttu

76

At the same tank, near the old outlet.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Sârvari-saṁvatsara(ra)ttu Paraṭṭâši-mâdam 6 ntiyadi šrîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍalê-šura harirâya-vibhâḍa bhâshaikku tappuva râyara gaṇḍa šrî-vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-uḍaiyavar pirutivi-râjiyam-paṇṇâninṟa kâlattu svasti šrîmanu-mahâ-šâmantâdi-pati Šîpati-nâkkar kumârar Šoṇṇaiyâ-nâyakkarum Aṁḍakki-nâṭṭu nâyagañ-jeyvâr Pâppi-šîyar Šokki-šîyar Kêtti..................

77

At Jagatanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Râmachandraya's wet land.

svasti šrî Paṇḍamayya Âḷaṭṭalli uḷḷandu sa.muraja Semba-Dêvânvavâyara maganuṁ Mirâri toṟu koḷu sattan baredan Kâḷâchâṟin

78

At the same village, in Îšvara's field to the north-east.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Vikkirama-Šôḷa-Dêva....yâṇḍu mûnṟâvadu âṇa..........rukkum vâ-.........vîrakaṇ..........kko..........tu..........ku.......... nâ..........yu........vân â..yân Nâṭṭu-Muttaraiyan vêṭṭai-pôy panṟiyu.. ..padukku kal-niṟuttinân Nâṭṭu-Muttaraiya

81

At Katariguppe (same hobli), on a stone lying under a bûrja tree near the Âñjanêya temple.

svasti šrî Kali-yuga-gatâbda 4514 Šâlivâhana-šakâbda 1335 neya Vijaya-saṁvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-ba 8 Rôhiṇî-nakshatra kûḍida Budhavâra puṇya-kâladalu šrîman-mahâ-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-Harihara-Râyara kumâra Dêva-Râya-mahârâyaru prithivî-râjyaṁ geyuttiralu šrîman-mahâ-mûvaru-râyara-gaṇḍa Balavaṅkada Aṅkiya-Nâyakara kumâra Timaya-Nâyakaru Vaḍigi-haḷiya Râma-dêvarige aṅga-raṅga-bhôgakke (back) namage saluva Ambattakki-nâḍinoḷagaṇa Kattarikuppeya chatus-sîmege uḷḷantâ gadde beddalu-aṇe-achchukaṭṭu-nidhi-nikshêpa-jala-pâshâṇa-akshîṇi-âgâmi-siddha-sâdhya-ashṭa-bhôga-têjas-sâmya-sahitavâgi hiraṇyôdaka-dhârâ-pûrvvakavâgi Kattariku-ppeyanu tri-vâchâ koṭṭeü (usual final verses and phrases) maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî šrî šrî

82

At Bhagatarahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone north-west of the Veṅkaṭêšvara temple.

šubham' astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu 1497 neya Yuva-saṁvatsarada Mâgha-ba 10 lu ‖ šrîman-mahâ-râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa Sadâšiva-Râya-mahârâyaru ratna-siṁhâsanârûḍharâgi prithvî-râjyaṁ geyivuttaṁ yiralu Âtrê-gôtrada Âpastamba-sûtrada Yajuš-šâkheya Voḍigêhaḷḷiya sênabhôva Hiriyaṇṇarasara makkaḷu Kemparasayyage vaya.... Lakkoḍeyara kâryake kartarâda Haridêvayarige koṭṭa.... (rest illegible)

83

At Upârapêṭe (same hobli).

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî tên âruñ-jeṅ-Gamala-mâdu puṇarun-dôḷan kân ârum Vindai-magan kâšalan âm pû-nâḍum vaṇḍ-aṟiyâ-tTâmaraiyôn tan marabil vand-uditta gaṇḍan Kavuṇḍalliya-gôttirattôn eṇ-dišaiyum šâli-vayal-pugundu šaṇba-pûñ-jôlaitoṟum pâlimaṇi šindippân toṅgiyâla.........tu-chcheyyârku....puḷakki-chcheṅ-gamala-ppoygai-puguṅ-Gaiyvâra-nâḍan miguṅ-gârmê poyyâda Gaṅgai-yilun-dûya pirân gaṇḍar-vallavan âm aṅgai-mugil-amudan tan pudalva.... ṅgaḷukku mâdar maṟaiyôn Manu-neṟi i-mmânilattin tâdâdayar vaḷarkkun-daṇṇa.........ñji......râkkirama........na...ruḍi......ku....tâmarai-ppû......ḷa Duṭṭarâdittan durkkula-nakulan Šeṭṭi-dêvan.........n mâd-âru-maṭṭ-ulavu-nâgañ-jumandiḍa ñâlam-elân-dânigaḷu.......kan Piramâdi-râyan migav-ôgaiyôḍu mâdaviyê mullai varukkai magaḷa šandanamê chûta-vanamê

tâ punnai pôd-alarum šôlai vayaltoṟuñ-jurumb-inaṅgaḷ paṇ-pâḍa vêlaiyadu pôlum Vidirachcheṭṭil âl-ilai-mêṟ-paḷḷi-koṇḍa Mâlum Padumattônuṅ-gâṇâ Veḷḷimalai-nâdan miga virumba voḷḷu-tirukkaṟṟaḷiyu muga-maṇḍapamu-mu... ....ru-ppeṟa-chcheyd-ûḷi pala vâḷa-pperukkuñ-Jaka-varusham âyiratt-oṟunûṟṟ-onṟu miga nallavaḍu Vikâri pugalum Iḍaba-nâyaṟṟu-ppiṟ-pakkam pon..... ...tiḍam âna titigai tiru....ḷa......mûrttam pannuga......ṅgai pâša-ttiru magaḷum unnu-kamalav-enav-ugappa-ppan-maṟaiyôr pâdattiṟ.....ti...ve.. ....ḷum vîṟṟiruppa mâdavargaḷ Šettîchcharam-enṟu ši........ṭṭu-ttišaikkum eḻil-viḷakk-ây-chchiṭṭar toḷa maṇṇum valañ-jurappa mâ-maṟaigaḷ tân-daḻaippa viṇṇu-malai-poḻiya veṅ-Gali pôy eṇṇiya šîr-ârâruṅ-Gauši....n Râjarâja-bhaṭṭan vallaippûman šîr-âr-Šiva....ṟaiyôn tanakku nîr âra-ppâṇiyilê vârttu-pPašu-patiyai-ppûšittuṅ-gâṇiyaduvuṅ-goḍuttu kal-veṭṭi nîṇilattu-kkongâḷuñ-jôlai šûḻa Šôḻan..pôr âna Koṅgar-Kôḍimaṅgalam-uḍai....ntâṅgu-kaḷa Tillai-ppirân Ari-vâḍattâyâṇḍâraṟku kôyil mallai nedi mâdâ...pattiyaṅ-goḍutu šollariya Parâ-Šivan Pammanukku-ppalliyaṅgaḷ vâšikka-ppêrâ-pperuṅ-gâṇi tâna-kuḍuttu šîr-âr-tiruv-âbaraṇam pon aiṅ-gaḷa....ṟ paṭṭam poru-mâl-Viḍaiyôṟku.........rum vêṟṟuppaḍâda parikala-parichchinnam nûṟṟu-ppala veṇkalam-aḷittu-ttôṟṟiya naṟ-chanti mûnṟinukku nal-viḷakk-ôr-pattâkki-kkaṟ-chekk-iraṇḍil yâṇṇai tâṅ-goḍuttu-kkoṅgi....ṅgôla-ppoḻil puḍai šûḻ Kottanûruṅ-giṟaiyun-dâlava....tu-chchâla nal Šokkašamuttirattiṟ-chômapâdiyuṅ-goḍuttu....kkum Vidarašeṭṭil Âmudakaṭṭu Mâdakaṭṭum nîkkiya pin kollaiy-iru-kaṇḍagamun-dânaṅ-goḍuttu ellaiyalâ-ttanmam-iyaṟṟiyapin pallaivaiyôr šoll-âr-pugaṭ-tanma.... laiyidu šôrâ pêygaḷ mêl-eḻuduṅ-gaṇaka.....šollârta mu-tTamiḻôr tâm pugaḻu-mûnṟu-nâṭṭu-maṇḍalikan Attan-aṟi......kkôr-âkaram-âm nittan-daruvâr koḍai-ttaḍa-kkai-ttûyin Duṭṭar-gaṇḍan tiruvâymoḻind-arula-kkêṭṭu irumâ....ñ-joṟ-pulavôr tâm pu.....dalûr manmaṟaiyôn vittaga-naṟpûntu Tuḷây-mârbanukku-chchittan-daḷarâdavan pi.....šem-bon-aruḷ Namberumâḷ aḷavili Aṟiñanaṟan eḻuttu pinnum piḻaiyâda vâymai-pPiramâdarâyan šeṭṭi maḻaiyâr-mugil-aṅgai mâdâni paḻaiya maṟaiyâluṅ-gâṇavoṇṇâ-ppâdan Aran tirumêni kôyil kuṟaiyâd-ilakkaṇaṅgalâṟ-chamaitta ariñan aruḷ-kûrnta-neñjinôn....kima....ttanamâ pon perugu-pugaṭ-Chaṅkara....ṭṭi-ppeyar Irâyâšâriy-enṟu peyar šiṭṭar palar šeppa-chchiṟappittu maṭṭ-ulavu šîr-âr-poḻiṟ.......nṟa kiṟaikku-tteṟkiṟkil-êri Šiṭṭaṅgiṟaiyuṅ-goḍuttân i-ddhammaṅgaḷ chantrâditya-va...........

84

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî pridhivi-vallabha mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara parama-bhaṭṭaraka .....malarâja-râja malapo....gaṇḍa bhê........êkâṅga-vira asahâya-šûra Šanivâra-sidhi Giridurgga-malla jaladaṅka-Râma vairiva-kaṇḍîra Makarâja-

nirmûla......bhujabala šrî-vîra-Râmanâtha-Dêvar...... muppattârâvadu Vikritti-varušattu Mârga Mârgali-mâsa.....tiyadiyil Prabha..nâyana.... ....yanâr Šettîšvaram-udaya-nâyanârkku Ambadakki-pparru Ambadakkil migai nañjai puñjai nâr-pâl-ellaiyum mê..........k-adaitta eppêrpattanavum i-nnâyanârku tiruch....... tanam...... na-kkuduttên šitagaragandan Mallaya-nâyakkan Âvaniya-nâttu mandalikan magan ittai mârrinavan Gengai-kkaraiyil kurâl-pašuvai konrân pâvattê pôvân puttirai pudu-kkânikkai i-nnâyanârk-adaitta dêvadânattill-onru kondavan tan tâykku tânê mindan

85

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Ku..rai Vaiyiri-šîyan magan Šânândai Îshva-dêvarai pratishtepannuvittân panninavan Irâšâšâri pêran Perumâppillai

86

At Kaivâra (Kaivâra hobli),

on a rock south of the Durgamma temple on the Chikka-betta.

svasti šrî Šakâbda 1325 neya Kaliyuga-saṁvatsarada 4504 neya...Svabhânu-saṁvatsarada Vayišâkha-ba 10 lû šrîman-mahâ-mandalêšvara ari-râya-vibhâda bhâshege-tappuva-râyara-ganda râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa Harihara-mahârâyaru prithivî-râjyaṁ geüttam yiralu avara maneya nâyakkaru ..sira maneya-pradhâni Varadappagalige âyur-ârôgya-aišvarya-abhivriddhiy âgabêkendu Êkachakranagaravâda Kayivârada nadiya Durgâ-dêviyanu sumuhûrtadalli pratishteyanu mâdi â-pratishteya amritapadige Kayivârada hiriya-kereya kelage gadde grâma khaṁ ½ hola khaṁ ½ yidanu â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi nadiyalu (usual final phrases and verse) maṅgala mahâ šrî šrî šrî

87

At the same village,

on a stone to the right of the main entrance to the Bhimêšvara temple.

šrî šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgalu 1459 ya Vilambi-saṁvatsarada Jêshta-bahula 1 šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara ari-râya-vibhâda uttara-dakshina-pûrva-pašchima-chatus-samudrâdhîša šrî-vîra-pratâpa Achyuta-Râya-mahârâyaru dharma-siṁhâsanadalu prithvî-râjyaṁ gaiuttaṁ yiralu Chivanâ-bhattara makkalu Râmâ-bhattarige Dammathâsêni Jâmarasara makkalu Bhâskara-dêvaru dharmma-pârupatyadalu... šrîmat-Šakârsara maga...Êkachakrapurakke pratinâmavâda Kayivâradalu Bhîmasêna-pratishtita-Dvâpara-yuga-pûjita-šrî-Bhîmêšvara-dêvarige saluva grâmagalalû

râja-dharma-kâṇike-kandâyakke eraḍu-honnu..birâḍa muntâda honnu 5 Bhîmêśvara-dêvara nitya-naivêdya-aṅga-raṅga-vaibhava-mâsôtsaha-muntâda utsahagaḷige yôgyavâgi Bhîmêśvara-dêvara sannidhiyalû biṭṭu koṭṭeu endu hâkida dharma-śilâ-śâsana (usual final phrases) hîge endu hâkida dharma-śâsanakke maṅgaḷa mahâ śrî-Bhîmêśvara-liṅganige Achyutappa-sadâ-śêvege maṅgaḷa mahâ śri śrî śrî Vîramarasara adhikâra-pârupatyadalu hâkisida dharma-śâsanakke maṅgaḷa mahâ śrî śrî

88

At the same temple, on the wall.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti Śakâbdam âyiratt-irunûṟṟu-orupatt-âṟu idanmêṟ-chellâninṟa Jaya-saṁvaṟsarattu Kaṟkaṭaka-nâyaṟṟu svasti śrî samasta-bhuvanâśraya śrî-prithivi-vallabha mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara Dvârâvatî-pura-varâdhîśvara Yâdava-kulâmbara-dvimaṇi sarvajña-chûḍâmaṇi malarâja-râja malaiparoḷu gaṇḍa gaṇḍa-bhêruṇḍa kadhana-prachaṇḍan-êkâṅga-vîra asahâya-śûra Śanivâra-siddhi Giridurgga-malla chaladaṁka-Râma vairîbha-kaṇṭhîrava Magadha-râjya-nirmmûḷa Pâṇḍi-kula-samuddharaṇa Chôḷarâjya-pratishṭhâchârya nissaṅga-pradâpa-chchakravartti Poyśaḷa-vîra-Râmanâta-Dêvarkku yâṇḍu nâṟpadâvadu svasti śrîmanu-mahâ-pradhâni maṇḍalika-Yamarâjan nirbhbhaya-nâdan mûva-râyar-gaṇḍan Śikkadevva-daṇṇâyakkar Aṇṇâmalai-dêvarena Nigarili-Śôḷa-maṇḍalattu-kKaivâra-nâṭṭu-kKaivvârattil(m)uḍaiyâr Bhîmiśvaram-uḍaiya-nâya-nâṟku dêva tirumênikku nanṟ-âga Śittirai-mâdattilê dêvar tiru-nakshatran-dîrttham-âga-ttirunâḷuṅ-gaṟpittu inda tirunâḷ chandrâditta-varai śelvadâga-vum tirunâḷ aḷivuṅ-guṟaivaṟuttu nîkki ninṟadu Mudaliyârkku-ttiruppaṇiyâga-vum âga nâṭṭil Kaiyvâra-ppaṅgil.........Śîyanpaḷḷiyum idukku nîṅgi nañjai puñjaiyum nâṟ-pâṟ-ellaiyum Mudukiṟaiyil nîṅgina kaḷa....mênôkkina mara-mum kîṇôkkina kiṇaṟum nîrum nîrôḍu-kâlu-manṟum....ṟunilai......maṟ-ṟum eppêṟpaṭṭa urimaigaḷum (y)irâyaśa-nimandi kêḷvi-nimanti vâśal-aḷivum mîn-âyamum adikârigaḷ varivum taṟiy-iṟai taṭṭâr-ppâṭṭam Âśuva-kkaḍamai ûrppaḷachcham Kâttigai-ppaḍi nâṭṭâr-varivu uḷ-mâṟâṭṭam maṟṟum ivv-ûrkku varum eppêṟpaṭṭa varivugaḷum ellâm sarva-mâniyam-âga udakam-paṇṇi-chchandrâditta-varai-chchelvadâga Nâyanpaḷḷiyilê tiru-chchûla-sthâpanamum paṇṇuvittu pañchâṅgattilê kallum veṭṭuvittu dêvar tirumênikkum tiru-ttôḷu-kkum nanṟ-âga-ttirunâmattu-kkâṇi âga viṭṭên Aṇṇâmalai-dêvanena i-ttanma-ttukku ilaṅganam-paṇṇinâr uṇḍâgil Gaṁgai-kkaraiyil kurâṟ-paśuvai-kkonṟân pâpattaiyum koṇḍu śuvâmi-tturôhiyum irâja-tturôhiyum guru-durôhiyum âga-kkaḍavan tanmam jayikka ippaḍikku Aṇṇâmalai-dêvan eḻuttu

89

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kâḷayukti-saṁsarattu nâlâyarattu-nânûṟu-nâṟpatteṭṭu idanmêl šellâninṟa Tâ.......svasti šrîman-maâ-maṇḍalêšuran Ariara-râyan kumâran Pakkarâyan vâḷukkun-dôlukkum jayam âga Aṭṭavaṭṭaittudattil Varandarum-perumâḷum Šendan...........m svasti šrî Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu Kaivâra-nâṭṭu Kaivârattu uḍaiyâr Bhîmîšvaram-uḍaiyârku ..šellum Šilandadan-paḷḷiyum....... šellum Nâyan...... uḷḷa Paṟaiyar-makkam............ šellum...........uḷḷadu Târaṇa-varushattu Mâ.......lattattini......... ...ttêvarai šarva-mânyavam âga šellakaḍavad-âga viṭṭôm inda-ttanmattai mâṟṟinava Gaṁgai-kkaraiyiṟ-kurâl-pašuvai kon...........

90

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu 1267 idan mêṟ-chellâninṟa Kaliyuga-varusham 44.7 idan mêṟ-chellâninṟa Pâṟtiva-varushattu-pPaṅguni-mâda..taṟṟi svasti šrî Aṇṇan-aṅkakkâra-tTuṭṭarâditta Râša-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdirâyar âna..vâšinâyan kumâran Šûtti-nâyanum..yanâyakkan magan Šoṇṇiya-nâyakkanum Kaivârattil nâya...Bhîmašvaram-uḍaiyâṟku mun-nâḷ dêva-dânam âga-chchellâninṟa Šalandayanpaḷḷiyil mêṟ-pon kâṇikkai kaṇḍâyam deṇḍa-muṇḍigai taṟiy-iṟai taṭṭâr-ppâṭṭam Âšuva-kkaḍamai eppêṟpaṭṭa pala varivum šantrâditti-varai šellakkaḍavad-âga sarva-mâniyam-âga viṭṭôm yidukku vighnam-paṇṇinavan Gaṁgai-karaiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai-kkonṟa dôsham-paṇṇinavan Bramavatilê pôvargaḷ

91

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

.........labha mahârâjâdhirâja pura-varâdhîšvara Yâdava-kulâmbara-dvimaṇi sarvajña-chûḍâmaṇî Malarâja-râja malaiparuḷu gaṇḍa gaṇḍa-prachaṇḍa gaṇḍa-bhêruṇḍan-êkâṅga-vîra asahâya-šûra Šanivâra-siddhi Giridurgga-malla chala-daṁka-Râma vairîbha-kaṇṭhîrava Ma..ra-râjya-nirmûla Pâṇḍya-kula-samuddharaṇa Chôḷarâjya-pratishṭhâchâ.........ku yâṇḍu mu......vadu Târaṇa-varushattu uttarâyanattil ivar pradhânigaḷil Kaḍaichcheṭṭiyena Kaivârattil nâyanâr Bhîmêšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanârukku i-nnâṭṭil Vaiyirakkûr nâṟ-pâl-ellai ......nil tiruchchûla-sthâpanamum tiru-munbil kal-ve............

92

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Šakâbdam 1206 idanmêṟ-chellâninṟa Târuṇa-varushattu uttarâyaṇattil svasti šrî Mâman-aṅkakkâṟa Dushṭarâditya Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâjan âna Gaṅga-pperumâḷena Kaiyvâra............m-âga viṭṭu-ttiruchchûla-sthâpanamum paṇṇuvittên Gaṅga-pperumâḷena inda dhanmamu Muga..ga parâyanadu idukku laṅghanam-paṇṇinavan Geṅgai-karaiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai-kkonṟân Brahmahatyâ-dôshattilê ....

93

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

.........llakkaḍavad-âga kallum veṭṭi û..lê .... tiruchchûla-stâpanamum paṇṇuvittu viṭṭên idukku laṅghanam-paṇṇinâr uṇḍâgil Gaṁgai-karaiyil kurâl-pašuvai konṟa dôshattil viḷakka............

94

At the same temple, on the north basement.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Kaliyuga-saṁvatsaram 4475 idanuḷ nîṅgiya Šakâbdam 1296 idanmêl šellâninṟa Ânanda-saṁvatsarattu Paṅguni-mâdam 23 ndi šrîman-mahâmaṇḍalêšvaran arirâya-vibhâḍan bhâshaikku-ttappuva râyara gaṇḍan šatu-samudrâdhipati šrî-vîra-Kampaṇṇa-uḍaiyar kumâran Jommaṇṇa-uḍaiyar prithvi-râjyam-paṇṇâniṟka šrîman-mahâ-pradhâni Dêvaṇṇa-uḍaiyar taṅgaḷ tôppanâr Îšvara-dêvaṟku puṇyam-âga tâmum Kaivâra-nâṭṭârum Kaivârattu Bhîmîšum-uḍaiya-nâyanâṟku tirunâḷuṅ-gaṟpittu i-ttirunâḷ aḷivukku-kKaivâra-nâṭṭu-chChikka..kallukku aḍaitta nañjey puñjey nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyum mêl nôkkina maramum kîḷ nôkkina kiṇaṟum pon-vaḷi puravâdai Kampaṇṇa-uḍaiyar-kâṇikkai Jommaṇṇa-uḍaiyar-kâṇikkai šârigai magamai makka-tiṟai Kâttigai-ppaḍi uḷḷâyam......nâḍa......nai âḍu-tiṟai taṇa....gai deṇḍam uṇḍigai a.....yam......kâṇipaṭṭu naṟ-yeṇṇai nall-erudu naṟ-pašu nall-erumai....naṇi......nda.....dagu irumbu Šakkili-tiṟai veṟṟile.....mmai maṟṟumm-ivv-ûr.......pa......kâṇikkaiyum sarva-mâniyam-âga.........lê.........tu dhârâ-pûrvam-âga chandrâ............

95

At the same village, on a stone lying to the north-east of the Amaranârâyaṇa-svâmi temple.

svasti šrî Šaka-varushambulu 1283 agunêṭi Plava-saṁvatsara-Phâlguṇa-šu 11 Guruvârâna šrîmanu-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara ari-râya-vibâḷa bâsege-tappuva-râya-ra-gaṇḍa pûrva-pašchima-samudrâdhipati šrî-vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-voḍeyara kumâ-ruṇḍu Kamppaṇṇa-Voḍeyaru pṛithivî-râjyamu sêyuchuṇḍagânu vâri nagari Balumanne-Râjulu svasti šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Tumbaḷada-gôva bava-Saṅkara âne-maṇḍalikara-gaṇḍa. .ṟa bâla-râvutarâ. . jaṅguḷa. . . ra gaṇḍa Sala-raṇa-dêva Nilakka-Râju-kumâruṇḍu Râchaya-(back) Dêva mahârâjula ânati šrimanu-mahâ-Kayivâra-nâḍa samasta-gavuṇḍu-prajalunnu svasti samasta-nija-nâmâṅka-mâlikâ-prašasti-sahitaṁ ubhaya-nânâ-dêši-samasta-pekkandrunnu padunenimidi-samayâlavârunnu Kayivârâna santa gaṭṭiñchi î-santaku paṭṭaṇa-sâmi-Mârappa-Seṭṭi-tammuṇḍu Periya-Nâyana paṭṭaṇasâmiṅgâ nilipi âtaniki Kayivâraṁ pedda-chaṟuvu-venaka paṁ. . ma. . vari maḍinni Taḷagavâra dêva. . enta paḍuva. . pannumu chênunnu sarava-mânyaṅgâ niḷpiri î-mânyaṁ tappaka â-chandrârkaṅgâ naḍapaṅgalavâraṁ î-mêraku tappinavâru Amara-Nârâyaṇa-perumâḷaku tappinâru maṅgaḷa maha šrî

95*a*

On a stone near the same temple.

šubham astu svasti šrî Šakâbda 1336. . . . .Kali-varsha 44. . . . .Jaya-nâma-saṁvatsarada. . . kṛishṇa. . . . . . . šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa-mahâ-Harihara-Râya. . . . . Yerapagaḷa . . . . mâḍuva . . . . oḍeyara . . . . kaḷu . . . . . . Nâgaṇṇa . . . . Êkachakrapuriyâda Kayivârada Amara-Nârâyaṇa-dêvarige . . . . madda-nâḍa. . . . . . .šâsana . . . . .yênuḷḷa . . . â-chandrârka-sthâyiyâgi. . . . . šrî-dêvaru-gaḷa. . . . .

96

At the same temple, on the basement.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakara-yâṇḍu âyaratt-orunûṟṟ-eṇbattâṟu šenṟa. .nmêṟ-chellâniṉṟa Raktâkshi-sammatsarattu-tTai-mmâsam irubattu-nâlu ti nâḷ addha-udayam âna anṟu Šelvâṇḍai-dêvar ugandaruḷuvitta Amara-Nârâyaṇa-pperumâḷukku Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâjan âna Gaṅga-pperumâḷena Toṇḍikaṟaiyiṟ-pâdiyum Vikkiyâṇḍi yi. . . . padinaiṅ-gaṇḍaga-kkaḷaniyum appulattilê panniru-kaṇḍagattu pattu-kkuḷaga-kkollaiyum. chandrâditya-varai šelvadâga viṭṭên inda dharmattai mâṟṟina Gaṁgai-kkarayiṟ-kurâ-šuvai konṟa narakattilê puguvâr i-dhammattai-ppôṟṟinâr puṇya-kammâv-âm

97

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâbdam 1178 idanmêṟ-chellâninṟa Kâḷayukti-varushattu Âni-mudal svasti šrî Dushṭarâditya Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâyargaḷ âna Gaṅga-pperumâḷ-dêvaru......dêvarum Amarêšvara-dêvarum-âha Kaiyvârattil Amara-Nârâyaṇa-pperumâḷukku-ttiruviḍaiyâṭṭam âha i-nnâṭṭil Tânatûril dêva-dâna-nîkki nîkki ninṟa nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellayuñ-jandrâditya-varai šella udakam-paṇṇi viṭṭôm

98

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâbdam 1206 idanmêṟ-chellâninṟa Târaṇa-varushattu Mâši-mudal Mâman-aṅkakkâṟa Dushṭarâditya Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâyar âna Gaṅga-pperumâḷena Kaiyvârattil Amara-Nârâyaṇa-pperumâḷukku-tTânatûr nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyum mun-nâḷilê tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam-âha viṭṭamaikku sâdhanaṅ-gaṇḍapaḍiyinâlê ivv-ûril nammôpâdiyil uḷḷûr nâyanâr dêva-dâna-nîkki ninṟa nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellaiyuñ-jaṁdrâditya-varai šella udakam-paṇṇi viṭṭên

99

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakâbdam 1208 idan mêṟ-chellâninṟa Vyaya-varushattu Aipaši-vishuvil svasti šrî Aiyyan-aṅkakkâṟa Dushṭarâditya Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâjar âna Vâsudêvarena Amara-Nârâyaṇa-pperumâḷukku-tTânatûril nammôpâdiyil uḷḷûr nâyanâr dêva-dâna-nîkki nîkki ninṟa nañjai puñjai nâṟ-pâl-ellai-varai šella udakam-paṇṇi-ttiruviḍaiyâṭṭam-âha viṭṭôm šubham astu i-ddhammam muḷukka.......ttu ittai mâṟṟinavan Geṅgai-kkaraiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai vadhittavanuḍaiya Brahma-hatyâ-dôshattilê viḻuvân Hariḥ

100

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî..Šakâbdam 1207 svasti šrî samasta-bhuvanâšraya pṛithivi-vallabha mahârâjâdhirâja šrîma-Dvârâpuri..purâ-varâdhîšvara Yâdava-kulâmbara-dyumaṇi sarvajña-chûḍâmaṇi malairâja-râja malaiparu..... ṇḍa gaṇḍa-prachaṇḍa gaṇḍa-bhêruṇḍa anêkâṅga-vîra asahâya-šûra Šanivâra-siddhi Giridurgga-malla chhaladaṁga-Râma vairibha-kaṇḍîrava Ma............Pâtthiva...... tu-chChittirai-vishuvil ivar pradhânigaḷil .... pperumâḷena Kaivârattil

Amara-Nârâyaṇa-pperumâḷukku-ttiruviḍaiyâṭṭam âha i-nnâṭṭil Tâ......lê viṭṭamaikku šâdhanaṅ-gaṇḍapaḍiyinâlê Koṇḍaṅguḷi-ppaṅgil nammôpâdiyil nañjai puñjai............

101

At the same village, on the basement of the Nakulêšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu Kaivârattu Aṇṇan-aṅkakâṟa-tTuṭṭarâditta Brahmâdhirâyar âna Šelva-Gaṅga-dêvar tiruv-irâjyatil Kumarândai Tiruvâḷarena e..rteḻuvichcha..ḷḷaiyâṟaṟku ponn-aṟay-iṭṭu maṇṇ-aṟa koṇḍa nilam kaṇḍagam periy-êri-kîḻ mudal-maḍai i-ttammattai mâṟṟinân taṅga......kkum.. la......tiruviḍaiyâṭ....kiḻakkil..........gai-karaiyil kurâṟ-pašuvai konṟân i-kkâṇi Puṟṟ-iḍaṅ-goṇḍâṟku kuḍuttên Tiruvâḷarena

102

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šakarai-yâṇḍu 1208 idan mêṟ-chellâninṟa Vyaya-varushattu Aippašivishuvilê svasti šrî Aiyan-aṅkakkâṟa Dushṭarâditya Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâjar âna Vâsudêvarena Kaiyvârattil Subrahmaṇya(ya)-dêvar va......mbû ....m âna Taṇṇâpaḷḷiyilê...rupa..ṇi mudalukku nîṅgina nañjai puñjai nâṟpâl-ellaiyuṅ-guṭṭaigaḷuñ-jandrâditya-varai šella udakam-paṇṇi viṭṭôm šubham astu

103

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Toṇḍai-maṇḍalattu-tTiruppâšûr Vaiyišiya-vâṇiga-nagarattâril Kumarandai Tiruvâḷanena nân eḻundaruḷuvitta Piḷḷaiyâṟkku Tai-pûšattu Vaiyisiya-vâṇiga-..garatâril........podikku mu-kkuḻakkum..ḍaiyilê mûṭṭai arišiyum...... ......

107

At the same place.

šri-Prabhumêru-Pôtevana maga Elôya-magam Avakhatana viltaḍ Araḷimuḷḷuḷ svargay ôdan

109

At the same place.

svasti šrî Koḷattûra toṟugoḷe Savega Mududa toṟuva ikkisi sattan idak amaṅge koṭṭodu ay-goḷa-kaḷani

110

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

........Râjêntra-Šôḻa-gâmuṇḍan........ yân Mârašiṅgâṇḍaik........mâ taṇḍa................kânukku tiru..........

111

At Perumâchanahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Kaṭṭukoḍagi field.

Ha | Khân-Sâhêbaru Payiṅgaḷa-saṁ | Vaišâkha-b 2 Perumâchanahaḷḷi-kere kaṭisidakke Krishṇapage koṭa kaṭṭu-koḍige-hola kha ½ gadde kha 1 anubhavisi-koṇḍu barôdu

113

At the same village, in Shêkdâr's field.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

...............llaiyum iṟaiy-ili dêva-dânam pa..virutti nîkki e............ šatu-šîrmaiyum Kaivâraṭṭu Šavuṇḍan Šuravan-malaikku kuḍaṅgaiy-âga kuḍuttôm ivaṟku šandiṟâditta-va...šellakaḍavadu

114

At Koṅganahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Kambada hola.

svasti vijayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varusha....saluva-Kali-yuga-saṁvatsara 4495 neya Âṅgîrasa-saṁvatsarada Pushya-ba 7 Âdivâra-Šravaṇa-nakshatra Vyatîpâtayôga...karaṇa intu î-pañchâṅga-sahitavâda aruṇôdaya-puṇya-kâladallu šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Indu-râya-Suratrâṇa bhâshige-tappuva-râyara-gaṇḍa râjâdhirâja paramêšvara pûrva-dakshiṇa-pašchimôttara-samudrâdhipati šrî-vîra-Bukkaṇa-bhûpâla-sûnu šrî-vîra-Harihara-Râyaru sthira-siṁhâsanadiṁ prithvî-râjyaṁ geyivuttiralu â-râyana sênâpati Khantikâṟa-Râyara gaṇḍa Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyarige ishṭa-kâryârtha-siddhiy âgabêkendu Dêpaṇṇa-Voḍeyara kumâra Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyarû sarvva-sampat-samriddhiy âgabêkendu â-Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyara pradhâna Šrîvatsa-gôtrada (rest illegible)

115

At Muttakadahaḷḷi (same hobli),
on a stone on the boundary line of Kempe-Gauḍa's field.

svasti śrî Śrîpurushan Ambalakar âḷda .... aḻippon pañcha-mahâ-pâtakan appo

116

On a virakal in the same Gauḍa's field.

svasti śrî Mahêndrâdhirâja Gaṅgara mêge parim pariye Attannavar Toḻûgalla Morappûra prapû . toḻûvva ikkisi sattan

117

At Byâladahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a rock near kolami tamarind tree.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Aiyyan-aṅkakkâṟa-tTuṭṭarâditta Irâja-Nârâyaṇa-pPirâmâdirâyan Gaṅga-pperumâḷena e..gaḷ nâyanâr Śakala-Śiva-paṇḍitaṟku Mâdirakkal Poyśaḷa-śrî-vîra-Irâmanâ-Dêvarkku yâṇḍu muppattu-aiñjâvadu Virôdi-varushattu Vaigâśi-mâdam-mudal sarva-mâniyam-âga kuḍuttên idu..ṟṟum......ttu koḷḷa-kaḍavad-âga śilâ-tâpanam-paṇṇi-kkuḍutên śandirâdita-varai śellakkaḍavadu

118

At Kallahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Guṭṭahaḷḷi Muniyappa's field.

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-śabda Pallavânvaya śrî-pṛithvî-vallabha Pallava-kula-tilak aika-vâkyaṁ Kâñchî-pura-varêśvara śrîman-Noḻambâdhirâja Chôrayyaṁ râjyâḷe..vandâḷi Baḷalchôra-Noḻamba-Śeṭṭi Nanniya-bhûpa Koḷatûra kalnâḍu po..an avara magaṁ Jêbayyan Keyamaṅgaladûraḻivinoḷ kâdi sattaṁ andina Śaka-kâla 933 neya Sâdhâraṇa-saṁvatsaraṁ pravarttisuttire Mummaḍi-Choḷage yâṇḍu ippattêḷa.. tamm aṇṇana kalla Nelligeṟeyali kala Nirggunda-seṭṭi niṟisidan

119

In the same field.

svasti śrî Viṇṇugô..sar âḷe Koḷattûram Peramenḍa magam Modayarssa Nemalada tore goḷuḷ iṟidu svarggâla...

120

In the same field.

(The top of the stone is broken.)

...takkeya Chakiladûr aḻivinoḷe kâdi satta.......Havaḷisiṅgaṁ tama ayyaṅge kallan ikkisi....

121

In the same field.

svasti šrî Sêvomajala toṟugoḷoḷe vidda ..voḷeya Rêvaṁ Koṟagova.........

122

In the same field.

svasti šri Naḷuḷgunda Châtamman toṟugoḷa irvva Vêḍarâ kondu toṟuv ikkisi sura-lôkaṁ pukka

123

In the same field.

svasti Šaka-varisha 933 nê Sâdhâraṇa-saṁvatsara-Chaitra-mâsa Padumpaya salipadu..ganeyyanna........yya..bbayila kudareysi aḷmi satta âtaṅga akka Hagalayakkaḷ..koḷpara kaypavâdu koṭṭan (usual imprecatory phrases)

124

In the same field.

svasti šrî Noḷambâdhirâjar pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geye Bâṇaranada ... sêneyaṁ Tilaman iṟiye Dugichêrakkan aḷmi sattan âtaṅge eḷpadiruṁ koṭṭudu....kaḷani mû-gôḷa pâḷuṁ ida.. pañcha-mahâ-pâtakan akku

126

In the same field.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

............dir-vêlai-ttol..........m šeruvil šinavi........Parašurâman mêl....v-araṇ......bayaṅgoḍu paḷi miga Muša......gan aḷapparum pugaḷoḍu......mum nava-nedi-kkula-ppe............

126 *a*

In the same field.

svasti šrîmach-Chôḷa-nâ...Tennare â-vûr Kkuvaḷâ...ḷattûrâ..ḷattûr..vara.. ....Kañchiyâ..le...riyoḷk iḷdu bâḷva...Veḷattûr....ḷa..Kayvâra-nâḍâ sêne ba.....dore Ambala.........Bayiramaṅgalavan padinay-dûmbu-kaḷaniyu... tûmbu-pâḷu pattu pesu.....(usual final phrases) baredon Kambi-Ûran

126 *b*

In the same field.

svasti šrîman-Viṇṇu-Gôvarasar..Duggamârar sêne maga...nâlvadinvar kasapra...pontoṟe biṭṭadu (usual final phrases) Kambi-Ûran varedan

128

At the same village, on a stone in the Basavêšvara temple.

šrî-Basavêšvara-dêvara sâmpradâyakarâdanta Vîrappanu kaṭista-dêvasthâna Akshaya-saṁvatsara-Mâgha-sudda 10 Šukravâra....

133

At Guṭṭahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone behind the old châvaḍi.

šrî Sarvadhâri-saṁvatsarada Chayitra-šu 15 lu Guṭṭahaḷḷiya keṟe Adina-gauḍa mâḍisidanu

134

At the same village, on a rock east of the Karagada nir-bhávi.

svasti šrî samasta-lôkaika-nâtha Êkachakrapura-nivâsa Pâṇḍava-pûjita-liṅga Bhîmêšvara-dêvara stânika Nâḍâṇḍa-jîyaru .....tânikaru Huntagekoṇṭada .... namma Bhîmêšvara-dêvarige salu .kanakaṁ .... gaṇa ...... yanuka (rest illegible)

138

At the bêchirâkh village Eramaṇṭepalli (same hobli), on a stone near the eastern outlet of Doḍḍa Allikuṇṭe tank.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Râjêntra-Šôḻa-Dêvar piriti-râjyatil. .napa. .kulattil Munivarâditta-nâya .... Malaimundai-araišar magan Šelva-araišar Šelvašamuttira-kaṭṭuvittu tûmb-iḍuvittâr Malai-Šelva-araišar ivv-êriy-achchukaṭṭu ivv-êri.... ḍâdu viṭṭâ .... pôgamu šâsanamu aḻichchân kapilai .. Varaṇavâšiyu Pirâmaṇaraiyu aḻichcha Brahmatti-paḍuvân taṅgaḷ-aṁku-ttânê ma..........

143

At Muddalahaḷḷi village (same hobli), on a stone to the east of Bûraga tree below kottakuṇṭe in Podalapaḷḷi-gadde.

... Šaka-varisha-saṁvatsara-šataṅgaḷ eṇṭu-nûṟa . .lpatt-eṇṭaneya .. prava ... ttire svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-šabda Pallavânvaya šrî-prithivî-vallabha Pallava-kula-tilak êka-vâkya šrî-Noḷambâdhirâja Nolapayya prithivî-râjyaṁ geyyuttire Râchâla-Pompala-Chalvana ttamma Muddayyanuṁ Eṟeyamman esuvar-âdittaṁ tuṟuvan ikkisi sattoṅge Dilîpayya.... koḍaṅge. .ṇḍugaṁ

147

At Guḷḷakuṇṭe (same hobli), on a stone lying in a bush north of the village.

Hêviḷambi-saṁvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-šudha-pâḍyadalu šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍaḷêšvara Annadâta-Bâḍiyaru prithivî-râjyavanu mâḍi âḷuve-kâladalli Hoda-nâḍin

oḷagâda Guḷḷahaḷḷiya Muttarasana maga Dêvaṇṇana maga Mariappanu mâḍisida dîpamâle-kamba .... Dêvaṇṇana Mariappana maga Dâvaṇṇa Mariyappanu yibbaru makkaḷu

150

At Seṭṭipaḷḷi (same hobli), on a rock to the west of the sluice, in the bed of the tank.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1536 aguneṭi Ânanda-saṁvatsaraṁ Âshâḍa-šu 15 lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyaṇṇavârul ayina Gañjagûḷi Pâpi-Nâyani Chinnaya-Nâyanigâru yî ....Basa-seṭi Vôpayana..Pôli-seṭiki yichina kaṭu-koḍagi-dasavandaṁ dharma-šâsanaṁ.......

151

At the same village, on the rock called Tôṭôni-baṇḍe, west of the village.

šrîmatê Râmânujâya namaḥ svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šalivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1...Pramôdûta-saṁvatsara-Vaišâkha-šuddha-dvâdašilo šrîmatu-Sûri-China-Tammappa ... šrî-Sadâšiva-Dêva-mahârâyalu manniṁ..namâ...sthalaṁlôni Gavvipaliki pratinâmamayina Kṛishṇâpura...bôga-têja-svâmânu šrî-Bhaṭaru Yambiru...â-chandrârka nilinigânu dânâdhi-kraya-vikrayamugâ..... putra-pautra-pâramparyamugânu anubhaviñchigalavâru..tri-vâchakamugânu...dhâram bôsi ichina bhû-dâna-dharma-šâsanamu. (usual final phrases)

152

At the same village, on a rock south-east of the village.

svasti šrî Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1432 agu ... Pramôdûta-saṁvatsara-Mâgha-ba 14 Šivarâtri-puṇya-kâlamandu šrimatu-Saṅkêpalli-Veṅgaḷivâruni kumâru..Tipa-Nâyanigâru Vîraya-daṇâyaka-Voḍeyalaku dharma.....Vîraṇṇ-Oḍeyalaku sarvvamânyamugânu yichchina...(usual final phrases)

153

At Gavipalli (same hobli), on a rock north of the Muktêšvara temple.

svasti samasta-prašasti šrîmat-Gaṅgegoṇḍa Râjêndra-Chôḷa-Dêvar pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geyyuttire Kolada munivar-âditya kâyvarâditya Chelvarasara maga Male ..... sarggatar âge avara magaṁ Chelvarasaṁ mâḍisida î-maṭhakke mechchi..Maṅgataṇḍaḷi-keṟeyol bittubiḷa mûgoḷa-gaḷdeyuṁ mû-goḷa pâḷum biṭṭar (usual final phrases)

155

At Taḍagôḍlu (same hobli), on a stone in Mêkala-gadde.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyu...Šâlivâhana-šaka-varsha 1538 Naḷa-saṁvatsarada Âšvîja-ba 7 šrîmatu-Suguṭûra Mummaḍi-Tammaya-gauni-ayavâri Avagauni-Chinnâ-gayuku Gaṅgi-Nâyaḍu yichina rakta-goḍugu-mânyaṁ chênu

156

At the same village, on the Dôṇikâlave-gadde.

Sarvadhâri-saṁvatsara Chaitra-šu 15 lu šrî-Raṅga-Râu-ayyavâri kâryakarta-laina Basavayyavâru Tâtapa-gauḍa...goḍagu-mânyamu...

157

At the same village, on a rock near the Jârake-baṇḍe.

šrîmatu-Dundubhi-saṁvatsarada Mârgašira-šu 1 lu Dêva-Râya-mahârâyara kâladali Muḷavâgila Mâdaṇṇâykara kâla Harihara-Râja-mahâ-arasugaḷu Maṅgaḷabhûri-sthaḷa Basava...râgi â-asagara.....chatu-šîme.....baṇḍe....
(usual final phrases)

160

At Poṭṭapalli (same hobli), in Vîralaguḍi field.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Pû-mâdu puṇara Puvi-mâdu vaḷara Nâ-mâdu viḷaṅga Jaya-mâdu nilava-ttan tiru-ppadu-malar mannavar šûḍa Kaliṅgam iriya Kaḍalmalai... gaittu valaṅgoḷa mûvarai âḻi-naḍâtti šeṅgôl šenṟu tišaitoṟu naḍappa veṅ-Gali nîṅgi meyy-aṟa taḷaippa vîra-šiṅgašanatu Pûkkôkiḻânnaḍigaḷḷôḍum vîṟṟ-irunt-aruḷiya Kôv-Irâjakêšarivanmar âna chakravattigaḷ šrî-Vikkirama-Šôḻa-Dêvarkku yâṇḍu añjâvadu šrî-Kâñchî-pura-paramêšvara Kâḍuveṭṭi Pulikuṟukki-kâṇiyâḷan Muttiy-araišan magan Šômaraišan.magan gan Vašavaraišan Vaša-varaišan magan Šômaraišan Šômaraišan magan..šaraišan tan kâṇi Muruga.. ....

161

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî sakala-bhuvanâšraya šrî-pritivi-vallabha mahârâjâdhirâja para-mêšvara parama-bhaṭṭâraka Ravi-kula-tilaka Pôḷa-kula-šêkhara Pâṇḍya-kulân-taka Âhavamalla-kula-kâla Âhavamallanai ai-mmaḍi ben..ṇḍa râja-šêkhara râjâšriya râja-râjêndra Vîra-Chôḷa Karikâla-Chôḷa šrî-Vîrarâjêndra-Dêvaṟku yâṇḍu âṟâvadu Iraṭṭapâḍikoṇḍa-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu Mêlai-Mârâyapâḍi-kKoyyar-kuṟai-nâṭṭu-pPulikkuṟukkiyiṟ-kâṇiyâḷan Muttiy-araišan magan Šômaraišan šâva

ivan maṇavâṭṭi-pPiḷḷaiponnakkan uḍanê tîyil pâñjâḷ ivar gatikku-ttanmam-âga Mahadêvaṟku Arakkiṟaiyilê viṭṭa nîr-nilam kuḻi aimbadum kâṭṭ-ârambaṅ-guḻi ayiramum viṭṭên Sômaraišan magan Mâšaiyanena idu aḻippân Gaṅgaiy-iḍai-kKumariy-iḍai-ppaṭṭâr šeyda pâvaṅ-goḷvâr

162

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvarku yâṇḍu nâṟpattaiñjâvadu Iraṭṭapâḍi-koṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Mêlai-Mârâyapâḍi-kKoyyakkuṟai-nâṭṭu-pPulikkuṟichchi-kkâṇiyâḷan Kâmamuttaraišannena Munivarâdittan puli-kutti-ppaṭṭân ivan magan Dêvamutta............ṇṇan......varkku......ṇaṅgallu......yadu ......ttôm Puttêri..........yum naṟ-puli..................

163

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî sakala..vanâšraya šrî..................

165

At Nekkundi (same hobli), on a stone in Huṇase-tôpu.

..Šaka-nṛipa-kâlâtîta-saṁvatsara-šataṅgaḷ eṇṭa-nûṟ-ayvatt-ombattaneya varisha-dandu Sed..yoḷ Aṟamuvara-Dêvanu....mâḍi sa....maḻi...daye...Mâtanta-ma-maṇḍaladoḷe Kaḍaran âḷe....ḍi..nikkalva...........koṇḍu vâyvattapara ....kottôra ....varamaḻi (rest illegible)

166

At the same village on a stone to the north of the Nâgêšvara temple.

svasti šrî Nirupama-Chôḻa-mahârâjarâ mane-magatin Mârettigaḷa magan Eraḷa avan vîḍaṁ.tti râraṅgegadu okuḷa...garu.....viḷasa...pu..kâla-kammâṟa ....vaḷida........(rest illegible)

168

At Digavapalli (Iragampalli hobli), on a stone.

svasti šrî Bêlûrarâ maga Mâbha.....goṭṭiya teko....ânt iri.....pôdandu.. .....Bêlûrâ eme..ḷ maḍidu sattan....

SRINIVASPUR TALUQ.

1

At Srinivâsapur (Šrinivâsapur hobli), on a stone lying south of Îchalakuṇṭe.

(Front) šubham astu Šukla-saṁvatsara .... ṇa šu 1 Âdivâradalu .... tu Mârappa-Nâyakara maga Tipaṇa-Nâyakaru Bâpanam-Timmeya-Nâyakana maga Dêveya-Nâyakage koṭa-kaṭṭu-koḍageya šâsanada kramav entendare namma nâyakatanakke sallu nimma Pâpanahaḷḷige mûḍaṇa Koranelliya Kôvandaṁ-haḷadalli keṟêli. .kaṭi â-keṟê-keḷage gaddeyanu.... ge (back) ...... gaddege holakke ... dasavandavanu sa ..... vâgi .... endu koṭa . . .saḷihâ mikka gaddeyanû vokkaligeru ...ramanege....geyalu kôran ikki sukhadalli anubhavisuviri Tippaṇṇa-Nâyakara baraha šrî Mahâdêvarû

3

At the same village, on a stone attached to the wall of the Râmasvâmi temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu Puda-nâṭṭil Kuḷandûril Šiva. ṅga....... .....chchiram-uḍaiya . .dêvaṟku. . .naṅ-gaṇḍaga-kaḷani mudal-maḍaiyil viṭṭên Kuḷandûru-nâḍ-âna............

5

At Aralukôṭe, belonging to Guluganapoḍe, east of the same village.

svasti sakala-jagat-trayâbhivandita-surâsurâdhîša-Paramêšvara-pratihârikṛita-Mahâvali-kulôdbhava šrî-Mahâvali-Bâṇarasar pṛithivi-râjya geye Manasûr Araḷi-Kaype-maganan Prabhu-Kaype tuḷige-vasantan gaṇḍa-paḍichandan Viyaḷa-Vijyâdhara tannan âḷva Prabhumêru besase Dâmarigaran aṭṭi iṟidu kudurege pâgilla âge kudureyind iḻidu naḍad iṟid oṭṭi keydu biḻdan avage bâḷ-gaḷchu koṭṭodu Kuḷanellûra savva-parihâra (usual final verse)

6

At the same place, on another stone.

svasti

tasya šrî-Vikramâditya-Jayamêrôr mmahîbhṛitaḥ |

Bâṇa-Vijyâdhara-khyâta-nâmadhêyasya râjabhiḥ ||

šrî-Mahâvalî-Bâṇarasar pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geye aṇi-chelvan Aṇuma-parâkraman vîra-mahâ-Mêru Pokkiṟi-Voradoga-Râjan tannan âḷva Prabhumêru besase Mavindiûṟuḷ Kâḍuvaṭṭiya samasta-balamu mêg eḷtare tamma paḍe geṭṭu beṭṭan adare tan idirane naḍadu nâyakaruḷ taḷt iṟid ôḍisi biḻdan tamma paḍe

baḻikke bandu koḷgaḷa goṇḍattu avaṅge vaṁšôtpattiyâge dâya goṭṭudu Made-gûḷum Biḷâdeyu (usual imprecatory phrases) i-dhammadi Dâvaṇa-Perundavvaṅge koṭṭodu aiguḷa kaḻani parihâra

7

At the same place, on a stone-pillar broken into four pieces and lying near the Aralukôṭe-cave.

jayaty âvishkṛitaṁ Vishṇôr Vârâhaṁ kshôbhitârṇṇavaṁ ।
dakshiṇônnata-daṁshṭrâgra-višrânta-bhuvanaṁ vapuḥ ॥

svasti sakala-bhuvanôtkîrṇa-abhidhânô'nêka-pratîta-pratihârarkke uttama-šrî pṛithvî-vallabha mahârâjar Noḷambarasar pṛithivî-râjyaṁ....90 neya..rbhari-saṁvatsa...lu Noḷamba-Jaya-goṇḍa nârâ..... nâṇḍa (back) ....ta vishaya šâsana naḍe gaṇḍa isâḷya-trikûṭa pamma nele...teṅka-vâsi..pûrbbadi..hubinâ ..me naḍevaṁ..haḷḷada daḍuga.. alliṁ teṅka kuṟibar biṭṭa Bidira-kuḷa dharmma naḍihe dêgula

8

Near the same pillar.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Puda-nâṭṭu-pPuḷḷadêva-maṇḍalikar paḍai-vîṭṭil Šittîšvaram-uḍaiyarkku šrî-Kâñchi-mâ-nagarattu vâṇigan kuḍi-kiḻân Šaṅga-nâyaka-ttêvan êri-kaṭṭi payiruḍan dêvadâna šandirâditta-varai šelvad-âga viṭṭên idu vilakkuvân Geṅgai-kkaraiyiṟ-kurâṟ-pašuvai konṟa pâvattilê pôvân

12

At the same village, on a stone near the sluice of the tank.

svasti šrî Sakâbda 1..8 Kali-yuga 4487 neya mêge Akshaya-saṁvatsarada Âšvîja-šu 10 Budhavâradandu šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara ari-râya-vibhâḍa bhâshege tappuva-râyara gaṇḍa râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara pûrvva-dakshiṇa-pašchima-uttara-chatus-samudrâdhipati šrî-vîra-Hariyaṇṇa-Voḍeyara kumâra Yimmaḍi-Hari-Râyanu pṛithivî-râjya mâḍuva-kâladalu â-Ba...Voḍeyara Mâra-ya-Nâyka.................. (back) rayage nâḍa mariyâdi vâra-keṟe-koḍage hattu voravan ikki daḍimage kaṭṭu-koḍagi yeraḍara mariyâdiyalu naḍasaluḷḷava-ru bâki..nu Bemaṇṇanigu kaṇḍuga-gadde-mânya yî-mariyâdige namma Nimbuhada stâna-mânya pûrbba-mariyâdi (usual imprecatory phrases) yî-keṟeya kaṭṭidadu ayinûṟu honnû pañcha-kelasake mukhyanâgi mâḍidâtanu Tillarada-Biṅgôjiya maga Chiṇṇôjanû (rest illegible)

14

At Nambihaḷḷi (same hobli), on the ceiling of the raṅga-maṇṭapa of the Sômêśvara temple.

.......ndra-Chôḷa-Dêva-râjyattu........svasti Chôraya-Dêvana kâlagadoḷ Beḷagaṭṭûra koṇḍa Arasigaya-gâvuṇḍara ma..Eṟeya-gâvuṇḍa toṟagoḷalu peṇḍiran uḍe uchchalu kâdi sargatan âda iva Maṅgapâleya-gâvuṇḍa..ḍisida

15

At Chaladigânahaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone near the entrance to the pond.

svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-vilâsa-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varushaṅgaḷu (figures gone) nê varushadalli Śukla-saṁvatsarada Jêshṭa-ba 12lu śrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja śrî-Dêśamukhi-Ghana-Śyâma-Râyara gumâsta râja-śrî-Naraso Ambâji Kôḷâla-sîme Dêśamukhi sannâyabiya.... Veranahḷḷi Soṇamma-ûranu Chaladagâna-haḷḷi Ayge-gauḍa Kṛi...ge ..mânya hâki koṭṭa mânya-hola kha $\frac{3}{4}$ aksharadalu hadinaidu-koḷaga-hola yî-mânya anubhavisikoṇḍu kôṭi-ârayike mâḍikoṇḍu sukhadalli yirôdu

17

At Kiravâra (same hobli), on two pieces of stone near the western sluice of the tank.

[*I*] svasti śrî Gaṅge-goṇḍa-Râjêndra-Chôḷa-Dêvar pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geyyuttire palaroḍegaṇḍa âḷiviṅge gaṇḍa kâḷega-mallaṁ Nauniya-Gaṅgam gaḍi.......... .... [*II*] Gaṭṭûra Aramamma..ra magaṁ Uttama...avara magaṁ Prabhu-karasaṁ Prabhukarasara magaṁ Mâdalasa avara tammaṁ Mâcharasara magaṁ Pudiyaṇṇa (back) Gaṅgêśvarakke biṭṭa dêva-bhôgadi gaḷde mûgaṇḍu gaṁ || bittu-kaṭṭu keṟege salisuvaṅgaṁ ....(usual impecatory phrases)

18

On a rock west of the same village.

Sarvadhâri-nâma-saṁvatsara-Śrâvaṇa-ba 8 lu staḷaṁ paurôhitaṁ Subbâ-bhaṭṭuku Kari-Mâṇikya-Nâyanivâru mâku chelle-śîmelôgâ Kṛishṇâshṭamî-puṇya-kâlamandu ichina bhû-dâna-dharma-śâsanaṁ Bommarâja kha $1\frac{1}{2}$

19

At Veṅkaṭâpura, attached to the same village, on a virakal in the kân below the tank.

svasti šrî Mayindam-arasa pṛithivî-râjya geye Mara. . rapari-nâḍa mêgge vandada Kiṟu-Paraviyoḍeya per-Ggaṅgaran-âḷḷ-ibbara sanidhi Mallapariy oḍane tâgi kâḍi saggiyâdam palaroḍe-gaṇḍa kakariga-malla. . . . . Ânandûra Šrîkôṭi-âchâri mâḍidan

20

At Kallûr (same hobli), on a stone in Gôpâla's field, north-west of the village.

svasti šrîmat-Šrîpurusha-mahârâjar pṛithivî-râjyaṅ keye Mandu-vûra toṟu koḷvalli viḻdôr Perâṇkôvar avaṅge padi-tûpu kaḻani netta-padi (usual final phrases)

21

At the same village, on a stone in front of the Îšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

. . . . . . šî-Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Pudi-nâḍu Kalliyûril.ḍaiyâr Nandîšvaram-u . . . . Kaila . . . . dêvânan-tiruvi . . . . nar . . . Puḷa-dêvar âna maṇḍa. .kan Nantîšaram-uḍaiya-dêvarku kana. . . . . nâpa. . . . . nšaiy pu . . . .

22

Behind the same temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

švasti šrî Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalattu Pudi-nâṭṭu Kalliyûr Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-Gaṅgan mmagan Râjêndra-Šôḻa-Gaṅgar maga Mumuḍi-Šôḻa-Gaṅgan magan Šômašan magan Kêttarašan magan Šôma. . . . . ya Mâdêvarkku periy-êri-kîḻ dê. . danam panniru-kaṇḍagam achchanâpô iru-kaṇḍagam Šôḻakaṭṭil . . ru-kaṇḍagam . . . . ttya-gôtrattu Siva-Brâmaṇan Pama-baṭṭar Mahadêva-baṭṭar magan Nâyaka-baṭṭan Âḻvâ. . . . .

25

At Hebaṭa (same hobli), on the sluice of the tank.

svasti šrî Dilîpa-Noḷamba pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geyyuttire šrî-Koṇḍala-gâmuṇḍara magaḷ Annâriyar Kâḍema-gâmuṇḍaṅge koṭṭar Annâriyu mâḍisida tûmbu

26

At the same village, in Chandappa's grove.

svasti šrî Nandi-Vemman Perbaṭṭam aḷav. .tina puyyaluḷ Aviyapoyarum. . . puṇya-pavittan eṟidu viḻdân

27

At the same village, on a stone in Gaṭṭapaḷḷi Muniga's field.

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-šabda Pallavânvaya šrî-pṛithivî-vallava Pallava-kula-tilakam šrîmat-Noḷambâdhirâjar pṛithivî-râjya geye svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-šabda parama-bhaṭṭâ..ka mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara Âtaniya mata..pana..............uvita Šiva-šâstra-tapô-vanânurâga šrî-Pâdhivâḷa-grâma-vinirggata Bhagavatpâdaika-šaraṇa šrîmat-Brahma-Šivâchâryyau ...ṭṭa Perbbaṭṭakkam Bidirûra aggaḷam iḷivalli aṅkake kâdida Bideyitta sattan âtaṅge baṭâraru koṭṭudu Iṅguṇamêḍinoḷ okuḷaṁ kaḷani sarvva-parihâram (usual final phrases)

28

At the same village, on a stone in Muniga's field.

.....ditya Šrî..ṇṇayyaṁ pri..vî-râjya geyye.. anavadya-vidyârṇṇa..bhîkshaṇa mâna-praṇûna-kuvaḷaya-karuṇâvataṁša rajaḥ-'pâtâpašâritâšêsha-digmâninî-mukha-kaḷaṅkâ (back) pahâra....prašasta-Ši....châryyara sthâna ...hutt iḻdu Pervvaṭṭa..ke..ge bittuva...mâ..ṭṭar Agaḷa-tuṟu (usual final phrases) idan â-Kunnaya

29

At the same place.

svasti šrî Ayyapa-Dêva râjya geyye Bhâva Šiva-tapa-râjya geye Perbbaṭa tuṟugoḷa satta agga.....koṭṭa Agaḷa-tuṟukeyida â-pañcha-Mahantara geḷasarge .....idan â-Kunnayya

30

At Bayyapaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Subba's field, north of the village.

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-šuddânvaya šrî-pṛithivî-vallabha Noḷamba dayâ-rasa-chitta-Chôḷa-Permmanaḍigaḷu Mayindanu intu î-mûvaru Kiṟu-toṟe-mariyâde âḷe matta Kâḍuvaṭṭi kalageydan endu munidu Vallevarasa-Dêvaya mûḍala-gôvan Barumân aṭṭida .... âgaḷu Pâṇḍiyana mêge eḻdu Paṟeyaṟûṟ iṟido šrî-Valleyarasar.. eḻiguṭṭi arasan ... pôpalli tannâ âḷ pôpalle visase Âneyûr tâgi echchu eṟidu âneyâ e..ṭṭi kâdu satta avage koṭṭudu vîra..vâḷ-gaḻchu koṭṭodu idân aḻido pañcha-mâ....vaṇa-Perundavvan

31

At the same village, on a stone under Kumbakuṇṭe tank near the sluice.

svasti šrî Ari-Pemarasa Râmaraḍi.......Ari-Pemarasark agida misara..ḷar viḻtar a..ke kaṇḍuga-kaḻaniyuṁ sarva-parihâradu koṭṭar (usual imprecatory phrases)

35

At Brâhmaṇapalli (same hobli), on a stone in Gôpâlayya's field.

šrî-Râma svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1654 aguneṭi Paridhâvi-saṁvatsara-Mârgašira-šu 10 lu Tâḍigoḷḷa-Râmappa-Nâyani-Râmaṇṇa-Nâyanigâru Brâhmaṇapalle-Yiragayaku vrâyiñchi yichchina mânya-šâsanam nî-tammuḍu Tôṭanna Digavakôṭa va. . mâ kâra. . . . viṭṭâya ganaka nî-grâmaṁlô kâ (rest illegible)

36

At the same village, on a stone on the bank of Râjakâluve.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî šârva-bhuvana-chchakravatti šrì-Poyšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâtha-dêvaṟku iyâṇḍu muppattu-nâlâvadu Šârvadâri-varushattu Aṟpiši-mâda-mudaṟ Viṟ. . naiyil Kêši-arašarena Kuranelliyiṟ. . tâḍumiḍannai magan Šâma. . . . ku uḍaiyâr Tiruvâlîšuram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr dêvadânam Taṇḍikuṭṭaikkum tiruchchûla-kkal-pâṟaikkum vaḍakku teṟku mêṟku Aṅgâmuṇḍar kuṭṭaikku kiḻakku baṭṭa-virutti dânam-âga viṭṭên i-ttanmattai mâṟṟinavan Gaṁgai-kkaraiyir kurâ-pašuvai-kkonṟân Pirama-vadai. .l pôvan

37

At Aḍavichambukûru (same hobli), on a stone in front of the village.

šrî-Râma svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambu 1632 aguneṭi Vikṛiti-nâma-saṁvatsara-Mârgašira-ba 14 ralu Achyuta-gôtra-pavitrulayina šrîman-mahâ-nâyakâchâryulayina Tâḍigoḷḷa Râmappa-Nâyanivâri pautralaina Raghunâtha-Nâyanivâri putralaina Râmappa-Nâyanigâru Mallamâmbâsamudram-agrahâraṁ gaṇa-saṅkhyâ 25 guru-mahâjanaluku vrâyiñchi yichchina bhû-dâna-dharma-šâsana-patra-kramaṁ Pellagoṇḍa-râjyaṁ Guḍagiri-šîma Koyyaguriki bhûmini mâ-nâyaṅkânaku chelle Tâḍigolla Êrukâluva-šîmalô Bôyakânalô Aḍavi-Chambukûriki pratinâmamaina Mallamâmbâsamudram-agrahârânaku Kûtalanâyani-charuvu Kottakuṇṭa-Liṅganikuṇṭalatô kûḍâ kâḍ-ârambha-nirârambhamulu yalla chatus-sîmâ-valaya-Vâmana-mudrâ-šâsanamulu silâksharamulu vrâyiñchi mîku gaṇa-saṅkhyâ yiruvai-ayidu vṛittulu chêsi mâ talli Mallayakkagâri charama-kâlamandu (rest illegible)

38

At Yalagamânapenta (same hobli), on a stone in Râmaraḍḍi's field.

Virôdhikṛitu-nâma-saṁvatsara-Âšvîja-ba 6 lu râjašrî-Râmappa-Nâyani-Kadiripati-Nâyanivâru Machcha-Vêdanna-koḍuku Yîra-Kadirigâniki mânyaṁ yichchinadi

40

At Muttakapalli (same hobli), on a vîrakal in Raḍḍi-mânya field.

svasti šrî Bijayittayyam Mâdâ-Mattarasarâ Poḷalammanâ mêg eḷdu Mûdekallâ-kâḷegaduḷ Gâravar âḷ Avadhîrarâ magan Châtaguddiyârum Pulikuṟukiyarâ Duggamâran mâ..anivaruṁ ânt iṟidu sattar

43

At the same village, on a stone near a tamarind tree on the village frontier.

šrî-Râma Âṅgîrasa-nâma-saṁvatsara-Jêshṭha-šu 13 lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâ-châryulaina Tâḍigoḷḷa-Raghunâtha-Nâyani Râma-Nâyani...... Kâlappa Bayapareḍi-ko ..šâsana-kramam eṭlam............

48

At the same village, on a stone in Pûjâri's inâm field

(Front) šrî šubham astu.......shṭha šu 12 .. .reḍigaḷa Vôbaḷi-Nâni Kaliya-Mâṇikya-nâṅgâruḍu Yêrukâla-râjyaṁlô Nadi (back) malapalli..Vâsavanta-Râyaṁ......

49

At Guṭṭapalli (same hobli), on the basement of the Vâlêšvara temple on the Vâlêšvara hill.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

Hara Šaka-varsham âyiratt-oru-nûṟṟ-aimbattunâlu šellâninṟa Khara-saṁ-vatsarattu Âni-mâšattu svasti šrî Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu-pPuda-nâṭṭu râjapati Šakki-dêva-maṇḍalikan magan Mâkkôvaitavi..... Varaguṇa-pperumâḷ âna Puḷḷa-dêva-maṇḍalikanena.-nnâṭṭu-kKuṟanelli-malaiyil šikharâsînasthan-ây-kkôyil-koṇḍ-aruḷiya Tiruvâlîšvaram-uḍaiyâr tiru-kkôyi pañchâṅga-sahitam-âga upânâdi...payyan....chantrâditya-varai šellakkaḍavad-âga viṭṭên Orumanûṟ-periy-êri-kîḻ Kâman kuḍi onṟa..kuḷi iru-nûṟum Taṇḍikuṭṭaiyum idaṟku nâ .... utpaṭṭa-kkuḷi âyiratt-aṟu-nûṟum kollai-nilam orupattu-nâṟ-châṇ-kôlâl......Kuranelli-paṟṟilê kuḷi âyiratt-aññûṟum........likanena Kuranelli-pperi-êri-kîḻill-aṇaiyum idaṟk-aḍaitta punšey-nilamum Tiruvâlîšvaram-uḍaiyarku viṭṭên inda-ttiruppaṇi............ rumam-âga-kkôyilun-diru-maṇḍapamum tiruppaṇi-šeyvittên i-nnâyanârkkum Paḷaiya Kuranelli Ulô.. švaram-uḍaiya-nâyanârkkum Kuranelliyy-êri-kîḻ mêlai padakâl nîr pâyndu viḷai-nilatti..nda punšey-nilamum Tiruvâlîšvaram-uḍaiyâr tâmêy-uḍaiyar inda-kKuranelli-ppaṟṟil kôyil kâṇiy-uḍaiya Šiva-Brâ........ uchchâgattu šeyvittên Šaṅgi-baṭṭa......................

50

At Tinnili (same hobli), on a virakal in Veṅkaṭarâyappa's field.

.....ñcha-mahâ-šabda..Pallava-kula-tilaka šrîmat...Râja pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geye ...Bhîma...ne-nâḍu-mû-nûṟu Podal-ṇâḍ-aṟuvattuman âḷe Tâḷnellara..mandeyarâ Šrîkaṇḍiyya tuṟu-goṇḍalli puyalgâgi tuṟu aḷmi satta.......koṭṭudu ok-kaṇḍuga-kaḷani aygoḷam pâḷu (usual imprecatory phrases) Vâṇarasara mane-ma.....

52

At the same village, on a stone near the village entrance.

svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushaṅgaḷu ? 1551 neya Šukla-saṁvatsarada Šrâvaṇa-ba 14lu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêsvara .. Râma-Dêva-Râya-mahârâyaru pṛithivî-râjya geyuttam iralu (rest effaced)

54

At the same village,
on a stone near the Veṅkaṭaramaṇa temple, south of the village.

šrî-Gaṇâdhipatayê namaḥ šrî-gurubhyô namaḥ svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šaka-varushaṅgaḷu sâvirada mû-nûṟa hadineṇṭaneya Yuva-saṁvatsarada Âšvayuja-šudda 10 Guruvâradalu | šrîman-mahâ-maṇḍaḷêšvara ari-râya-vibhâḍa bhâsege tappuva-râyara gaṇḍa pûrvva-dakshiṇa-pašchima-uttara-samudrâdhipati aha šrî-vîra-Harihara-Râyanu šrî-Vijayânagariyali šrî-Virûpâksha-dêvara karuṇadali vîra-lakshumî-vilâsadalli paramânandadalli pṛithvî-râjyaṁ geyiüttiralâgi â-râyana kumâra Yimmaḍi-Bukka-Râyanu Muḷuvâyalli Sômayya-dêvara karuṇadalli paramânandadinda pṛithvî-râjyaṁ geyiüttiralâgi â-Muḷa (back) vâyi-râjyad oḷagaṇa Bilusôṇe-nâḍ-oḷagaṇa Hodaliya-grâmadalli šrî-Mâcha-gauṇḍana makkaḷu Mârappana Chinnaṇanu â-Hodaliya-grâmadalli prayatanava mâḍuva dinaṅgaḷalli tamma tande Mâcha-gauṇḍageyû tamma tâyi Maleyakkaṅgeyû puṇyav âgali yendu šrî-Vighnêšvaraṅge nilisida dîpa-mâleya kalu-kambha-pratishṭe â-chandrârkka-sthâyiyâgi yirali yî-darmmakke Kaṭṭigeya Nâgappaḷu â-Bilusôṇa-nâḍa prabhu Tinnala-Chokkappanu yî-dharmmakke sahâyigaḷu (usual imprecatory phrases) maṅgaḷa mahâ šrî šrî šrî Piṅgaṇana maga Piṅgaṇana baraha

57

At Maḍivâḷa, bêchirâk (same hobli),
on a stone near the western sluice of Dêvarakere.

svasti šrî Šrîpurusha-mahârâja pṛi...jyaṁ geye avarâ magandir Duggamâr-Eṟeyappo Kovaḷâla-nâḍu-mû-nûṟuṁ Gaṅg-aṟu-sâsi....taya-nâḍu Panne-nnâḍu

Beḷattûr-nnâḍu Vimala...yuṁ Pulvaki-nâḍu-sâsiramu Bepôḍu-sâsira Mu... nâḍ-aṟuvattnmân âḷuttire Šrîvallava Koro....ḷuttire Šrîvallava binnappaṁ geye Kerâ...tToṇḍîšvaradâ bhaṭârañge Duggamâr-E[ṟeya]ppo koṭṭodu modal-kaṭṭinuḷḷ i...ṇḍuga...... goḷuḷ okk.....î-dhammam âgi mû-gaṇḍuga.... padi-kaṇḍuga

58

At the same village, on a stone in Râmâchâr's inâm wet land.

Dêvara.........svasti samadhigata-pañcha-ma... Pallavânvaya šrî-pṛithivî-vallabha Pallava-kula-tilaka šrîmat-Bîra-Noḷamba pritivî-râjya geyye Kandaya kâduvali Baṭṭammarasa..... ma..Mendamarasara bâsapeḍe....îripan aḻare ...... polava mâḍisi..kaḻani dêva....van biṭṭa kula kaladi (rest effaced)

59

At the same village, on a stone in Taḷavâr's inâm field.

svasti šrîman......lâḷa-pura-paramêšvara Rakkasa-Gaṅga-Râchamalla pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geyye Puḷigaṁ Noḷambavâḍi-mûvattirchchâsiraman âḷut iḻdu Kâraṇaki Bitturaḷḷi-keṟege biṭṭa (usual imprecatory phrases)

60

At the same village, on a stone lying in front of the Îšvara temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

................ne.......... ....m-uḍaiyâ............ḍaya-nâyanâṟku ......Vashuvi nâḷ šrî Nâ.....Puḷḷadêva-maṇḍala......rumâluṅ-Guranelliyiṟ-Tiruvâša.....ṇayum Ulôkîš......ḍaya....jikkum Šiva-Brâhmaṇan......... Bahudhânya-sûtrattu..................yum puñ..................kuḍu ... .

61

At the same place, on the south basement.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Šaka-varusham âyirattu-nâṟpatt-onbadu Mukkôkkiḻânaḍigaḷôḍum vîṟṟirund-aruḷiya Kô-pParakêšarivarmar âna tribhuvana-chchakkiravattigaḷ šrî-Vikkirama-Šôḷa-Dêvarkku yâṇḍu pattâvadu Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalattu-pPuda-nâṭṭu nâṭṭu-kkâmuṇḍan Muduvarayan Maṟayan âna Râjêntra-Šôḷa-pPu..... .....pPuda-nâṭṭu maṇḍa...n magan ta....na Vikkirama-Šôḷa-vîra-Nuḷamban Kuranelli Ulôkîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvarkku ... pânâdistavi-pariyantam šrî-vimânam eḻund-aruḷuvittu dêvarku šrî-pa.ṭamum šârtuvittu dêva.......... viba........nelli-pperi-êri-kiḻ pe..............

62

At the same place, on the north basement.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti śrî Śakâbdam âyirattu-irunûṟṟu-orupattu-nâlu śenṟa nâḷ mudal svasti śrî sârva-bhuvana-chakravattigaḷ śrî-Poyjaḷa-Irâmanâ-Dêvarkku iyâṇḍu muppatteṭṭâvadu Nanda-saṁvatsaratu Âni-mâsam mudal svasti śrî Nigarili-Śôḻa-maṇḍalattu Puda-nâṭṭu Kura.................

63

At the same place, on the west basement.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

...............kan magan svasti śrî Nigarili-Śôḻa-maṇḍalattu-pPuda-nâṭṭu âdi-maṇḍalikan âna Śakki-dêva-maṇḍalikan magan Râjâśraman Puḷḷa-dêva-maṇḍalikan âna Varaguṇa-pperumâḷena Śakarai-yâṇ..yiratt-oru-nûṟṟu-nâṟpatteṭṭu-chchellâninṟa Pât..va-saṁvatsarattu Âni-mâsattu i-nnâṭṭu-kKuranelli malaiyil eḻundaruḷi irunda nâyanâr Tiruvâliśvaram-uḍai..................

64

At the same village, virakal below Kornallikaṭṭu-kâluve.

svasti samadhigata-pañcha-mahâ-śabdaṁ Pallavânvayaṁ śrî-prithivî-vallabha Pallava-kula-tilakaṁ śrîman-Bîra-Noḷamba prithivî-râjyaṁ geyye Sântarana mêg eḻdu hasti-ghaṭe geydu kâḷe[ga]doḷ añchiya kâdu va..Baṭṭamarasar marme ...... eṟadu sattar ânakan daḍeye baḍidu surâṅganeyoḷ neredan âtage koṭṭa kaln...nilivu Bugiyûra pâḻu

65

At Himbal (same hobli),

on a stone south of the Îśvara temple at the east end of Rôṇûr tank bund.

svasti śrîman-Śrîpurusha-mahârâjar prithi....geye Duggamâr-Eṟeäppa Kovaḷâla-nâḍ âḷe Vejja-Pe..arasar Rôṇûr âḷe ..Sagara-Mikkâṇe mane-odeörendu paṭṭaṁ gaṭṭi goṭṭudu sarvva-pariyâram ok-kaṇḍugaṁ kaḷani koṭṭar (usual imprecatory phrases)

69

At Êrukâluve (Nelavaṅki hobli),

on the basement stones lying in front of the Âñjanêya temple.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

a ....ttên i-ttanmattaiyum ivvanayum.....

b ....gaṇḍan Kâñchi-pura....

c ....ḍayâr dêvadânam âna Taṇḍi.....ku kâṇiy-âga kuḍuttê.n inda ta....

d ....ru..ttu iva....r âna viṭṭa..mêṟkum idukk-uḷppaḍa....

72

At Kûsandra (same hobli), on a stone at the Channêšvara temple.

Prajôtpa .... ra Chayitra.. šrîman-mahâ-nâ....ayina Tâḍigoḷa-Râ...yini Râmappa-Nâyinigâ ... Taṇḍuriki-Chinna-Kṛishṇappanigâr .. ichina grâma-šâsana-damma-krama Channasâmi-a...yyagâri dinamu ârabhyaṁ âchandrârka-putra pautra-pâramparya vêsini........Tiruyappa Annappa-reḍivâr ichina ......Kûsandra Reḍimagâr i (rest illegible)

73

At the same village, on a rock south of the same temple.

srî-Râma Prajôtpatti-saṁvatsara-Chaitra-šu.... šrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâchâryula-yina Nija-Râmanâtha-Nâyini Râmappa-Nâyinigâri ana-tammandi Bîru-gavuni-gâriki ichina.....šâsana-kramam eṭlayanu mî-putra-pâramparya (rest illegible)

74

At Tûpaḷḷi (same hobli), on a stone in Pâpa's field, north of the village.

Paridhâvi-saṁvatsara-Phâlguṇa-šu 5 lu šri-Tâḍigola-Râmappa-Nâyanivâru... ..Sâbi-reḍi....suruga-mânyaṁ kha ba 1 âr-ddûmu

76

At Aḍḍagallu (Aḍḍagallu hobli),
on a rock near Kolime tamarind tree, east of the village.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1689 aguneṭi....saṁ-vatsara-Bhâdrapada-šu 3 Guruvâram mahârâja-râja-šrî...... Nâyinivâru Gâjala-Chinnayya-Koṇḍayyaku vrâyiñchi yichina.....(rest illegible)

77

At the same village, on a rock in Chinna-Koṇḍaiya's wet land.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1689 aguneṭi Sarva-jitu-saṁvatsara-Bhâdrapada-šu 3 Guruvâra mahârâja-râja-šrî-Jai-Râvu Ma-llâri-Râvu (rest illegible)

80

Under the bund of the Vasantanâyina amâni-kere, on a stone at Balaparâlla-guṭṭa, near the sluice.

svasti srî jayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varshambulu ? 1669 agunneṭi Prabhava-saṁvatsara-Śrâvaṇa-ba 8 puṇya-kâlamandu Tâḍigôḷa-Tirumalappa-Nâyinigâru Tippaya-vibhu-gauḍula ayya Makaḷatave taligâru Timaya-putrala.. dhârâ bôsi yichina Timmasamudraṁ agrahâraṁ

81

At Kottûru (same hobli), on a stone lying to the south of the châvaḍi.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

śuvatti śiri Puvanêkamalla maṇḍalika Kêśava-dêvan irâśiyattil Puṇilur-kiḻân Śivanâṇḍi-śeṭṭi kaṭṭina êri ava magan Puḷiâḻvân śeyppittâr ivara vaṅguśadali yivar kê..tti....davanu Goṅgeya taḍiya kavileya konda pâppadalu pô...... ....

83

At Yenamalapâḍi (same hobli), on a stone at Mallappa's well.

śrîmaj-jayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śakâ-varshambul agunanêṭi Pârttiva-saṁvatsara-Kârtika-śu 2 Bu-lu śrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâchâryalayina Kotapâlem-Raghunâtha-Nâyini-Kadurappa-Nâyinivâru Râya-pantu Tâtaya Muṅgânipalli kârunniya-bhû-dâna-krama....ganaka ani nimityamayina netra-ko..gu-mânya Kânuga-cheravu kânu-chênanu ba 21 chênu bayi vrâyiñchi...cheruvu... maḍi...Kâmalâvâra.....arasara mânyamu naḍapagalavâr... vrâyiñchi bhû-dâna-patrikâ-śâsanaṁ...chedu-Veṅgannayaku....(usual final phrases).....

84

At the same village, on a stone under a tamarind tree at Yenumalavâra-bhâvi.

śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâlivâhana-śaka-varshambulu ? 1676...śrî-Bhâva-saṁvatsara...śrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâchâryya Kottapâḷya-Râma-Nâyini Nârasiṁha-Nâyi.....kuṅku-Dêvîrayaku yichina châvâṭa-mânyamu anubhaviñchi tari maḍi....â-chandrârkamu putra-pautra-pâramparîya (rest gone)

85

At Bhairagânapalli (same hobli), on a stone in Sânabhôg's inâm field.

......samadhi....bda......samâliṅgita-vakshastala....male Vaidumba-mahârâja pṛithivî-râjyaṁ geyye grahagoṇḍu Pulinâḍu Râsamayya Haḷayûr-

arasaraṁ daṇḍuv eḻdoḍe...Koggaḍi-Moḻigaran aṭṭi iṟidu satta..lli sattoḍe šrîmat-Pallava-mahârâjan... dûraṁ kalnâṭu mâyuni-kalâvatâra ka..saḻi...... naḻnûṟu-kola.....(usual final phrases) peḷašâgi salvudu padi.........ṟe bhûpa .....sana......daḍida mâṇikemunâ..

88

At Bajjireḍḍipalli (same hobli), on a stone in Bachimpaḻḻi-gaḍḍa.

šubham astu svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1435 aguneṭi Šrîmukha-saṁvatsara-Âšvîja-šu 12 puṇya-kâlamandu šrîman-mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara šrî-vîra-pratâpa šrî-Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâyaru sukhânurâgaṁ šrî-râjyaṁ geyyuchuṇḍagânu šrîmad-Raghupati-Nâyaṅkâchâryyalaina ...Vôba-Râyanna Râmaṇṇa...Hariyappa ku......yantraku Beleguṇḍlu... Bâchimpalliki pratinâmaṁ Râmapuraṁ agrahâraṅgânu šrî-Raghupati-sannitini sa-hiraṇyôdaka-dâna-dhârâ-pûrvakaṅgânu samarppiñchenu šrî-Râmachandra ||

(usual final verses)

90

At the same place.

Saumya-saṁvatsara-Kârttika-šu 5 Sô šrîmatu-Kṛishṇa-Dêva-Voḍeyala aneṭi Bâchimpalilaki Nâyaku Mali-reḍigâḍu Jaṅgam-Malinâtha-ayyaku yichina šâsanaṁ ....kayya-pûja-dhûpa-dîpa-nayivêdyânaku sajana-vṛitti âvenidakshiṇambenu siṅgâṅ 42 nâya...nni â-chandra-stâyigânu.... |

(usual imprecatory phrases)......

93

At Chilârapalli (same hobli), on a rock near Reṇḍu-tûbina-kuṇṭe.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

svasti šrî Dêvaṇḍi-šîyanena pôgâda-veḍattaṟku viṭṭa dânam

94

At Diguvapalli (same hobli), near the hill to the north.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

............lil Vaišiya-vâṇiyannena kuḍi-ppêr šolliya Kâviri Mârâṇḍannena Âṇḍanayanai agala-ppôv-ena a...šolli kudiraiyai kuttikoḍu paṭṭên iduvillaiy-enṟân vâyil kuṭṭâ-ppuḻu-chchorivân Kâviri-vaṅgišattukkum Šakkalivaṅgišattâr âga..âgil a-ppâvattilê pôvârgaḷ Šivan enu šrî-pâdam-šêrndên Kâviri-kiḻaivar maga

95

At the same place.

(Grantha and Tamil characters.)

............šolli........rai munnûṟum......mum šuṟṟ-uḷḷa maṇ......ka ....lê Irâjêntira......ši..Gaṅga......kku mêlê........na...ḷil Dundu-šenmašarattil kulañ-jol..................

96

At Râyalpâd, on two stones in a field in front of Gaṅgama-gudde.

(I) Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1691 aguneṭi Virôdhi-saṁvatsara Âshâḍa-ba 3 lu suṇṇagauṭivâri kâryâlu kalap.........ganuka... šrîmatu-Lakshmî-Nâyinivâru daya (II)..chênu..šâsanaṁ.....yilavâru sukhâna anubhaviñchu-koni sukhâna vuṇḍe sarvâdhikâri... mukhântaraṁ....šâsanaṁ vêsinadi.. ....

98

At the same village, on a rock near the râja-kâluve.

šrî-Râma Târaṇa-saṁvatsara-Mâgha-šu 5 lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâchâryulayina Tâḍigôḷa-Vasanta-Nâyani-Tirumalapa-Nâyanigâru Yanumula-Yarama-raḍi-komâruṇḍu Timma-raḍiki yî-Korikapalli staḷâna tâmu kaṭṭiñchina cheruvu-kinda......(usual imprecatory phrases)

99

At Raddivârapalli, in Niragaṇṭi Channiga's field.

Manmatha-saṁvatsara-Âshâḍha-šudha 2 lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâchâryalayina | râ | Tâḍigôḷa Tirumalappayyani kumâra Tirumalappa-Nâyinivâru Kûrige-palli-staḷa.....Tela-Veṅkaṭa-komâruḍu Veṅkaṭapagâriki râšiñchi yichchina šilâ-šâsana......................

100

At Maṭṭevârapalli (same hobli), on a rock in Baṇṭa-Virappa's field.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1631 aguneṭi Virôdhi-saṁvatsara-Mârgašira-šu 13 lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâchâryulayna Tâḍigôḷa Tirumalappa-Nâyani kumâra Tirumalappa-Nâyanivâru Bonta-Chinaya-komâru-ḍu Vîrappaku vrâyiñchina châvâṭu-mânya-kramam eṭlennanu kôṭa gaṭṭi vâri kâryaṁlô Šrâvaṇa-šu 3 lu mṛitamâya ganuka mâ nâyaṅkatanamunaku chele Mokuvâripaliku....ammanivâri kaṭṭaḍanaralo vînki arakaṭadi šalav ichchinâru putra-pautra-pâramparyantaṁ anubhaviñchukoni sukhâna vuṇḍêdi kâṇike kampâdalu pani lêdu.........

101

At the same village, on a rock in the Pulimânyada chênu.

šubham astu Kîlaka-saṁvatsara-Mâgha-bahuḷa 3 Sôma । â-Vîrappa puli champinanduku mechchi Tirumalappa-Nâyaḍu daḷavâyi-Raṅgappa Yîrappaya vîru mechchi mâ vûra Vâbayakuṇṭa-mundara tûrpu...puli-mânyaṁ (rest illegible)

102

At the same village, on a stone on the borders of H. Majesty's territories.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1676 aguneṭi Bhâva-nâma-saṁvatsara-Mâgha-šu 11 lu šrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâchâryulayina Tâḍigoḍlu Tirumalappa-Nâyani-Veṅkaṭappa-Nâyanigâru Appa-Nâya...ku vrâyiñchi yichchina dharmma-šâsana-kramaṁ eṭlannanu mâ nâyaṅkataṇamunaku chelle Mudi-maḍagu-saṁsthânalo Môṭavâripalli kuppa..bâgamunaku mâdâ.....Malle-dêvara chervu (rest illegible)

107

At bêchirâk Maraḷapalli (same hobli), on a stone in the old village site.

svasti šrî jayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varshambulu 1687 aguneṭi Pârthiva-saṁvatsara Chaitra-šu 5 lu Râlapâḍi-staḷa-Kadiri-mahârâyani Râmappa-Nâyinigâru Lôkati-Veṅkaṭappaku vrâyiñchi yichina šâsana Yirukal-seṭi... dâna nela........

109

At bêchirâk Nallaguṭṭpaḷḷi (same hobli), on a rock in Subba's field.

šubham astu ॥ svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu 1679 aguneṭi Dhâtṛi-saṁ । Mârgašira-šu 2 lu šrîman-mahâ-Narasiṁhâchâryulayina Kâšipa-gôtrala Bimaṁ-Nâyani Baṭapa-Nâyanigâru....Kadirampalli Eguvapalli Kômaṭi......paravânishṭula pâda-gâni........chêsinâru gana yî-agrahâraṁ Trimala-Nâ...koraku sukṛita chêrunaṭṭigâ â-chandrârka-sthâyigâ anubha-viñchukoni sukhâna vunḍêdi (usual final phrases)

110

At Baddipalli (same hobli), on a rock in Subba's netravaṭṭi inâm land.

svasti šrî vijayâbhyudaya-Šâlivâhana-šaka-varushambulu...Râkshasa-saṁvatsa-ra.....Kottapâḷeṁvâru Badipalli-kôṭa lagga peṭinapuḍu daḷuvâyi-Bayanappa.. vachi chachchinâḍu gauuka.....mânya-chênuni vâru yî-Bayina kumâruniki

Randi-reḍiki Naḍimpali polâna kha 1 chênu nalina Kâḍulanu maḍi kha...paṭa-mânyam yichchina.....

111

At Balatamari (same hobli), on a rock at Dêvara-gadde, north of the village.

svasti śrî vijayâbhyudaya-Śâli...rshambulu 1634 aguneṭi Nandana-saṁvatsara ....śrîman-mahâ-nâyaṅkâchâryalayina Tippa-Nâyini-kumâra-Tiku-Tippa Nâyini-vâru ti....Baḷimari-Vîrabhadra-svâmiku yichina mânyamu chandrâr-kamunaku Mudimaḍagu yichina Ayyanapalli Vîrabhadra-dêva......putra-pautra..........anubhaviñchi......

TRANSLATIONS.

KOLAR TALUQ

1

Date 1496 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the dharma-mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, champion over the mustaches of the world, Kaṭhâri-Sâluva Immaḍi-Narasiṅga-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom:—for the offerings and perpetual lamp of the god Râmachandra of the Amṛitanâtha-Bâgara-maṭha of Muluvâyi, Vivanasamudra Apparasa granted land as follows.—The Âlahaḷḷi village of the Hosakôṭe-śîme which belongs to our office of Nâyak, have we granted at the meritorious time of the eclipse of the sun, with pouring of water and a coin, to be enjoyed free of all imposts as long as sun and moon endure. Such is the dharma-śâsana given. Śrî-Raghunâtha.

2

Date? 1452 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (In the year specified), the mahârâja Chikka-Râya ....râjayya granted the revenue (*âdâya*) for *dharma*.

3

Date 1746 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), Vakkalêri Channaṇṇa gave to Dyâvarapa-gaṇḍa a *surage-mânya* śâsana (as follows):—in the Tirumalakupa village in Vakkalêri-hôbaḷi attached to the royal city (*râjadhâni*) Kôḷâla, the *koḍigi-mânya* field of 3..and rice-land of 3..may you enjoy to sons, grandsons and posterity.

6

Date 753 A. D.

Be it well. In Koṅguṇi-mahârâja Śrîpurusha's reign in the world, the 28th victorious year;—when Śivamâra was ruling Kadambûr,—Kadambûr Khudarammâlâ for Ôṅkaṛu Kaṇṭêśvara granted by measurement a kaṇḍuga of rice-land[1].

[1] After this point most of the expressions are difficult to understand, and seem to be partly Tamil.

Bullocks will work the well for five months so that the point (of the plough) may enter. Kaṇṭêśvara and the ruling king will regulate and protect this. (What follows is unintelligible.)

Whoso willingly protects this *dharmma*, his feet do I place on my head. Whoso destroys this *dharmma* is guilty of the five great sins.

Half a kaṇḍuga is given for.....

7

Date about 760 A. D.

Be it well. When Śrîpurusha-mahârâja was ruling the kingdom of the world:—in the dispute (*vyavahâra*) between Kûḍalûr Pâḍi-Oḍeya and Nandi Kâḍava Eṟanâga no debt remains. Witnesses to this,—Lôkâditya-Eḷa-arasa's son Malladi, the forty of Kadambûr, the renowned Pandumu of Vidattûr, ...

8

Date about 753 A. D.

Be it well. When Ko[ṅguṇi]-mahârâja Śrî[puru]sha was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Lôkâditya-arasa having raised ? Kadambûr and made an attack, for this he gave rice-lands (as specified).

9

Date about 925 A. D.

Be it well. When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, Bîra-Noḷamba, was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Tombuvvoya's sons Nâgayya and Koṇḍayya, gave to the Brahmans of Meṇḍimaṅgala 16 gadyâṇa of gold to provide for feeding ? daily two Brahmans, to continue as long as earth and moon. Whoso destroys this is guilty of the five great sins.

10

Date 1323 A. D.

While Pôśaḷa vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar was pleased to rule the earth,—the *mahâsâmantâdhipati* Pemmi..Varada-bhûppâli-nâyakkar and the inhabitants of the Têkkal-nâḍu made (on the date specified) a grant of the wet and dry lands included in the four boundaries of the village of Śeṭṭipaḷḷi, situated in the Viṭṭimaṅgala-paṟṟu, and of the lands below the big tank of Viṭṭimaṅgala, having formed them into shares of one kaṇḍaga wet land each. (Then follow names of the donees and details of the shares.)

11

Date about 753 A. D.

Be it well. When Koṅgoṇi-mahârâja Śrîpurusha was ruling the kingdom of the world:—and Lôkâditya-Eḷa-arasa was ruling Kadambûr;—the world-renowned Arasattamma, in Kârttika of that year, gave to Pulikkuṟukki-bhaṭâra 100 gadyâṇa of gold only—which was paid and land bought in Chikka Bânûr and divided into 17 shares. And deducting the five sluices of Maṟaśalûr, the three remaining śluices are for the enjoyment of the god. On this land, cultivating it so as produce fruit, one row in four will be ploughed. Witnesses, the Brahmans of Belatûr and Kaḍatûr and the forty-two of Kadambûr.

Whoso understanding carries this out, his feet be on my head. Whoso destroys this is guilty of the five great sins.

12

Date 1369 A. D.

When vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-uḍaiyar was ruling the earth,—(on the date specified) we, the *mahâ-sâmantâdhipati* Śoṇṇeya-nâyakkar and the inhabitants of the *nâḍu,* including Noṇapa...........made to Tambinâyan a grant of....nêri near Vêmamaṅgala, as a *kuḍaṅgai.* This is to continue as long as the moon and the sun endure..............

The signature of the inhabitants of the *nâḍu,*— Śrî-Bhairavanâtha.

13

Date about 1280 A. D.

(The inscription is mostly defaced.)

Be it well. In the.....year of the reign of Poyśaḷa vîra-Râma(nâtha-Dêvar)..................

14

Date 1035 A. D.

Be it well. In the 24th year of Râjêndra-Chôḷa-Dêva, the lord who captured Gaṅge, Kaḍâra and the east country:—Kayvara-nâḍ Bêbugal Bukayya's palace priest's son-in-law Pâlpaḍu Chôḷâchâri, when robbers carried off the cows of Volleyûr in Tagaḍu-nâḍ, collected the cows, slew one of the robbers, recovered the cows, and being stabbed, went to *sargga.*

15

Date? 1482 A. D.

(On the date specified), the eight priests of the god Bhayirava gave to the Chenji hill gauṇḍa and his two sons (named)—to these three, an agreement (*sâdana*) as follows:—You having built anew the Baichakeṟe (tank) below the old breached one of Sihatti, made a sluice, and fixed the money payment for land under it,—from the revenue of the rice fields so formed one share is due to us as the grant for *dharma* to the god's treasury; the remainder, according to best, middling and inferior soil, you may divide among yourselves and enjoy to children and posterity as long as sun and moon endure. Even if through much rain the tank should be filled and breach, the tank is for ever yours to build, and to sow and raise crops on the rice fields of the estate. Local rent-free grants to be according to former custom. Sign manual—Bayirava-Dêva.

Written by sênabhôva Hiriyaṇa. May it be prosperous.

In the Cheñji hill country Baichaṇa built a new tank.

17

Date 1269 A. D.

(From the date specified) we two, Maṟaipukka-Râman Śîpatinâyan and Vairattamman, the headmen of Śrîpati of the Kaivâra-nâḍu in Nigarili-Śôḷa-maṇḍalam, have jointly made a gift of lands (specified), exempt from all taxes, to the 17 *bhaṭṭas* of Maṟaipukka-Râma chchaturvêdi-maṅgalam, for as long as the moon and the sun endure.

The feet of those that protect this charity shall be on our head; and he who injures this charity shall incur the sin of one who has killed a tawny cow on the banks of the Gaṅges. This stone......

18

Date 1294 A. D.

(On the date specified) I, Śikka-Dêvaṇa-daṇṇâyakkan Aṇṇâmalai-dêvar, the great minister, councillor of *maṇḍalikas*, lord of the three worlds, and champion over the three kings, gave with pouring of water, for the god Tribhuvana-viḍaṅga-kshêtrabâla-ppiḷḷaiyâr, who is worshipped for the success of the sword and arm of king Râmanâtha-Dêvar, to continue as long as the moon and the sun endure, the tax on looms, the tax on goldsmiths, the tax on Âjîvakas (or Jains), the tax on oil-mills, the tax on shops,[1] as well as all other kinds of taxes in Kaḷḷipaḷḷi, otherwise called Tirumaḍai-viḷâgam, which is a *dêva-dâna* of this god.

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[1] The names of some more taxes occur; but their meaning is not clear.

He who injures this charity has killed a tawny cow on the banks of the Ganges.

19

Date ? 1051 A. D.

(This inscription has neither beginning nor end. It is dated in the 34th year of the Chôḷa king? Râjâdhirâja.)

..........................Being directed by the revenue officer Vîra-vichchâdara-mûvênda-vêḷâr to make an entry in the revenue register,—according to the royal order that has been received, signed by the royal secretary, the Mûvênda-vêḷân of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-pParambûr-nâḍu, to the effect that from the 34th year, ? (the village) known by the name of Karikâla-Šôḻa-nallûr has been granted as tax-free property to Parântaka *alias* Râjarâja-Chôḻa-vêḷân and his descendants; and according to the *uḷ-vari* that has been received, written by Vîrattûr-kuḍi-kiḻavan, the *puravu-vari-tiṇaikkaḷam mugaveṭṭi,* after having been entered in the register.........., and dated on the 222nd day of the 34th year—Nallambar-uḍaiyân Aṇayaṟuttaman *alias* Pâṟâpa-šûḷâmaṇi-mû-vênda-vêḷân, the *puravu-vari-tiṇaikkaḷam* overseer, Iṭṭai-kuḍi-uḍaiyân Kiḍandân Šuppiramaṇṇiyan, the *puravu-vari-tiṇaikkalam* superintendent, Šiṟṟân Kâḍ-uḍaiyân Paṭṭâgai Nîṟaṇindân, the *mugavetti*, Pallava-Nâraṇapuram-uḍaiyân Aiññûṟṟuvan Ârâvamudu, the keeper of the land register, and Koḷvâymaṅgalam-uḍaiyân Muḷḷûr Veṅkâḍan, the writer of documents, having assembled, on the 223rd day of the 34th year............

21

Date 1500 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified, when, protected by the great king, Liṅgarasa[1]) was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Hâdya Narasiṅga-mahîpâla-râya's son (made a grant for offerings to some god).

22

Date 1512 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), in the reign of the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Krishṇa-Râya-mahârâya:—the villages of Surabhi-dêvanapura belonging to the Gaurîšvara temple in the Neluvâgila-šîme attached to the nâyaka's office of Nara. .ni-Nâyaka, and Urubûvanahaḷḷi otherwise named Sômasamudra, these two villages, with the. . .under the old tank....... for the offerings to the god at the three seasons, the perpetual lamp.....

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[1]) The names are doubtful, the inscription being very rudely engraved, and Kannaḍa words used spelt in Tamil fashion.

23

Date? about 900 A.D.

For the holy god Alâḷa, Boyicha granted the following estate. Killayya halted at Uvarûr and gave to the elder sister's son of Tribhuvana-bhujagaṇṇa, land...

24

Date? 1017 A.D.

This is a duplicate, expressed in Kannaḍa letters, of the Tamil inscription No. 25 following.

25

Date? 1017 A.D.

(This inscription is only a fragment, without beginning or end.)

.................Kôyiṟṟaman, the collector of taxes, shall recover for every goat (or sheep) (that they fail to supply) a fine of 5 *kaḷanju* of gold, and in case he fails to recover the fine, he shall incur the great sin of killing a cow. If the *gâmuṇḍa* of the *nâḍu* and the *gâmuṇḍa* of this village do not supply the goats (or sheep) to Kôyiṟṟaman, they shall be liable to a fine of 100 *kaḷañju* of gold; and Kôyiṟṟaman shall recover the said fine from them.

The feet of him who protects this charity.........To Râjêndra-Šôḻa-Dêvar ....

26

Date 1017 A.D.

In the 6th year of the reign of........varman *alias* Srî-Râjêndra-Šôḻa-Dêva,—in Gaṅgapallapuram of Nuḷambapâḍi *alias* Nigarili-Šôḻa-pâḍi, we, the inhabitants of Kaivâra-nâḍu, bind ourselves to give one goat (or sheep) on every Tuesday to Châmuṇḍêšvari, the goddess of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-chchaturpêdi-maṅgalam and the guardian deity of this *naḍu;* and the *gâmuṇḍa* of this *nâḍu* shall be held responsible for this gift.

27

Date 1286 A.D.

In the 31st year of the reign of the favourite of earth and fortune, mahâ-râjâdhirâja-paramêšvara parama-bhaṭṭâraka, lord of the excellent city of Dvârâvati, sun in the sky of the Yâdava family, crest-jewel of the all-knowing,

king of the hill kings, champion over the hill chiefs, terrible to warriors, fierce in war, unassisted hero, Šanivâra-siddhi, Giridurga-malla, a Râma in firmness of character, a lion to the elephants his enemies, establisher[1] of the Makara kingdom, raiser up of the Pâṇḍya family, the fearless pratâpa-chakravarti, the strong-armed Hoyišaḷa šrî-vîra-Râmanâtha-Dêvarašar, we, the inhabitants of Periya-nâḍu belonging to Ambaḍakki-paṟṟu of Kaivâra-nâḍu in Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam, have (on the date specified) agreed to pay for the service of the god Ulaguyya-vanda-perumâḷ, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, one *paṇam* for every village where the cock crows.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

28

Date ? 1291 A. D.

In the 37th year of the reign of............while in this village the tax on looms, the tax on goldsmiths, the tax on Âjîvakas (Jains), *ûrpaḷachcham,* the grain in Kârttigai and the tax on oil-mills, had been paid to the temple at Maḍaviḷâgam of the god Ulaguyya-vanda-perumâḷ from the time of the Vannias,—I, Aḷagiyâḷan also gave (from the date specified) the above taxes (named again) together with the tax on shops and other taxes in this village for maintaining a perpetual lamp in the above temple, for victory to the arm and sword of the king[2].

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

31

Date 1294 A. D.

(On the date specified) the son of Pâlaparayyan.......

32

Date 1342 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when Hoysaḷa vîra-Ballâḷaṟasa-Dêva was ruling the kingdom of the world:—........Sôma-daṇṇâyaka's son Balappa-daṇṇâyaka's minister Kaḷâvati Chavaḍiyakka? gave land to Bairi-dêva.

33

Date 1467 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Dharma-šâsana granted by Narasiṅga-Râja-Voḍeyar, free of all taxes.

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[1] 'The uprooter' in other inscriptions. [2] Apparently Râmanâtha Dêva.

Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, champion over the mustaches of the world, Kaṭhâri-Sâluva Narasiṅga-Râyarayya-mahâ-arasu granted for the god Bayirava of Sihatti as an endowment (*pudivaṭṭige*) a dharma-śâsana as follows:—Whereas the villages formerly given by Râjêndra-Chôḷa and vîra-Ballâḷa for the offerings, decorations and illuminations of the god, in the name of Nâgaṇṇa, in Kaivâra-nâḍ in....nâḍ, continued in their time;—And since then troublesome men (*hâvaḷikâṛaru*) having built.... villages, and the worship and offerings of the god having ceased;—Now, in order that the worship, ceremonies and festivals (specified) may be carried on according to former custom, and that in our name new trays of offerings (specified), six perpetual lamps, six ornamental lamps, and the *chhatra* for daily feeding 218 Brahmans which we have carried on, may be confirmed, we have given the following villages:—......(*On the back*) Villages given by Râjêndra-Chôḷa and Hoysaḷa vîra-Ballâḷa (here follows the list)—altogether 13 villages. The old and new ceremonies to be performed for the god, as above given, are repeated. Usual final verses.

34

Date 1495 A.D.

May it be prosperous. (On the date specified), when the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, champion over the mustaches of the world, Kaṭhâri-Sâluva Immaḍi-Narasiṅga-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara Timmaya-Dêva-mahâ-arasu's son Narasaya-Dêva-mahâ-arasu gave to Gûḷiya and the other priests of the god Bhayirava of Sihati a śâsana as follows:—The 28 gadyâṇa that you formerly paid for watchmen's wages, alms and tribute to the Kôḷâla-śîme belonging to our office of Nâyaka, we grant for the offerings of your god Bayirava of your temple, and for a new car festival to be held for nine days, and for the expenses of extra sacrifices, lamps and offerings,—in order that merit may accrue to Narasiṅga-Râya-mahârâya and to our father Chikka-Timma-Râja. The grant is repeated. Usual final verses.

35

Date? 1468 A.D.

(In the year specified), the mahâ-sâmantâdhipati, champion over eighteen .... Sâmbyôya-Nâyaka's son Chivuya-Nâyaka gave to the god Bhayirava of Sihati a śâsana as follows:—for one golden dish, one perpetual lamp, one.. ..which we have given for that god Bhayirava, we give...... in Amaravala-haḷḷi........

36

Date ? 1468 A.D.

(In the year specified) the household officer of Râmarasa of the Mari palace, Apparasa, and Basavaṇṇa granted for the god Bayirava of Sihatti, to the priest Bayirayya, 3 honnu and 3 paṇa from the revenue of Tuṟuvâlahaḷḷi in Puli-nâḍ. Imprecation.

37

Date ? 1400 A. D.

(On the date specified) Baḷadaya's son Mâda-Nâyaka made a grant for the god Bayirava of Sihatti to provide certain offerings on every Sunday.

38

Date ? 1298 A. D.

(On the date specified) I, Irâjarâja-kkaṟkaṭaka-mahârâjan *alias* Vêṭṭaiyir-Šokkar, gave, for my long life, health and wealth, to the god Tribhuvana-viḍaṅga-Kshêtrabâla-pPiḷḷaiyâr of Šrîpati all the dry and wet lands, exclusive of former gifts to temples, including the wells underground and the trees overground within the four boundaries of Nušavakkiṟai which belongs to Mâliyûr-paṟṟu.

39

Date 1393 A. D.

(The meaning of this inscription is not quite clear, on account of the gaps.)

The inhabitants of the *nâḍu*, including Nâgaṇṇa-uḍai-pradhânar, son of. . . .tanda-kâṟa râyar-gaṇḍa Nâgaṇṇa-uḍaiyâr of Kaivâra-nâḍu in Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam, Râjarasar, son of Brahmarasar, and others (some named), as well as the managers (many named) of the shrine at Šrîpati, having met together, it was decided (on the date specified) that when the big tank in Šrîpati which was the *tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam* of the god was built, Periya-perumâḷ-šeṭṭi, son of Poyyaṅgiḷar Pammi-šeṭṭi, a leading Vaišya merchant, was to give ? to the god two kaṇḍugas of dry land near the southern outlet of the big tank; that in case.......built on the land, no taxes in the village........; that the 13 *pon* paid annually.........including the big tank. ..; that......had to be treated as a sarva-mânya for a period of 8 years from.....; and that thenceforward the wet lands below the tank should become kuḍaṅgai lands.

This is the charity of Periya-perumâḷ, son of Pammi-šeṭṭiyâr.

40 *a*

Date 1268 A. D.

(From the date specified) we—Šîpati-nâyan, son of Maṟaipukka-Râman-Šeṭṭidêvar, and Vaiyritamman, son of Vaḍuganâgan—gave Šôḷakaṭṭai to provide for offerings of rice and....for the god Širîpati-nâyanâr.

Usual final imprecatory sentence.

40 *b*

Date 1271 A. D.

(From the date specified) I—Vayirittamman, son of Maṟaipukka-Râman-Vaḍuganâgan—gave a perpetual lamp for the god Šîpati-nâyanâr.

41

Date 1267 A. D.

(From the date specified) I—Tammajayan, a descendant of Šambu-kula, lord of Gôdâviri, terrible to titled kings, *trailôkkarâya* (king of the three worlds)—gave, with pouring of water, all the dry and wet lands within the four boundaries of Šiṟiya-Nallâlam, to provide for the noonday offerings of rice for the god Bairava-nâyanâr of Šîpati. This shall continue unobstructed as long as the moon and the sun endure. Usual final imprecatory sentence.

Engraved by Šîpati, son of Maṇiyâchâri.

42

(The first portion of this inscription is gone, and we have only a portion of the usual final imprecatory verse.)

He who confiscates land.......is born a worm in ordure for 60 thousand years.

43

Date 1082 A. D.

In the 13th year of the reign of šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḷa-Dêva,—Vîra-Šôḷa-Brahmârâyan, a Vaišya of the Šâṇḍilya-gôtra and the lord of Šâttanûr in Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu, renovated this *maṇṭapa* and this *pîṭha* (pedestal) of the god Kshêtrapâlar.

44

Date ? 1023 A. D.

(This inscription is very much defaced in parts, and the last portion recording probably some grant is completely gone.)

In the [? 12th] year of the reign of Kô-pParakêšariparmar *alias* šrî-Irâjêndra-(Šôḷa-dêvar) who,—while the goddess of Fortune having become constant, increased, and while the goddess of the great Earth, the goddess of Victory in battle, and the matchless goddess of Fame, having become his great queens, rejoiced—in his extended happy lifetime, conquered with.........Iḍaituṟai-nâḍu; Vanavâši, shut in by a fence of continuous forests; Koḷḷipâkkai, whose walls were surrounded by *suḷḷi* trees; the fortification of Maṇṇai, of unapproachable strength; the crown of the king of Îḷam (Ceylon) which was surrounded by the impetuous sea; the exceedingly beautiful crown of his queen; the beautiful crown and the necklace of Indra, which the kings of the South (the Pâṇḍyas) had previously surrendered to the kings of Îḷam; the whole of the Îḷa-maṇḍalam surrounded by the clear sea; the crown praised by many and the garland of ruddy rays, which were family treasures worn in succession by the warlike Kêraḷas; many ancient islands securely guarded from time immemorial by the sea resounding with conchs; the crown of pure gold, worthy of Lakshmi, which Parašurâma, who in anger weeded out kings twenty-one times in battle, had deposited in the inaccessible Šândima island, having considered it a secure place; the renowned Iraṭṭapâḍi Seven-and-a-half lakh (country), together with the immeasurable fame of Jayašiṅga, who, out of fear and to his disgrace, turned his back at Muyaṅgi and hid himself; the great mountains filled with the nine treasures; Šakkaragoṭṭam, whose warriors were brave; Madura-maṇḍalam, whose fortresses had cloud-kissing banners; Nâmaṇaiyakkoṇai, which was full of groves; Pañjappaḷḷi, whose warriors possessed cruel bows; Mâšu.........green;.........together with many treasures, after having captured, along with his relations,......of the old race of the moon,..........at Âdinagavai; Oṭṭa-vishayam,.....dense bamboo thickets; the fine Kôsala....where Brahmans collected together; Taṇḍabutti, whose gardens abounded with bees..........; ....Iraṇašûra; Vaṅgâla-dêšam,.........from which Gôvindašandan, dismounting from his horse, fled; elephants of great strength,......after having frightened on a...battle-field ......; Uttara-Lâḍam,......the sea; and..........whose sacred waters abounded with fragrant flowers;—..........on the hill of Šrîpati, a village of blessed name, situated in.....nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa.... *alias* Nuḷamba-pâḍi,.........

45

Date 1286 A. D.

(On the date specified) I—... ṅkakkâṟa Tuṭṭarâditta Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâjan—gave, with pouring of water, for the god Tribhuvana-viḍaṅga-Kshêtrapâla-pPiḷḷaiyâr of Šrîpati, all the wet and dry lands adjoining Mûvâṟu, with their four boundaries, as a *sarvamânya*. I, Vâšudêvar, (gave this) to the god Bhairava. Usual final imprecatory sentence.

46

Date 1283 A. D.

(On the date specified) I—Mâman-aṅkakkâṟa[1]-tTuṭṭarâditta Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâjan—gave, with pouring of water, for the god Tribhuvana-viḍaṅga-Kshêtrapâla-pPiḷḷaiyâr of Šrîpati, all the wet and dry lands, with their four boundaries in the village of Mâḍakkirai, as a *sarvamânya*. I, Gaṅga-pPerumâḷ, (gave this) for the god Bhairava. Usual final imprecatory sentence.

47

Date 1281 A. D.

(From the date specified) I—Vâsudêvan *alias* Ayyan-aṅkakkâṟa[2]-tTuṭṭarâditya-Irâja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdirâjar, son of Gaṅga-pPerumâḷ—gave according to the order of Gaṅga-pPerumâḷ, to provide for offerings of rice for the god Tribhuvana-viḍaṅga-Kshêtrapâla-Piḷḷaiyâr of Šrîpati, Mudukiṟai and my portion within the four boundaries of the dry lands set apart for the temple-manager ...this tank. Usual final imprecatory sentence.

48

Date 1280 A. D.

(On the date specified) I—Vâšudêvan *alias* Aiyan-aṅkakâṟa-tTuṭṭarâditta Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdirâja, son of Gaṅga-pPerumâḷ—gave, to provide for offerings of rice for the god Tribhuvana-viḍaṅga-Kshêtrapâlaka-pPiḷḷaiyâr of Šrîpati, my portion within the four boundaries of the wet and dry lands in Puḷiappaḷḷi of the Kaivâra-nâḍu and the Agilâšan tank in Iṅguṟukki, as tax-free temple property. Usual final imprecatory sentence.

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[1] Mâman-aṅkakkâṟa = champion of his maternal uncle or father-in-law.

[2] Ayyan-aṅkakkâṟa = champion of his father.

49

Date 1279 A. D.

(On the date specified) I—Kariya-Gaṅga-pPerumâḷ *alias* Aṇṇan-aṅkakâṟa[1]-tTuṭṭarâdita Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâja, son of Šelva-Gaṅgan—caused a *maṇṭapam* to be built for the god Tribhuvana-viḍaṅga-Kshêtrapâla-pPiḷḷaiyâr of Šrîpati. To keep this *maṇṭapam* in good repair, I gave, with pouring of water, my portion within the four boundaries of the wet and dry lands in Puḷiambaḷḷi of Kaivâra-nâḍu, as tax-free temple property, to last as long as the moon and the sun endure. Usual final imprecatory sentence.

50

Date about 1283 A. D.

I—Gaṅga-pPerumâḷ *alias* Mâman-aṅkakâṟa-tTuṭṭarâditta Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâjan—gave, for the god Tribhuvana-viḍaṅga-Kshêtrapâla-pPiḷḷaiyâr of Šrîpati,..............as tax-free temple property. Usual final imprecatory sentence.

54

Date 1339 A. D.

(From the date specified) I—Dêvappar of Koḍambuliyûr—gave for the success of the sword and arm of šrî-Pôšana-Vîra-Vallâḷadêva's son Periya-Vallappa-daṇṇâyakkar, to the god Tribhuvana-viḍaṅga-Kshêtrapâla-pPiḷḷaiyâr of Šrîpati,..........the tax on goldsmiths, *uṇmaṛâṭṭam*, and all other kinds of taxes in the two villages of Šrîpati and Kaḷḷapaḷḷi, ...Usual final imprecatory sentence.

55

Date 1285 A. D.

(On the date specified) I—Gaṅga-pPerumâḷ *alias* Mâman-aṅkakâṟa Tuṭṭarâditta Irâja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâjan gave, as tax-free property and as a *sarvamânya,* to last as long as the moon and the sun endure, all the wet and dry lands with their four boundaries, the wells underground and the trees overground, the adjoining ponds, and the tax on shepherds, in the village of Kaḍaikkaṭṭûr situated in the Kaivâra-nâḍu, and all (the lands) in Šuvarna-maṅgalam bordering on the above village, to......nâyanâr and Šômêšvara-dêvar, sons of the *râja-guru* šrî-Višvêšvara-Šiva-uḍaiyâr of the Šâṇḍilya gôtra,

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[1] Aṇṇan-aṅkakâṟa = champion of his elder brother.

one of the disciples of Šurami-dêvar *alias* Prasanna-Šivaṭṭaiyâr, who was born in the family of šrîmal-Lakshâdhyâyi-mudaliyâr of pure lineage.....and was *guru* to the Chôḷa and the Pâṇḍya kings *(prithvîšura-Chôḷa-Pâṇḍyargaḷukku gurukkaḷ-âna).*

56

Date about 1020 A. D.

(This inscription is mostly illegible.)

In the...year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšarivarma *alias* šrî-Râjâdhirâja-Dêva....................

There is no guide but virtue to those who understand virtue.

57

Date about 925 A. D.

Be it well. When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, Ayyapa-Dêva's son Bîra-Noḷamba was ruling the kingdom in peace:—The lord of Patmañgeṛe, of the Vachcha-gôtra, Kaṇṇamayya's son Irugamayya, and others (named) gave to the fifty Brahmans of Kelanûr 20 gadyâṇa of gold for one daily.....to be kept up by the fifty. Repeats the names of those who shared in making the grant. Imprecation. Written by Manmeyya.

58

Date? 1497 A. D.

(In the year specified) the Kayivâra-nâḍ-prabhu, Kelanûr Chokkappa-gauṇḍa's (son) Paravatu-gauṇḍa gave a well to Linga, together with the field and rice-land under it.

59

Date? about 900 A. D.

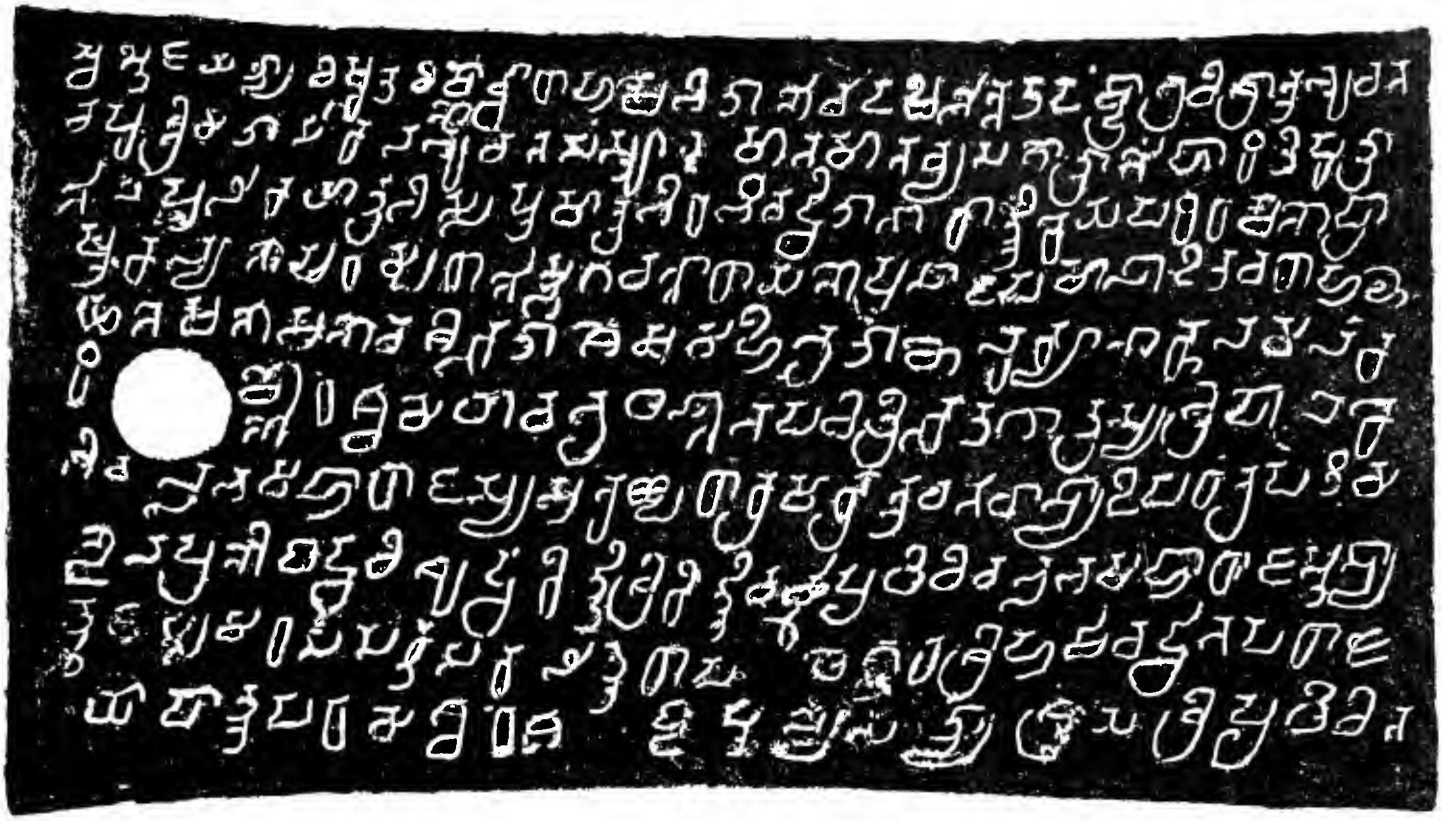
Be it well. (With titles as in No. 57 above), glory of the Pallava-kula, ? Bhôlati-Râja granted the right of cultivation in the land under this tank ......

60

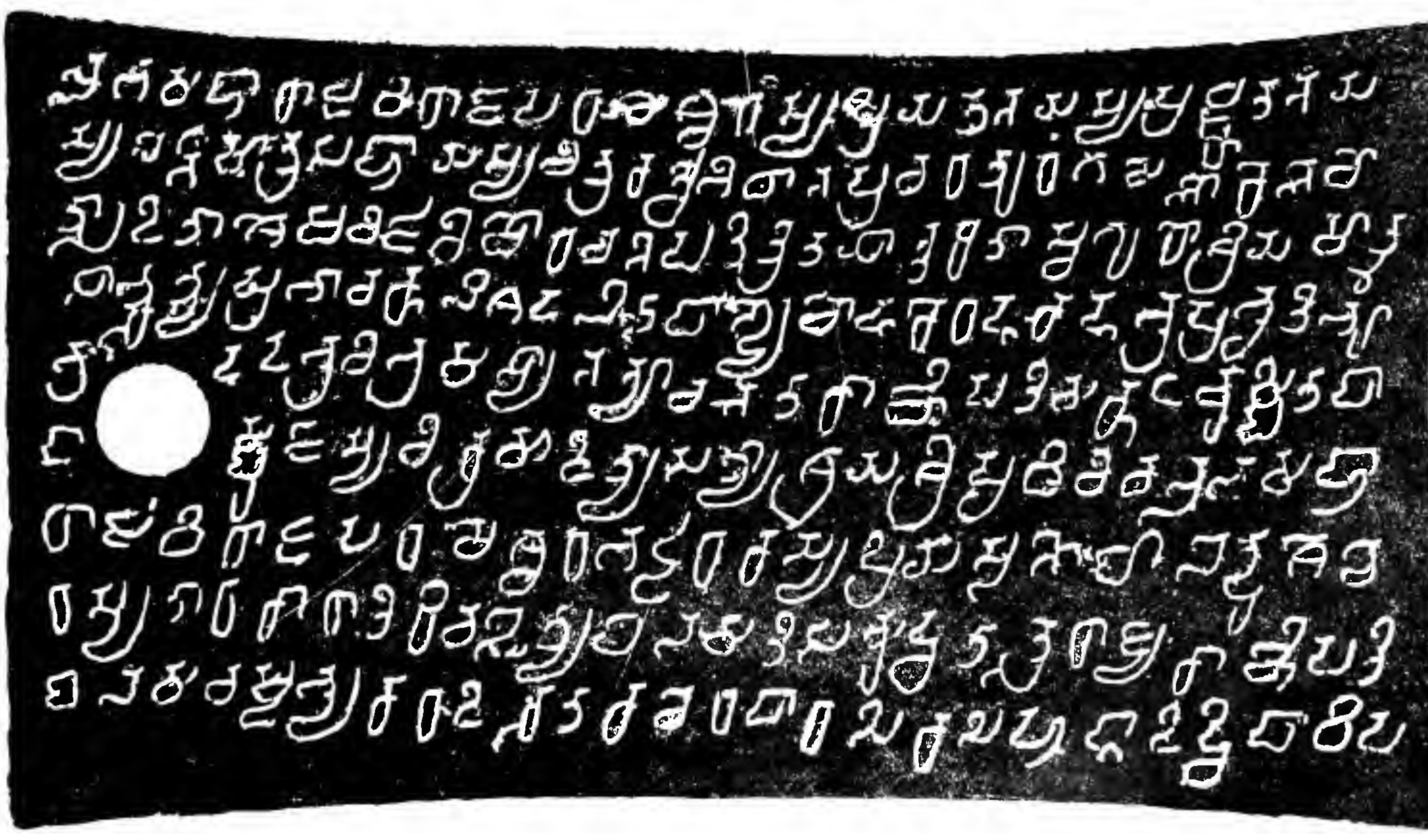
Date ? about 1300 A. D.

I, Maiyil-gâmuṇḍa, gave, for the god Šaṅgîchchuram-uḍaiyâr of Kônûr, one kaṇḍaga of wet land at Maiyilšamuttiram.

b

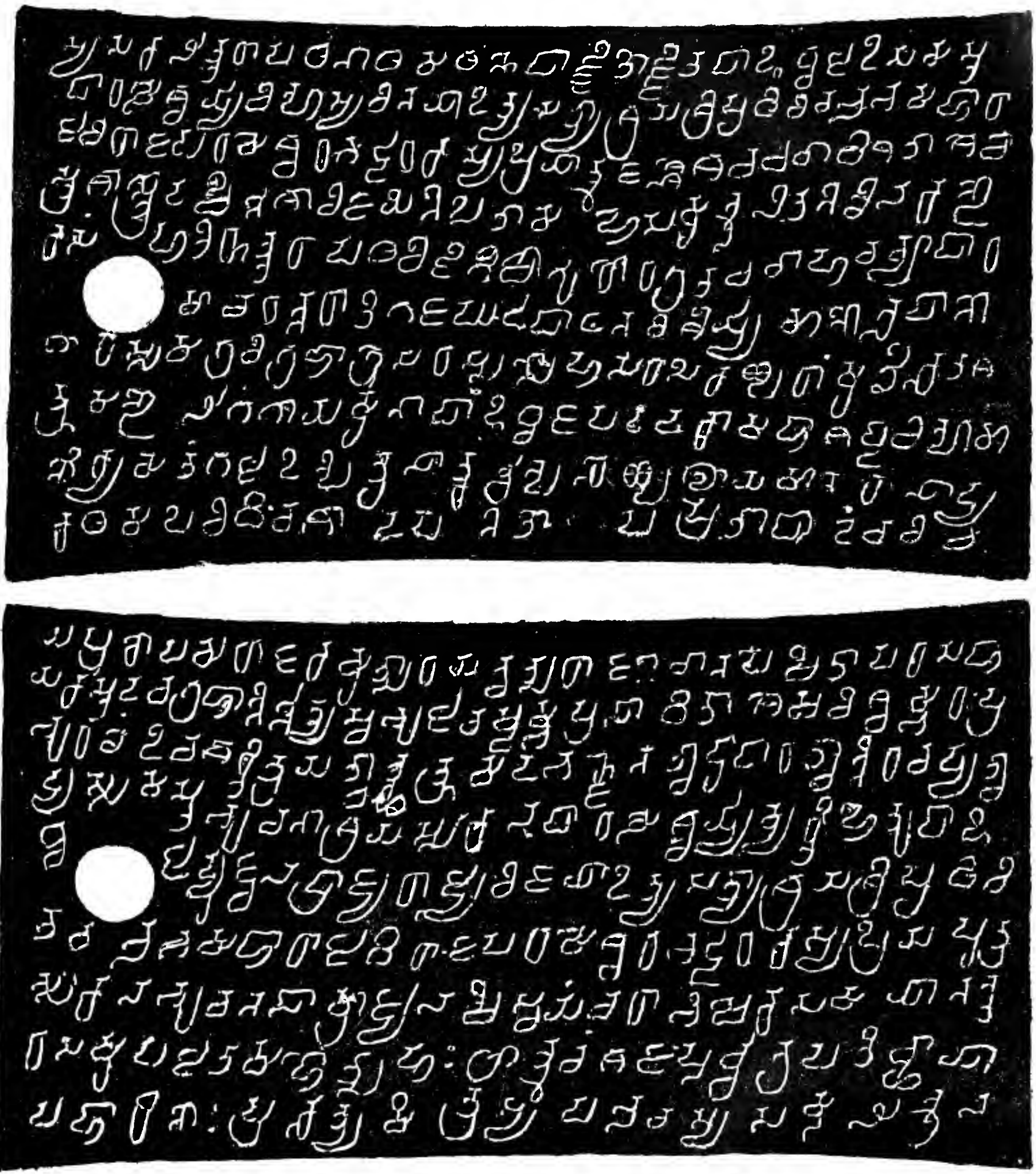


a

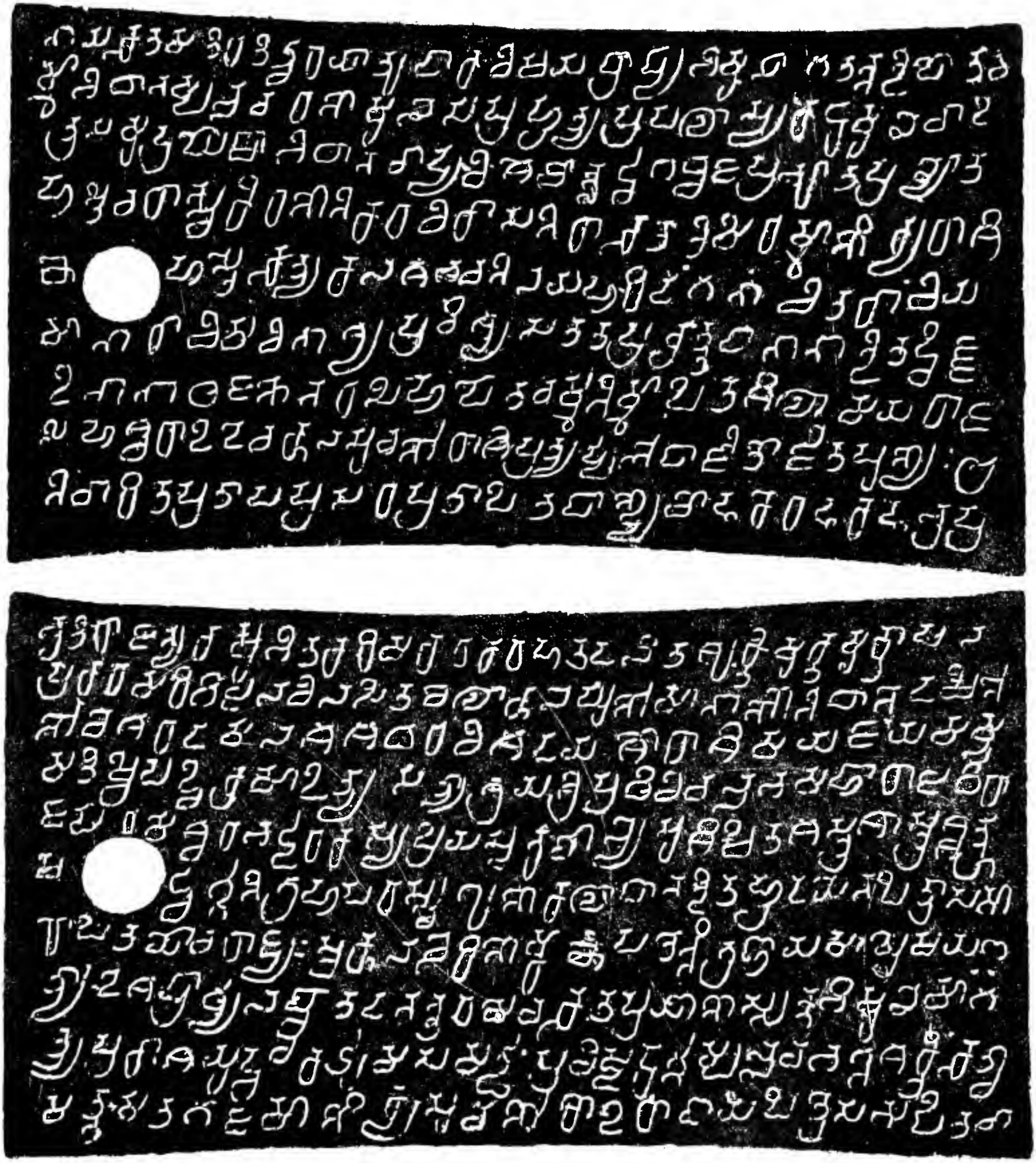


VOKKALERI PLATES (KL-63)

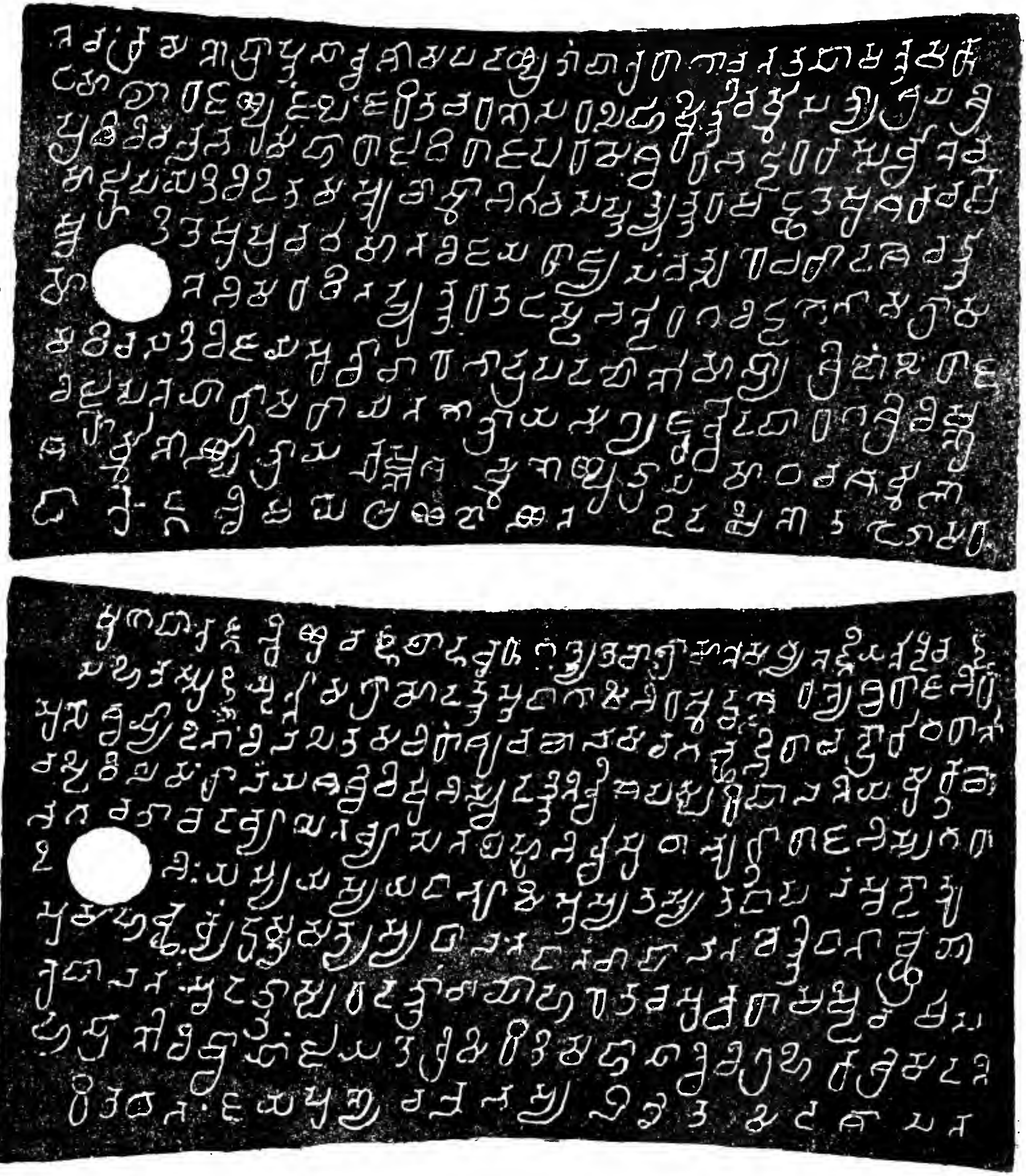
b



VOKKALERI PLATES (KL-63)



VOKKALERI PLATES (KL-63)



VOKKALERI PLATES (KL-63)

63

Date 757 A. D.

Be it well. Victorious is the manifested Boar form of Vishṇu, which agitated the ocean and bore up the peaceful earth on the tip of his strong right tusk.

Of the Mânavya-gôtra praised in all the world, sons of Hâritî, nourished by the Seven Mothers the mothers of the seven worlds, through the protection of Kârttikêya having acquired a succession of good fortune, having in a moment brought all kings into their subjection at sight of the boar crest obtained from the favour of the adorable Nârâyaṇa, (were) the Chaḷukya-kula,— an ornament to which, his body purified by the final ablutions after the horse-sacrifice, was šrî-Polekêši-vallabha-mahârâja,—whose son, his pure fame established in the countries of the Vanavâsi and other hostile kings overcome by his prowess, was šrî-Kîrttivarmma pṛithvî-vallabha-mahârâja.

His son, who by defeating šrî-Harshavarddhana, the warlike lord of all the north, acquired the title of Paramêšvara, was Satyâšraya šrî-pṛithvî-vallabha mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara.

His dear son, known for his policy, his sword his only help, on his single thorough-bred horse called Chitrakaṇṭha destroying all he desired to conquer, having made his own the fortune of his father which had been obscured by a trio of kings, splitting with the thunderbolt his valour the mountains the Pâṇḍya, Chôḷa, Kêraḷa, Kaḷabhra and other kings to their utter confusion, his lotus feet kissed by the crown of the king of Kânchî who had bowed to no other,—was Vikramâditya-Satyâšraya šrî-pṛithvî-vallabha mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara bhaṭṭâraka.

His dear son, who, even as Bâlêndušêkhara's son Târakârâti the overgrown power of the Daityas, so put a stop to the power of Trairâjya the king of Kânchî[1], levied tribute from the rulers of Kavêra, Pârasika, Siṁhaḷa and other islands, and by churning all the kings of the north (or the lord of all the north) had acquired the exalted *pâli-dhvaja*[2] and all the other signs of supreme power,—was Vinayâditya-Satyâšraya šrî-pṛithvî-vallabha mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara bhaṭṭâraka.

His dear son, who even in childhood had mastered all the science of weapons; uprooter of the clumps of thorns in the south, of which his grandfather was the conqueror; in carrying out the operations of war even in front of his father who desired to conquer the north, having the edge of his sword worn away in splitting the skulls of the enemies' elephants; foremost in all battles;

---

[1] Or the king of Kânchî, possessed of three kingdoms.

[2] A special arrangement of rows of flags. See Pâṭhak's explanation, *Ind. Ant.* XIV, 104.

imbued with true energy; causing the hosts of his enemies to turn their backs; who, while acquiring for his father the emblems of the Gaṅgâ Yamunâ and *pâḷi-dhvaja,* the insignia of the *ḍhakka* and *maha-šabda*, rubies, elephants and other spoils, being assailed by enemies who were fleeing, somehow through fate was carried away, but by his valour averted the danger of anarchy in the country, and like Vatsarâja, not needing the assistance of any other, escaped from those obstacles and gratified the whole world with the protection of his own arm; who being the lord, by possessing in full the three powers of government, by breaking the pride of his enemies, by liberality and blamelessness, was the refuge of all the world (*samasta-bhuvanašraya*[1]); having the *pâḷi-dhvaja,* a sign of all supreme power, and other (insignia) of a mighty kingdom; — was Vijayâditya-Satyâšraya šrî-pṛithvî-vallabha mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara bhaṭṭâraka.

His dear son, who upon being anointed as the self-chosen of the Lakshmî of the dominion of the whole world, acquired great energy; who, determined to completely uproot the Pallavas, the obscurers of the splendour of the former kings of his line, and by nature hostile,—reached with great speed the Tuṇḍâka-vishaya, fought in front of the battle and put to flight the Pallava named Nandipôtavarmmâ who came against him, captured his ill-voiced trumpet (*kaṭumukha-vâditra*), his special drum called 'roar of the sea', his flag of (Šiva's) club, (*khaṭvâṅga-dhvaja*[2]), huge and celebrated elephants, and clusters of rubies which by their own brilliant rays dispelled the darkness,—entered, without destroying it, Kâñchî, like a beautiful zone (*kâñchi*) to the lady the region of Agastya's abode (the south), and having gratified the twice-born, the destitute and the helpless with continual gifts, acquired great merit by presenting heaps of gold to the Râjasiṁhêšvara and other temples which Narasiṁhapôtavarmmâ had caused to be made of stone,—by the unimpeded progress of his power (*pratâpa*), having burnt up (*pratâpita*) Pâṇḍya, Chôḷa, Kêraḷa, Kaḷabhra and other kings,—set up at the southern ocean called Ghûrṇṇamânârṇṇa (the rolling ocean), whose beach glittered with the rays of pearls scattered from their shells beaten about and split by the trunks of terrified elephants and crocodiles, a pillar of victory[3], like the embodiment of the mass of his fame pure as the bright autumn noon,—was Vikramâditya-Satyâšraya šri-pṛithivî-vallabha mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara bhaṭṭâraka.

His dear son, in youth well instructed in the use of arms, perfect in subduing his enemies the six kinds of passions, who through the joy which his father felt on account of his good qualities had obtained the rank of Yuvarâja,

[1] This became a title of the Chaḷukya kings.

[2] A club or staff with a skull at the top of it, considered as an emblem of Šiva, and carried by Yôgis.

[3] For *jayastambham,* the original has *jayamambham.*

praying for an order saying, "Send me to subdue the king of Kâñchî, the enemy of our family," immediately on obtaining it, marched forth and broke the power of Pallava, who coming against him was unable to engage in open battle and took refuge in a hill-fort,—and capturing his rutting elephants, rubies and treasures of gold, delivered them to his father;—thus in due time having gained the rank of Sârvvabhauma, the lotuses his feet dyed yellow with abundant pollen from the chaplets on the crowns of feudatories bowing down before him attracted by his valour;—Kîrttivarmma-Satyâšraya šrî-prithivî-vallabha mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara bhaṭṭâraka—thus commands all people:—

Be it known to you, that by us,—seventy-nine beyond six hundred Šaka years having passed, and the eleventh year of our victorious reign being current,—in our victorious camp stationed at the village named Bhandâra-Gavittage[1] on the northern bank of the river Bhîmarathî, on the full moon day of Bhâdrapada,—on the application of šrî-Dôsi-Râja,—is given to Mâdhavašarmmâ, son of Krishṇašarmmâ and grandson of Vishṇušarmmâ, of the Kâmakâyana-gôtra, versed in the Ṛig and Yajur-vvêdas, the village of Suḷḷiyûr, together with Neṅgiyûr and Nandivaḷḷi, situated in the midst of the villages Tâmaramuge, Pânuṅgal, Kiṛuvaḷḷi and Bâḷavuru, on the southern bank of the river Aṛadoṛe, in the Pânuṅgal-vishaya[2].

This let future kings, whether of our own race or of any other, reflecting that life, riches and such other things are as transient as lightning, and wishing to acquire fame that shall endure as long as sun and moon, earth and sea exist, maintain in all respects as if their own. And it has been said by the venerable Vyâsa, arranger of the Vêdas:—By many kings has the earth been enjoyed, Sagara and others: whosesoever at any time is the land, his is then the fruit. To make a gift oneself is very easy; difficult to maintain another's: but of making a gift or maintaining one, the maintaining one is the better. Whoso seizes on land presented by himself or by another is born a worm in ordure for sixty-thousand years.

By the great minister for peace and war, šrîmad-Anivârita-Dhanañjaya puṇya-vallabha was this šâsana written.

63 (*bis*)

Date ? 1740 A.D.

(In the year specified), in the time of Chetrapati-Sâheb,—the Subedâr Yantâji-Basale granted to Mari-gavuḍa as a *kaṭṭu-goḍige* land (specified) for having a tank built in front of Dâsêrahaḷḷi. This land is granted free of all imposts. That having the earth work and stone work of the tank well built, you may be at peace, is this *kaṭṭu-goḍige*.

[1] Identified by Dr. Fleet with Bhandâr-Kawte in the Sholâpur District (*Ep. Ind.* V, 201).

[2] Hânugal in Dharwar District.

64

Date ? 1494 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (In the year specified), to Nañji-dêva, the special crown guru to the throne of our kingdom, Sugaṭûr Mummaḍi-Tammaya-Gauḍa granted Garuḍanahaḷḷi Jayapura, free of all imposts.

66

Date ? 1578 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when Śrî-Raṅga-Dêva-mahârâya, seated on the jewel throne, was ruling the kingdom of the world:—on the application of Sugaṭûr Timmaya-Gauḍa, he granted to Chikka-Vîrabhadraya, son of Vîra. ....Tumbikuṇṭe....in the Kôlâhaḷa (country).

67

Date 1384 A. D.

Be it well. When the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, subduer of hostile kings, the Suratrâṇa of Hindu kings, champion over kings who break their word, râjâdhi-râja paramêśvara, master of the four oceans, Harihara-Râya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—in order that life, health and wealth might be increased to Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyar, the champion over Khaṇḍikâṟa-Râya, and that his wishes and desires might be fulfilled to Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyar's son Dêpaṇṇa-Voḍe-yar;—the nâḍ-mahâprabhus of Kôḷâla, the southern Dvârâpuri-paṭṭaṇa, frequented by hermits of the Nigirilichôḷa-maṇḍala, Adhikâri Lakkarasapa of Sâdali, Mukaṇṇa-jîya, Sôvaṇa-jîya, Yiri-Seṭṭi and all the farmers and subjects being agreed, made a promise, and (on the date specified), at the time of the eclipse of the moon, made a grant of all the lands (specified) belonging to the Haḷeya-Kottanûr village in Kôḷâla-nâḍ, with all the usual rights, as far above ground as the loftiest tree, and as far below as the deepest well, to continue as long as sun and moon,—and dividing the lands into 16 shares, distributed them according to the following list (here comes the list)—altogether 16 shares.

69

Date about 1280 A. D.

I, Veḍummâra-Bâṇan, *alias* Uttama-Śôḷa-Gaṅgan, the Purandara of the city of Kuvaḷâla, a descendant of the Gaṅga family, Kâvêrî-vallabha, and the lord of Nandigiri—gave half of the wet and dry lands included in the four boundaries of the village of............Usual final imprecatory sentence.

70

Date 1330 A. D.

I, Pemmi-šeṭṭi, the great Pasâyitta, one of the sons of Śiṅgaya-daṇṇâyakka, who was one of the ministers of vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêva, confirmed (on the date specified) for the god Irugîšvaram-uḍaiyâr set up in the name of my elder brother at Kottanûr, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, the grant of lands (specified) made with pouring of water at the time of consecration, in the presence of Pemmaṇa, the revenue officer of Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu, the inhabitants of Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu, Mukkaṇ.....seṭṭiyâr, and the Sthânikas and Mâhêšvaras of the four places (named). I also granted ten *kuḷaga* of wet lands below the Kuṟukkimugaran tank in the Kaivâra-nâḍu.

Further, I granted, with pouring of water, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, the Śiva-Brâhmaṇa lands, the *Pancha-Šaivâšâriyam* and all other kinds of rights to Šellappiḷḷaiyâr, son of our *guru* Ulagukku-mûttanâyanâr who, having come from Tirumuduguṇṟam, consecrated this god, to his brother Tirumuduguṇṟam-uḍaiyâr and to his daughter Nâchchiyar's son Pemmaṇa.

The 18 *samayas* also granted for this god the following dues:—10 *paṇas* for an elephant, one *paṇa* for a horse, 2 *kâšu* for a woman's cloth, 40 nuts for every bullock-load of areca-nuts, 1 *âḷâkku* for every load of pepper, 1 *kavaḷigai* for every load of betel-leaves, 1 *âḷâkku* for every load of salt, 1 *uri* for every load of grain, 2 *kâšu* for every slave or servant, and 2 *kâšu* for every pair of cloths. Usual final imprecatory sentence.

71

Date 1330 A. D.

I, Pammi-šeṭṭiyâr, the great Paṭṭavyâpâri and chief of the Ubaya-Nânâdêši, having (on the date specified) caused a Śiva-liṅga to be consecrated, a temple to be built and a tank to be constructed, for the benefit of my elder brother Irugi-šeṭṭiyâr who had attained to Śiva-lôka on the 21st solar day of the month of Mârgaḷi of the year Šukla (1329 A. D.), made over the same, with pouring of water, to Pammaṇa, son of Kuvarabakûttan of Naḍavâkiṟai, and granted to him certain wet lands (specified) in Iruga-šamuttiram for conducting the ? worship (*mâḍâpattiyam*) in the temple. Usual final imprecatory sentence.

73

Date 1404 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when vîra-Harihara-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom:—the *mahâ-vaḍḍa-byavahâri,* mahâprabhu of both sects of

Nânâ Dêsis, Yirigi-Seṭṭi's son Yirigi-Seṭṭi had the Šivâlaya of the god Vîra-bhadra made, and for the offerings to the god granted lands (specified). The Vîrabhadra temple we have made over to Âdinâtha-voḍeyar, and have granted this *dharmma* for those who conduct the worship of that god, for as long as sun and moon endure. Imprecation.

74

Date 1712 A. D.

Be it well. (On the Šaka date specified), Pâtapanna being Subedâr,—in (the Government of) Bijâpur, in the *sammat havêli pargana* Kôlahâr, and the *sarkâr* Karṇâṭaka, Ali Khân Sâheb, in the year 1121 (*i. e.* of the Hijra), favoured to Vakkalêri Tammaṇṇa's son Bayichaṇṇa a *netra godige* as follows:— This Bayichaṇṇa having come on the king's business, and been killed in the performance of it, the Sâheb gave orders to his kârakûns, the Faujdâr Roka Beg and others (named) to give a village as *netra goḍige*. Whereupon they gave the Holêrahaḷḷi village in the *havêli-taraf* Vakkalêri belonging to the royal city (*râjadhâni*) Kôḷâla, together with all rights, to continue as long as sun and moon and be enjoyed by his posterity, free of all imposts.

75

Date? 1139 A. D.

Be it well. In the 7th year of the reign of Râjarâja-Dêva[1], (the lord) of the 7 beautiful cities,—I, Râjêndra-Šôḻa-Palavarâdittan, *alias* Mukkarašar Kâḍuveṭṭi, lord of Kâñchî-pura, having caused to be built for the god Sômîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar a temple on the hill called Vîrašrîtirumalai at Šûṟûr, situated in Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, granted Puṟakuṭṭai as a *dêvadâna* for the god Mahâdêva and the temple servants. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) Udaiya-baṭṭa shall be the owner of this [property].

76

Date about 1280 A. D.

I, Veḍummâra-Bâṇa, *alias* Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅga, the lord of the city of Kuvaḷâla, a descendant of the Gaṅga family, Kâvêri-vallabha, and the lord of Nandigiri—remitted the land tax, *avichchupâṭṭam,* the tax on sugarcane mills, the tax on houses, and all other kinds of taxes in the dêva-dâna of the god Sômîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr of Šûṟûr.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.) This charity is to continue as long as the moon and the sun endure. (It is placed under) the protection of all Mâhêšvaras.

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[1] Taken to be Râjarâja II.

77

Date ? 1321 A. D.

I, Vikkirama-Gaṅgan, son of Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅgan — the lord of the city of Kuvaḷâla, a descendant of the Gaṅga family, Kâvêri-vallabha and the lord of Nandigiri—Taḻaišiyarâyan, *alias* Šananâḍâḻvân Kômuttan, one of my ministers, and his younger brother Gaṅgâdarâyan, *alias* Vîman, we three granted (on the date specified) to provide for offerings of rice for the god Šômîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr on the hill at Šûṟûr in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu, the remaining lands and the tank out of the lands situated below Puṟakkuṭṭai which had continued as a *dêvadâna* from the time of my grandfather, after excluding 8 kaṇḍaga lands (specified) for offerings of rice for the god šrî-Mûlasthânam-uḍaiyâr. We also granted as tax-free temple property to Ponnabaṭṭa, a Šiva-Brâhmaṇa of the Harita-gôtra and Bahudhânya (Bôdhâyana?) sûtra, who had been the landholder from the time of my grandfather, the lands (specified) set apart during the time of Gaṅgapperumâḷ to provide for offerings of rice for the god šrî-Kailâsam-uḍaiya-nâyanâr and the lands (specified) set apart for offerings of rice for the god Vîmîšvaram-uḍaiyâr.

This stone inscription [was put up by] Taḻaišiyarâyan, one of my ministers, and Gaṅgâdarâyan, *alias* Virudar-kôvan.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.) There is no guide but virtue to those who understand virtue.

If a man eats up as much as a sesamum or a mustard seed of the property of a god, he shall not return from hell so long as the moon and the sun endure. The protection of all the blessed Mâhêšvaras [is sought for this charity].

78

Date 751 A. D.

Be it well. In the 26th year of Koṅgoṇi Muttarasa,—in Vakkilu belonging to Pulil-nâḍ. . .slew and fell[1].

79

Date about 890 A. D.

Be it well. When Nîtimârgga Koṅgoṇivarmma dharmma-mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara, lord of Nandagiri, boon lord of Kovaḷâla-pura, šrîmat Permmânaḍigaḷ, protecting the Gaṅgavâḍi Ninety-six Thousand, was ruling the kingdom of the world:—

[1] The inscription is only legible here and there.

Be it well. When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, śrî-Noḻambâdhirâja was ruling the Gaṅga Six Thousand;—by order of Noḻambâdhirâja.—Be it well. Possessor of many good qualities, truthfulness, purity and virtuous conduct, the lord of Benga, śrîmat Pompallam-Oḍeyar, making a stand in Murggepâḍi, fought with Bâṇarasa, slew many, fell and ascended to the world of heroes.

Pleased with that, on the application of Noḻambâdhirâja, Nîtimârgga-Permmânaḍigaḷ and Noḻambâdhirâja made a grant of Sûṟûr, washing his sword.

Whoso of the Gaṅga and Noḻamba families, as long as moon and stars endure, may be ruling and continues this gift to the Pompalla Veṅga family is a righteous man.

Whoso destroys this has destroyed Bâraṇâśi, and is guilty of the five great sins.

80

Date 1384 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-Voḍeyar's son, the râjâdhirâja paramêśvara Harihara-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—in order that increase of life, health and wealth, and universal empire might be to the champion over Kantikâṟa-Râya, Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyar's son Dêpaṇṇa-Voḍeyar,—his household officer Lakkarasa of Sâdali, and the nâḍ-prabhus (named) of Kôḷâla in Nikarili-Chôḷa-maṇḍala, for the offerings and decorations of the god of the Mûlasthâna which is Kailâsa, made a grant of the lands belonging to Chikka Hayûr in this Kôḷâla-nâḍ, with all rights, as far above (ground) as the loftiest tree, and as far below as the deepest well. Imprecation.

81

Date 1394 A. D.

(On the date specified), we,—Mâdava-baṭṭa, son of Mâdava-baṭṭa, of the Kâśyapa-gôtra, Nâchchiyappa and others (named)—the *sthânikas* of the temple of śrî-Mûlasthânam-uḍaiyâr at Tendaṭṭu-maḍaiviḷâgam, having agreed among ourselves, thus sold our *kshêtra* to Śiṟuchchômaṇa, son of Śâmanta-baṭṭa, of the Haritapa-gôtra, a *sthânika* of the temple of Śômîśuram-uḍaiyâr at Śûṟûr.—Having received full payment, we made over to him, with pouring of water, full possession of the tract of land in this place which formed our portion in the *dêvadâna* of the temple of śrî-Mûlasthânam-uḍaiyâr, including the houses,

the gardens attached thereto, the *gômâḻ* lands, the wet and dry lands with the four boundaries, the wells underground, the trees overground and the surrounding hamlets, together with all kinds of rights (specified).

This is to last as long as the moon and the sun endure.

82

Date 1319 A. D.

While the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, king of the hill kings, champion over the hill chiefs, lord of the four oceans, vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêva was ruling the earth.—

Be it well. The Vaṭṭavyâpâri, chief of the Ubaya-Nânâdêśiyas, lord of Kolli, lord of the excellent city Uppanelli, Naḍavarâditya, superintendent of Kôḷâla-nâḍu in Nigarili-Śôḷa-maṇḍalam,—Irugi-śeṭṭiyâr,—having built the temple of the god of śrî-Mûlasthânam, otherwise called śrî-Kailâsam, at Tendaṭṭu-maḍaiviḷâgam to the east of Kottanûr in Kôḷâla-nâḍu, granted (on the date specified) some lands (specified with details) a fourth of which was to be enjoyed by Periya-Kaṟpaka-baṭṭa and Śiṟu-Kaṟpaka-baṭṭa, of the Kâśyapa-gôtra, sons of Maṇiya-baṭṭa of Malliyûr, and another fourth by Kêraḷa-baṭṭa of the Kâśyapa-gôtra and Kanakasabhâpati-Âḻvâr's son Mûlasthânam-uḍaiyâr of the Kauśya-gôtra.

Date 1331 A. D.

Another grant made to some others (names given). Nâyinâr, Nallappa and Sômaṇa—these three shall divide and enjoy it.

83

Date 1417 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa Dêva-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—by order of the great minister Nâgaṇṇa-daṇṇâyaka, in the time of Bayichaya-daṇṇâyaka,—the mahâ-sâvantâdhipati Hebbeṟe-Nâyaka's (son) Appaya-Nâyaka, the nâḍ-prabhu of Kôḷâla and others (named) made a grant for the Mûlasthâna god of Kendaṭṭi Maḍivâḷa which is a new Kailâsa,—and the mahâ-prabhu Yirigi-Seṭṭi's son Bayiri-Seṭṭi gave a dharma-śâsana as follows:—Maḍivaḷa which is near to Kendaṭṭi in the Kôḷâla-nâḍ which is the Nikarilichôḷa-maṇḍala, together with all the lands and rights (specified) belonging thereto, have we granted, free of all imposts, for the decorations and illuminations, offerings and festivals of the Mûlasthâna god. Imprecations.

84

Date 1544 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (On the date specified), when the mahâ-râjâdhirâja paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa Sadâśiva-Dêva-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—.....

85

Date 1739 A. D.

(On the date specified), in the country attached to our office of *vazîr,* Sardâr-Khân of Hâsina gave to Liṅge-Gauḍa, son of the daḷavâyi Vîre-Gauḍa of Kottanûr, the Pemmiseṭṭihaḷḷi village, free of all imposts, with a stone śâsana,—to be enjoyed by his posterity.

86

Date? 1641 A. D.

Obeisance to Râmânuja. (In the year specified), to the nalân-chakravarti Veṅkaṭâchârya, Śrî-Raṅga-Râya granted the Pemmiseṭṭihaḷḷi village with this stone śâsana.

87

Date? 1658 A. D.

(In the year specified), Baseṭi's son Îre-seṭṭi and Lakimi-bâyi's (son) Jambukaḍi Mâppa-Nâyaka gave to Dêpayya of the Kasmîr-sarga....., land for the sake of merit. Imprecation.

88

Date 1744 A. D.

(In the year specified), Kottanûr daḷavâyi-Bhadre Gauḍa's *kaṭṭu-goḍige* field for the Beṭṭana-keṟe.

89

Date? 1726 A. D.

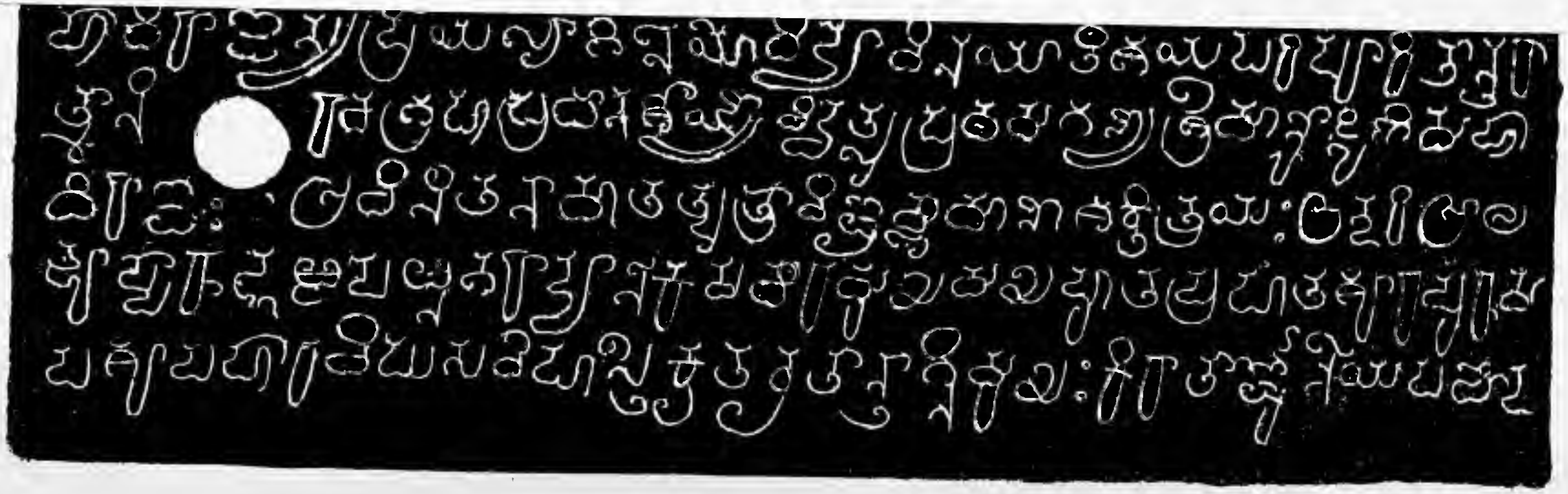
(In the year specified), the honourable Subedâr of the Śeṭṭis of Kôḷâla, Râya......

90

Date 903 A. D.

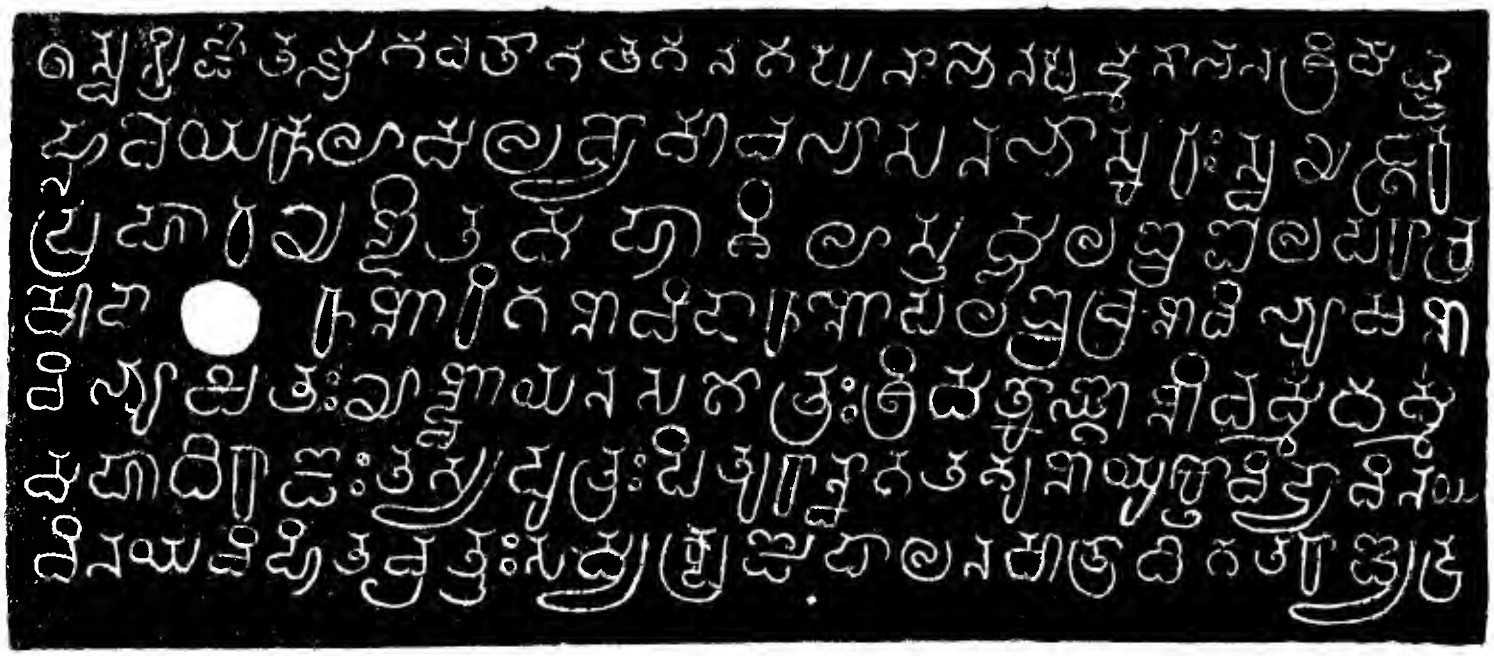
Be it well. Success through the adorable Padmanâbha, resembling (in colour) the cloudless sky.

IIb

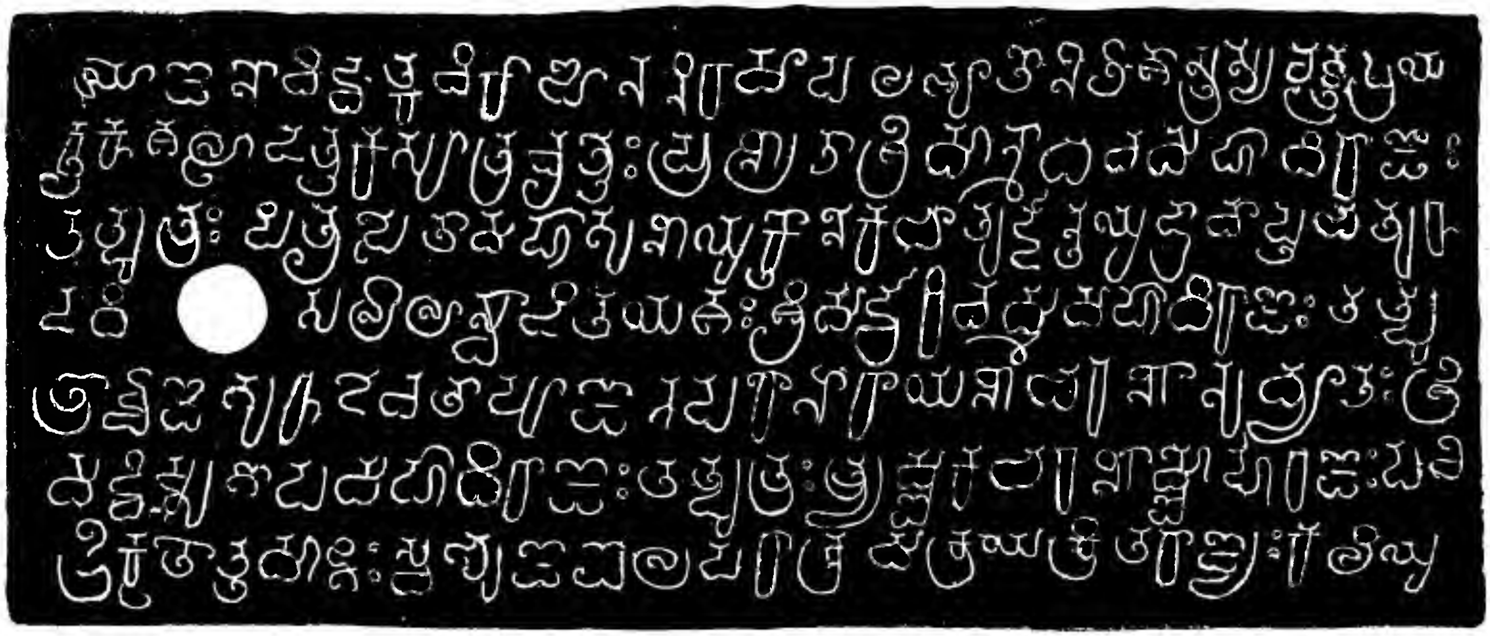


NARSAPUR PLATES (KOLAR No. 30)

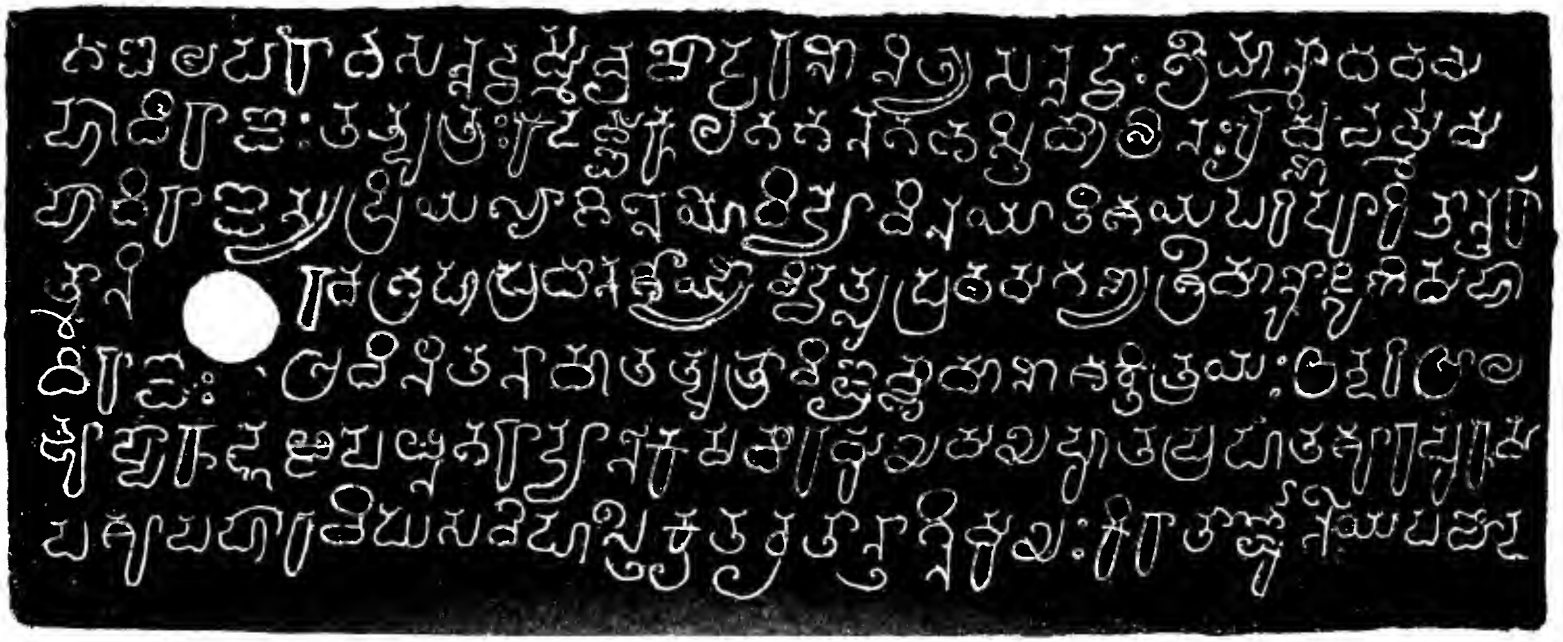
I b



II a

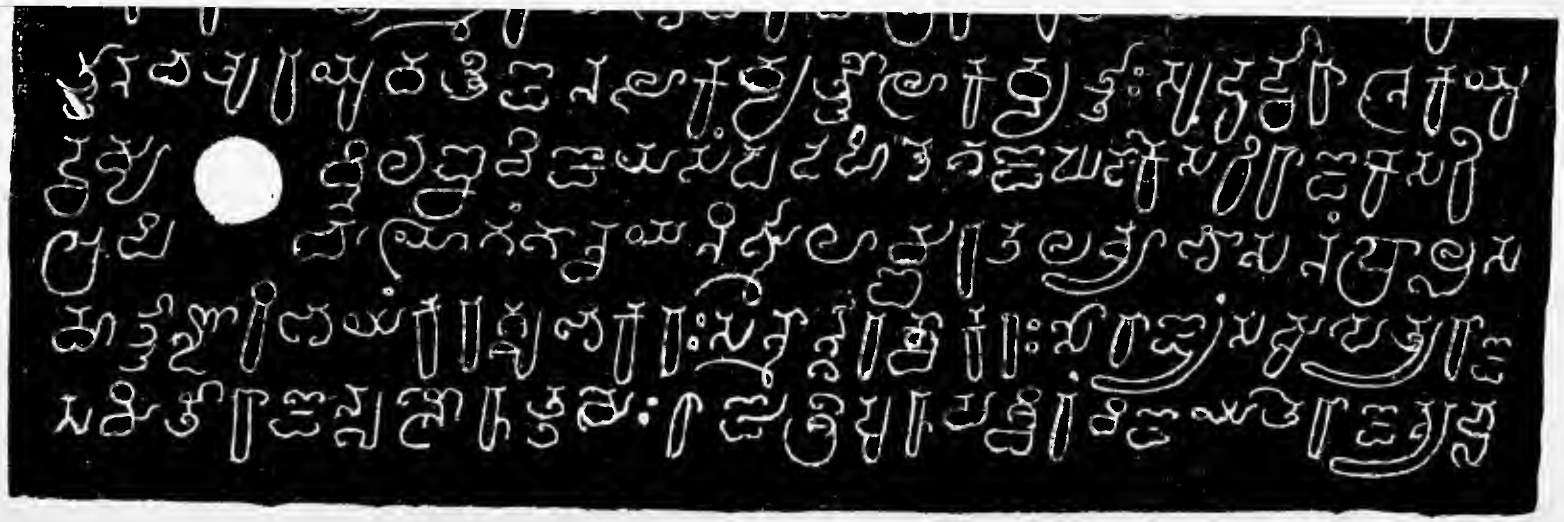


II b



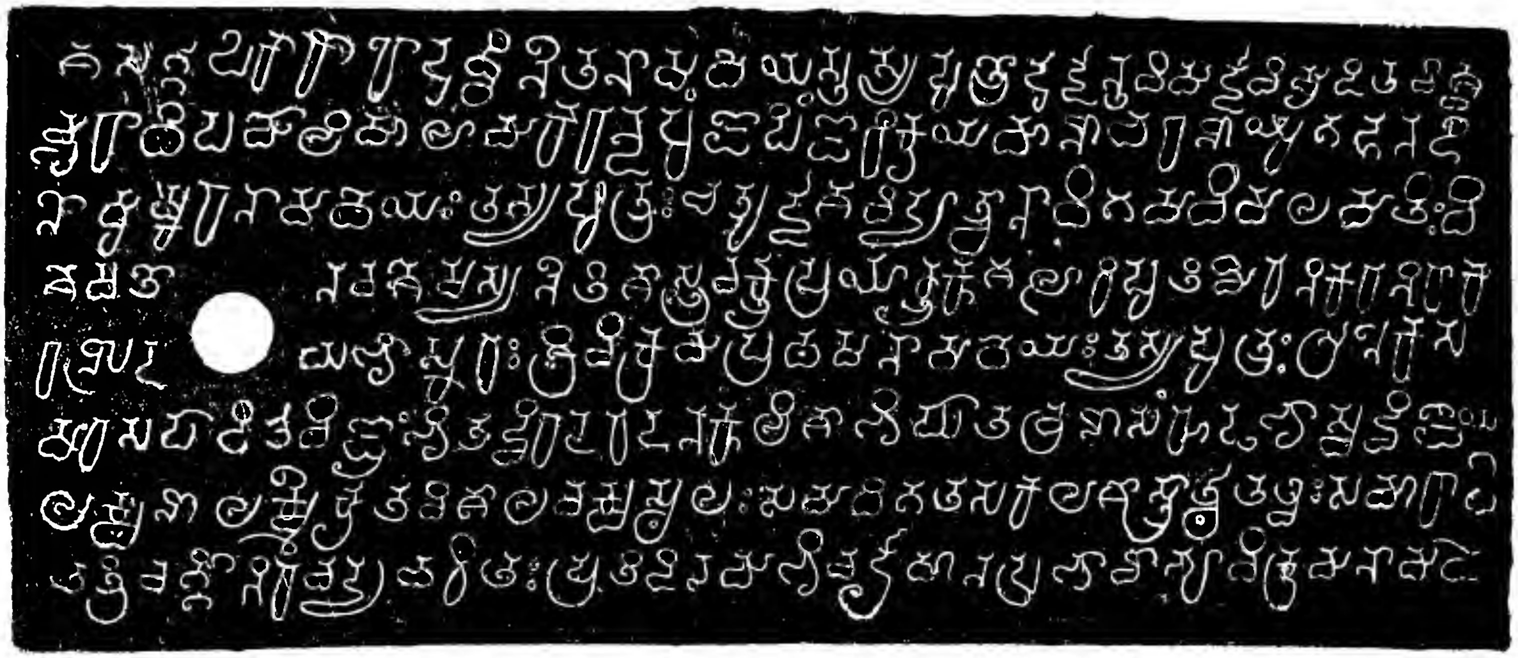
NARSAPUR PLATES (KOLAR No 90)

IVa

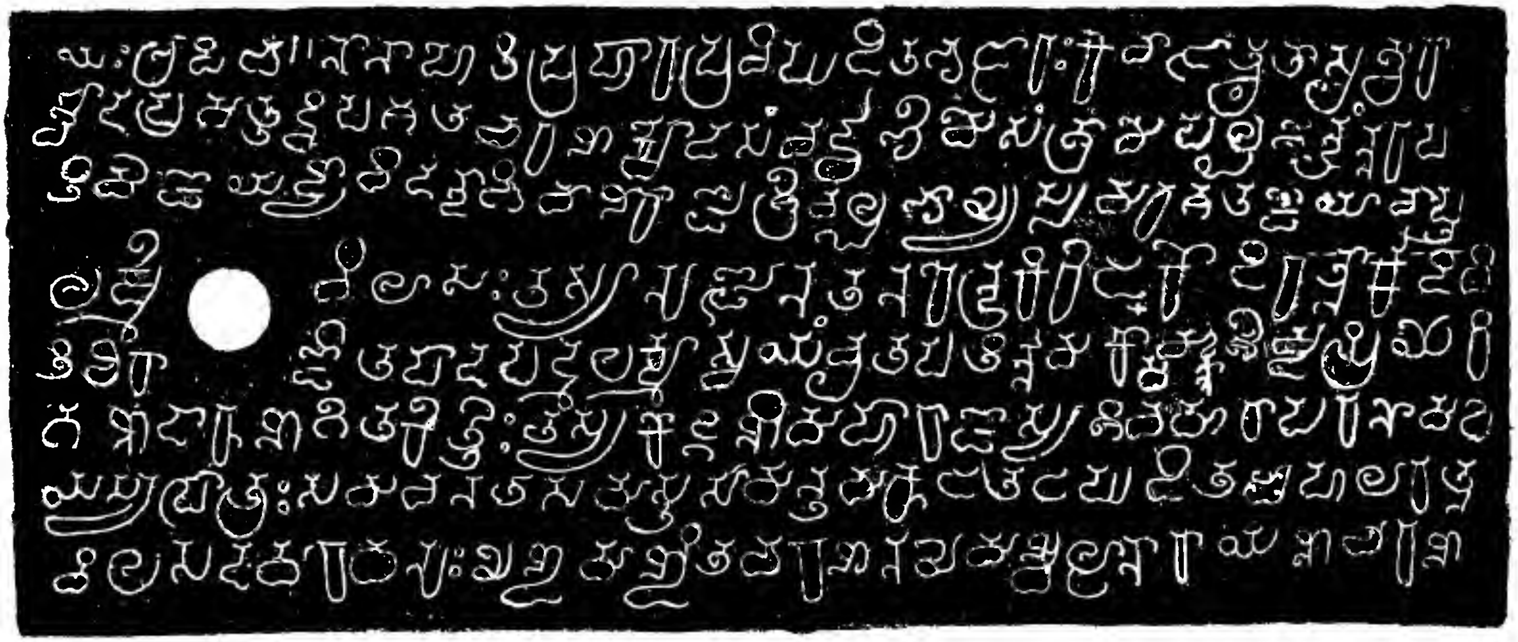


NARSAPUR PLATES (KOLAR No. 80)

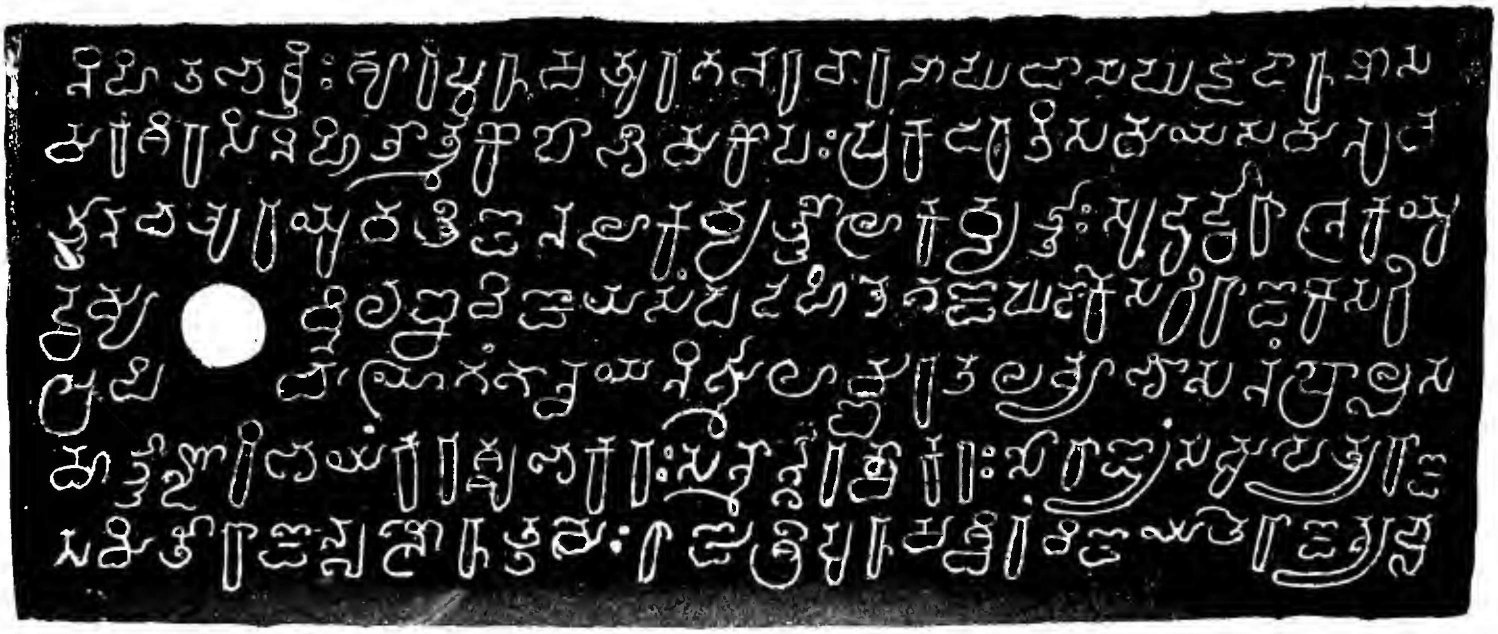
III a



III b

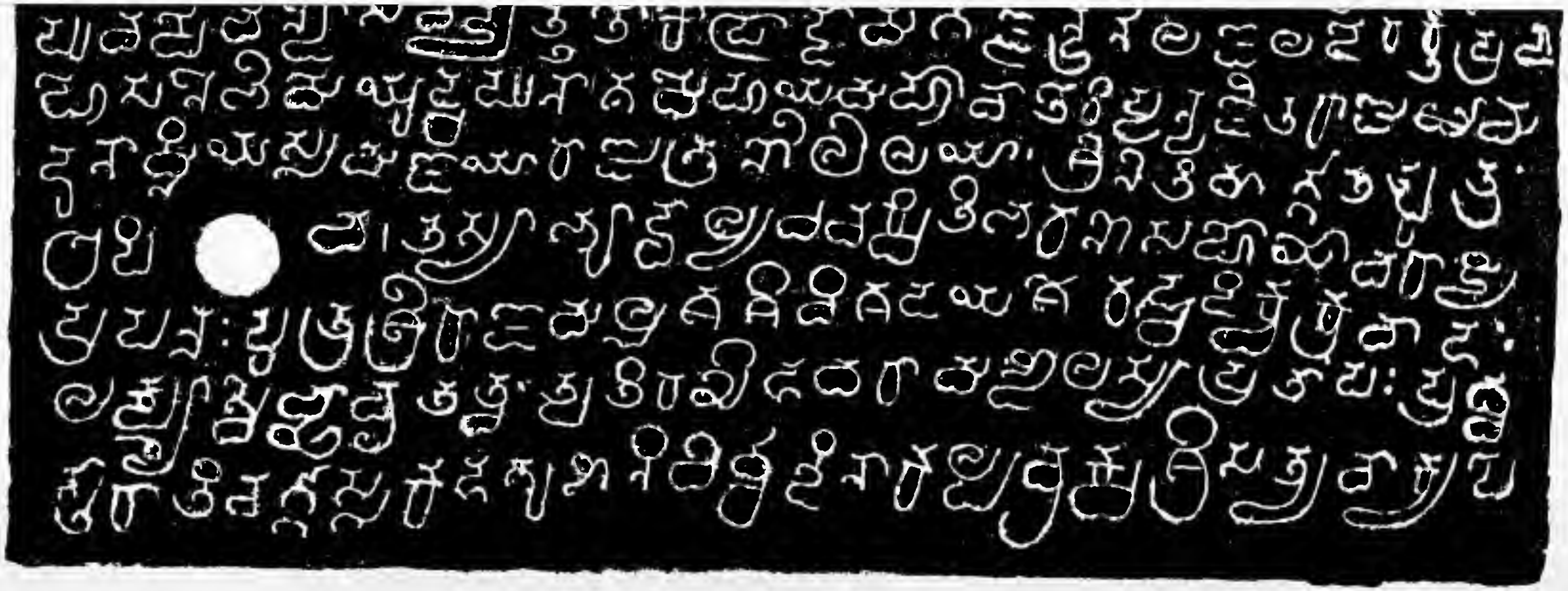


IV a



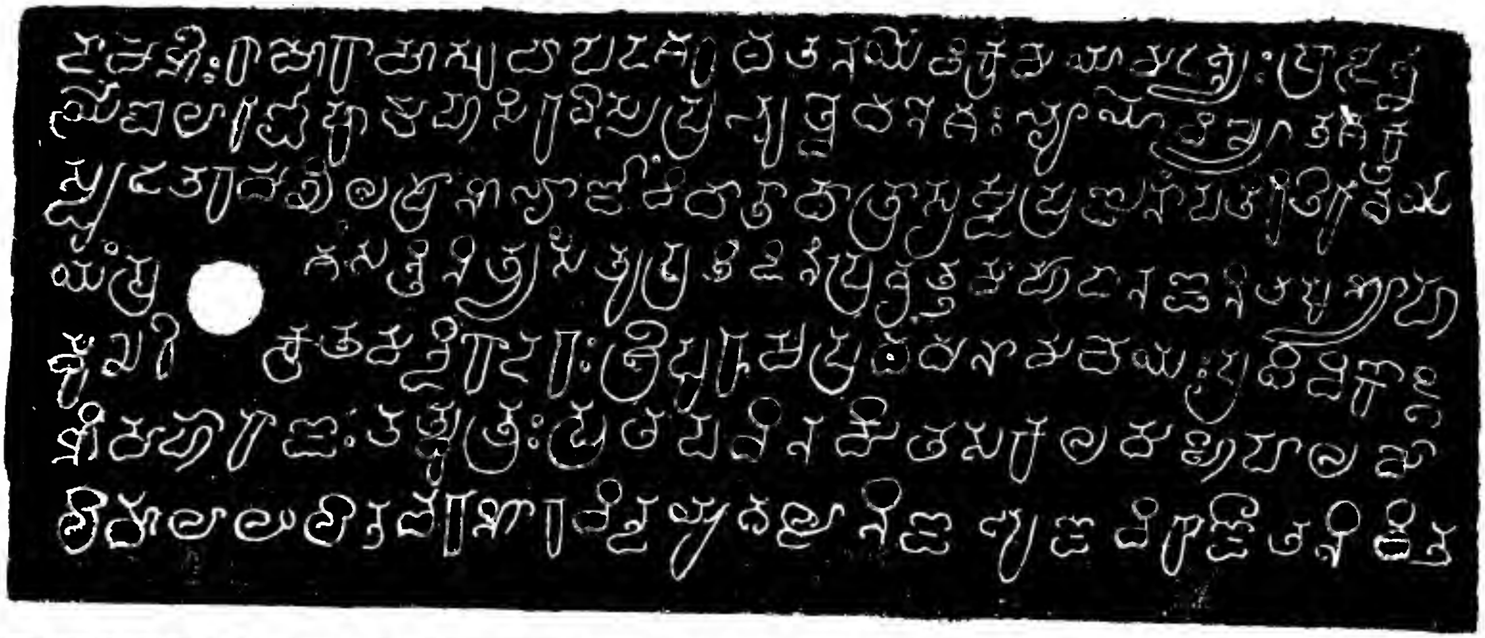
NARSAPUR PLATES (KOLAR No 90)

VIb

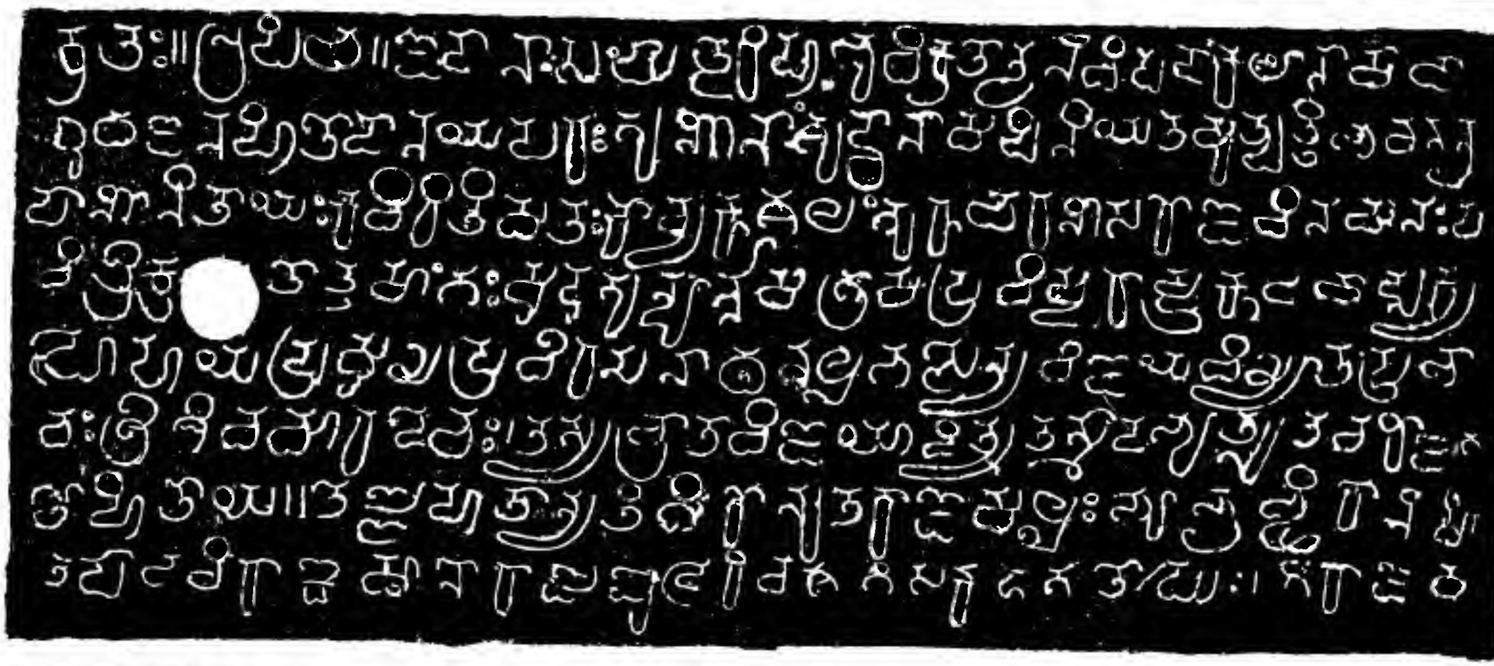


NARSAPUR PLATES

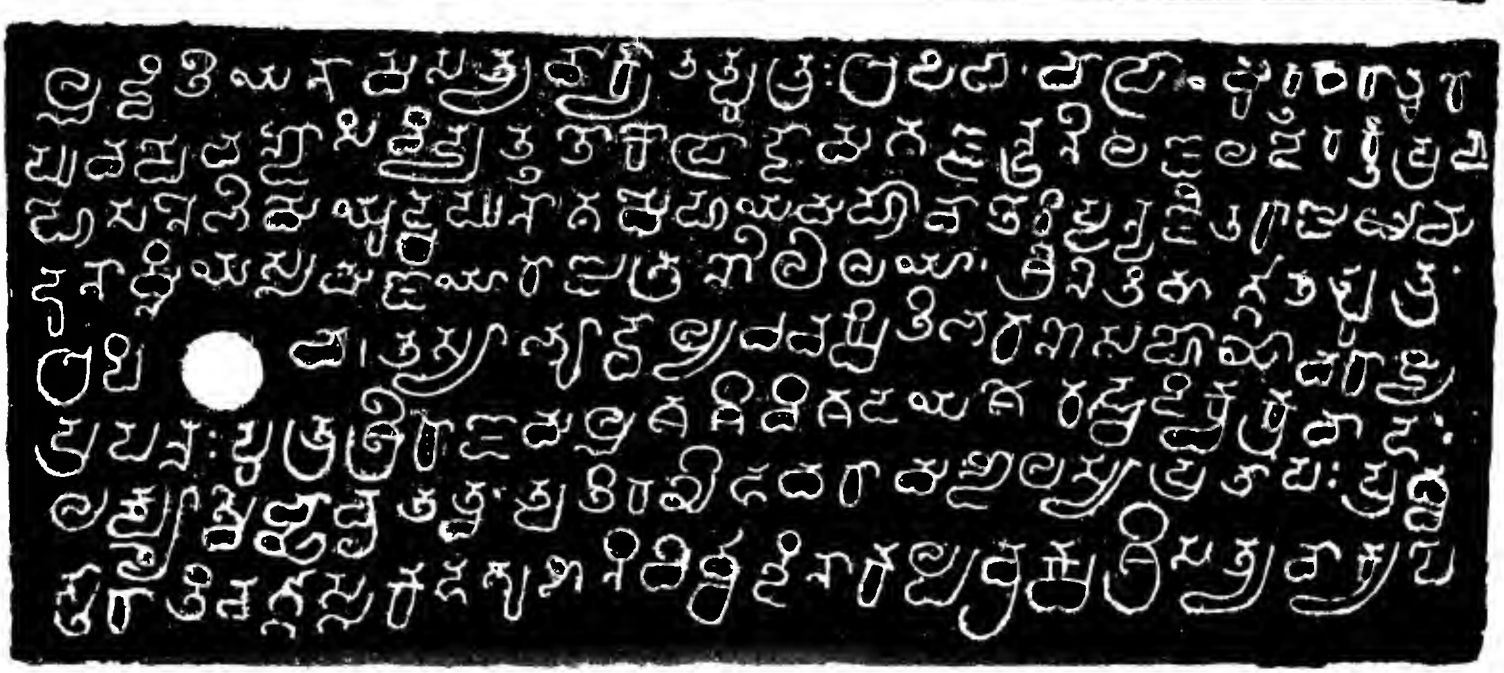
IVb



VIa

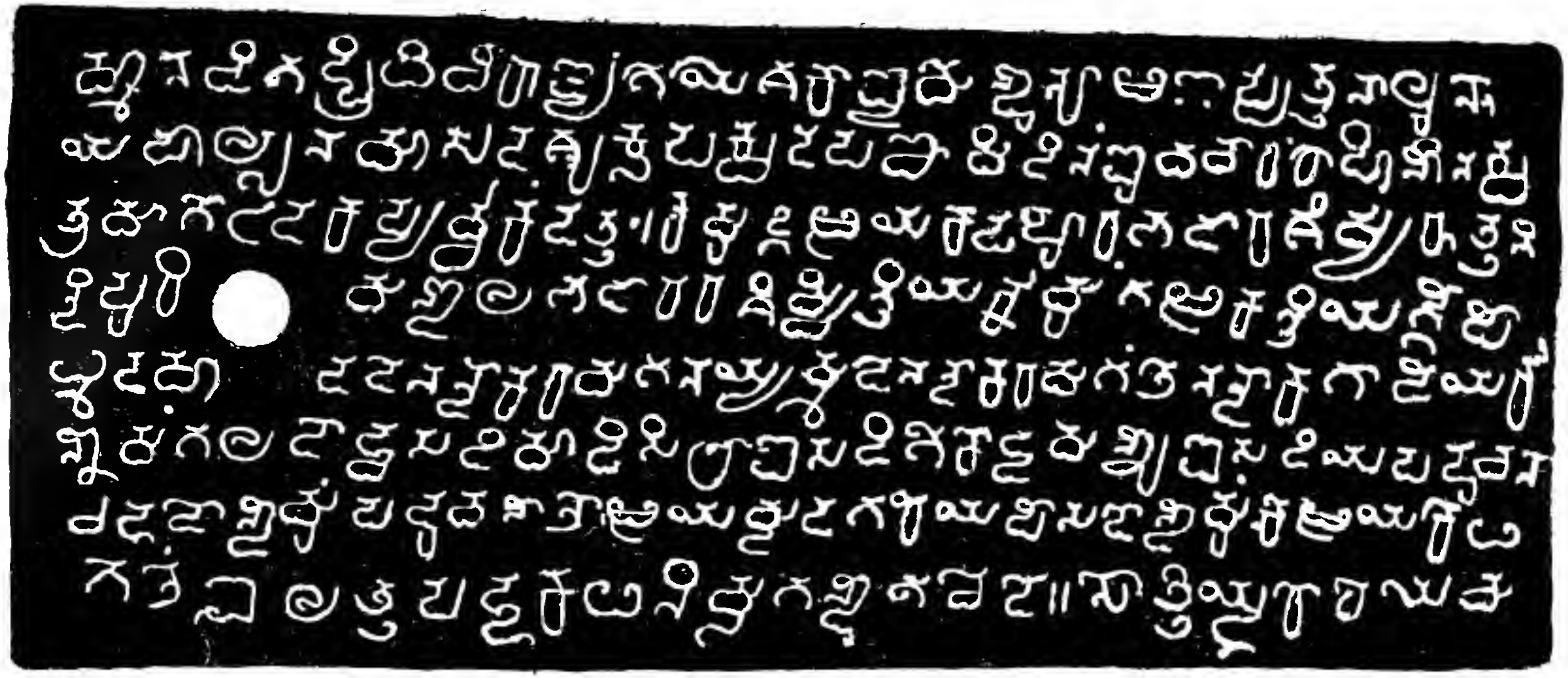


VIb

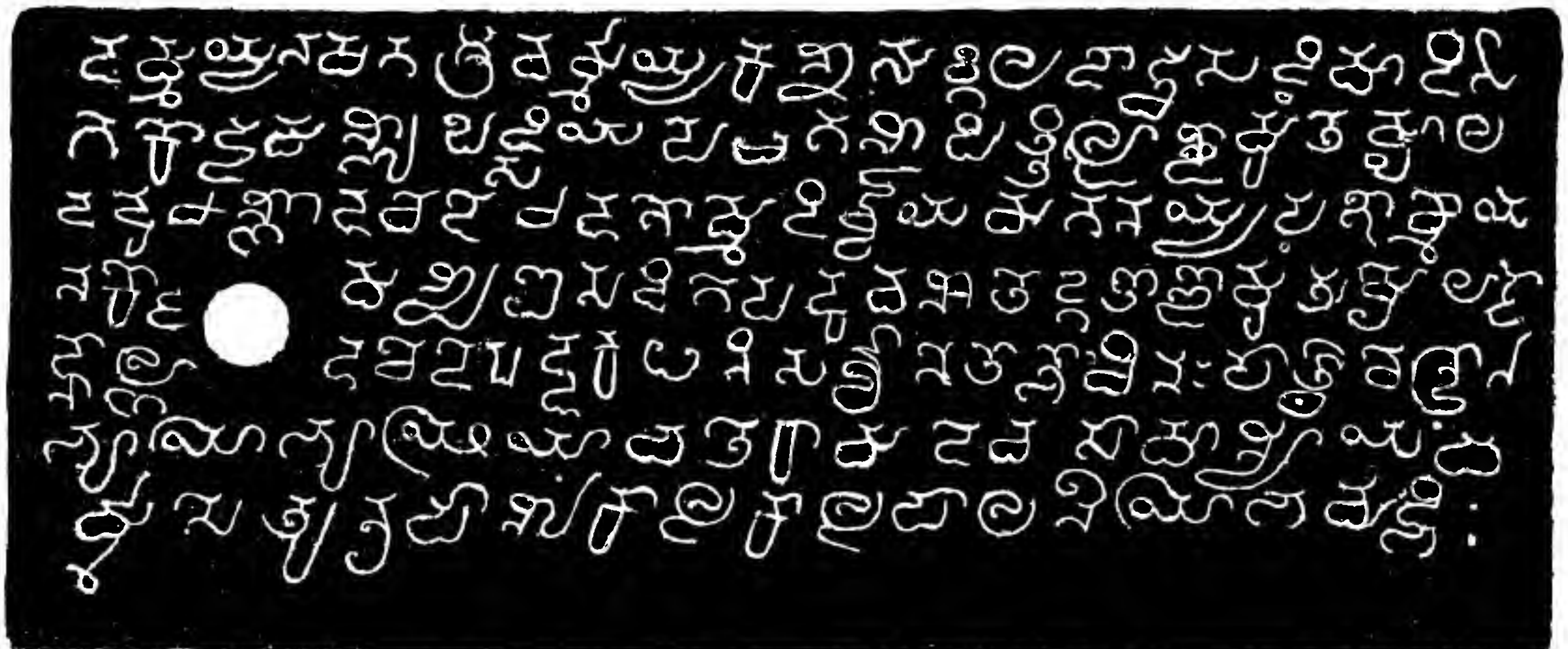


NARSAPUR PLATES (KOLAR No 90)

VIIa



VIIb



NARSAPUR PLATES (KOLAR No 90)

A sun illumining the clear firmament of the Jâhnavî(or Gaṅgâ)-kula, possessed of strength and valour from the great pillar of stone divided with a single stroke of his sword, adorned with the ornament of a wound received in cutting down the hosts of his cruel enemies, of the Kâṇvâyana-gôtra, was śrîmat *Kongonivarmma-dharmma-mahâdhirâjaḥ*.

His son, inheriting the qualities of his father, possessing a character for learning and modesty, having obtained the honours of the kingdom only for the sake of the good government of his subjects, a touchstone for (testing) gold the learned and poets, skilled among those who expound and practise the science of politics, author of a treatise on the law of adoption (*dattaka-sûtra*), was śrîmân *Mâdhava-mahâdhirâjaḥ*.

His son, uniting the qualities of his father and grandfather, having entered into war with many elephants (so that) his fame had tasted the waters of the four oceans, was śrîmad *Harivarmma-mahâdhirâjaḥ*.

His son, devoted to the worship of Brahmans, gurus and gods, praising the feet of Nârâyaṇa, was śrîmad *Vishṇugôpa-mahâdhirâjaḥ*.

His son, whose head was purified by the pollen from the lotuses the feet of Tryambaka, having by personal strength and valour purchased his kingdom, daily eager to extricate the ox of merit from the thick mire of the Kali-yuga in which it had sunk, was śrîmân *Mâdhava-mahâdhirâjaḥ*.

His son, the beloved sister's son of *Krishṇavarmma-mahâdhirâjaḥ*,—who was the sun in the firmament of the Kadamba-kula,—his mind illumined with the increase of learning and modesty, of indomitable bravery, reckoned the first among the learned, was śrîmân *Konguṇi-mahâdhirâjaḥ,* named *Avinîta*.

His son, having the three powers of increase, who had brought anxiety to the face of Yama on account of the smallness of the residue left after the countless animals offered to him as a tribute (namely) the brave men consumed in the sacrifice of the face of the many wars waged for Andari, Âlattûr, Poralaṟe, Peḷnagara and other places, author of a commentary on fifteen *sarggas* of the *Kirâtârjunîya,* was named *Durvvinîta*.

His son, the lotuses of whose feet were yellow with the swarming bees the lines of the crowns of savage kings rubbing against one another, was named *Mushkara*.

His son, of a pure wisdom acquired from his being the abode of fourteen branches of learning, distinguished for his skill among those who teach and practise the science of politics in all its branches, a rising sun in dispersing the clouds of darkness his enemies, was *Śrîvikrama,* the first so named.

His son, whose broad chest bore on itself the tokens of victory in the shining scars of wounds received in many battles inflicted by the tusks darting like lightning of huge elephants, possessed of the essence of all the sciences,

having gained the three objects of worldly pursuit, of virtuous life and daily increasing glory, was named *Bhûvikrama.* Who, moreover, had conquered the Pallavêndra king in a terrible battle in (the place) named Vilanda, trodden to dust by the feet of a hundred elephants maddened with streams of blood issuing from the door of the breasts of the warriors forced open by all manner of weapons; called the *Râja-Śrîvallabha,* in the enjoyment of fortune obtained by victory in a hundred fights.

His younger brother, whose lotus feet were irradiated with the brilliance of the myriad jewel suns in the diadems of the great kings bending down before him, the self-chosen lord of Lakshmî, was named *Nava-Kâma,* beloved by the good (*śishṭa-priyaḥ*), his fame in destroying the hosts of his enemies being the theme of song.

Of that *Kongaṇi-mahârâja*, whose other name was *Śivamâra*, the grandson, the groups of the toes of whose feet were illuminated with a rainbow light from the rays of the numerous jewels set in the bands of the crowns of prostrate kings; who had fixed his faith on Nârâyaṇa; raging with fury in the front of war horrid with the assault of horses, heroes, men and elephants; terrific in anger (or, *Bhîmakôpaḥ*); no less a captivator of the glances of young women the most skilled in the joyful art of love than a subduer of the world; laden with spoils of victory gained in many most arduous wars, a lion to the herd of elephants the hostile kings, a lion among kings (or, *Râjakêsarî*). Moreover, a sun greatly illumining the clear firmament of the Gaṅga race, a terror to hostile kings, a protector of the fortunate ways of good men, having obtained a good kingdom, a king of superior qualities among all kings, ever victorious is the *Râja Śrîpurusha*, a head-jewel among princes. To women, a Kâma (Cupid); in the use of the bow, the son of Daśaratha (Râma); in valour, the son of Jamadagni (Paraśurâma); in great wealth, Balâri (Indra); in great glory, Ravi (the sun); in government by himself, Dhanêśa (Kubêra); of a mighty and splendid energy; the benefactor of all things living, whom the poets daily praise as the creator Brahma. He, also, the middle of whose palace echoed the sounds of the holy ceremonies which accompanied his daily rich gifts,—was *Śrîpurusha,* the first so named, *Prithivî-Kongaṇi-mahârâjaḥ*.

His son, the pair of lotuses his feet caressed by the chaplets on the crowns of all the kings bowing down to his glory; the sharp bright sword in his arm—

(a plate missing here)[1]

[1] The loss of the plate at this point is unfortunate, but the Maṇṇe plates (Nelamaṅgala No. 60) enable us to supply the gap as follows:—embraced by the goddess of victory on pulling down his enemy king Vallabha with its band, the pillar his arm streaked red with the drops of blood oozing from the temples of the elephants of opposing hostile kings split open in the front of battle; having his enemies overthrown with showers of arrows from his bent bow drawn back to his ear; the sky filled with hundreds of banners won by victory in war; a king who on his becoming angry, the hostile kings go in a moment into the mouth of Antaka (Yama), horrid to

..Moreover, brought into this world mingled with troubles like matted pairs of top-knots, supporter of the fine arts, beloved by the learned, devoted to policy, a birthplace of pure qualities, leader of kings, esteemed as a poet, skilled in poetry, his head purified by prostration at the lotus feet of gurus; of distinguished fame from victory over the army of Vallabha, commanded by Râshṭrakûṭa Châḷukya Haihaya and other brave leaders, which had entered the village named Mudugundûr,—was *Šivamâra-Dêva.*

His brother was *Vijayâditya.* From him was born a good son, beloved by the world, his glory dispersing the darkness his enemies, the praised *Râjamalla,* his feet illumined with the (crowns on the) heads of prostrate kings, a râja free from all fault like the moon from the ocean,—*šrî-Râjamalla,* with the second name *Satyavâkya.*

His son, moreover, who with showers of arrows from his bow like a deluge of rain, the flashes of his sword like lightning, the infuriated elephants like black rain-clouds, the streams of blood like (the path of) thunderbolts, in a terrible battle resembling the burst of the rains, with a great wind of horses, the foremost of kings, defeated as in sport his powerful enemies in (the place) called Râjâṟâmaḍu,—was *šrî-Nîtimârgga.*

His son, moreover, born from him, who even as a boy being able to support the earth, had obtained the rank of Yuvarâja, was the son *šrî-Râjamalla,* his fame as bright as the moon illuminating all the points of the compass.

When, having become lord of all the world from being the self-chosen of Lakshmî, destroying the host of his enemies by his valour, a mine of good qualities, a tree of plenty to eulogists, *srî-Satyavâkya-Permmânaḍigaḷ,* was ruling the kingdom of the world,—in the eight hundred and twenty-fourth Šaka year, in the month Phâlguna, the 5th day of the bright fortnight, the nakshatra being Rôhiṇi,—this grant was made with pouring of water.

For Kamuṅgaṟe-kanti,—female disciple of Uttanindipuri Maṇḍala-bhaṭâra, the disciple of Kamuṅgaṟe Kaḍahura-bhaṭâra,—Poḷmada Mâdade-Nandâka's (son) Aiyyammade-Nandâka's (son) Mêgante-Nandâkagâdeya had a basadi made in Kaṇṇamaṅgala, and for that basadi granted (the following) land,—the betel-leaf garden west of the basadi, the new garden of Mûḍagare on the western stream, and below the tank a plot of three kaṇḍugas of the Tembelatta-paḷḷa land.

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behold, filled with twining entrails and streams of blood; lighting up also the ten cardinal points with the glory of his fame as unspotted as the rays of the moon; distinguished by all the marks of an emperor; desirous only of benefitting others, without seeking any benefit for himself; having by his administration of justice rooted out the evil practices of the Kali age; surpassing Bṛihaspati in skill in his measures of policy; his character like a stone pillar for protecting *dharmma* from ruin through the myriad cunning devices of a host of evil kings; surrounded by the twice-born gratified with his continual bestowal of gifts; flowing on without intermission and benefitting all the world, his gifts outdo the streams of rut from the regent elephants.

For the basadi the Sottiyûr-oreya Madamayya's son Šrîvarmmayya had caused to be made, was given (the following) land,—the back garden outside the basadi, and a plot of eight koḷagas in Tembâla. Eḷanomme-Divve's son Ayyapaṇamme gave (the following) land,—a cocoa-nut garden west of the basadi, and in Tumpola four koḷagas of Paḷḷa land.

Thus does Râma-Dêva beseech all future kings,—*Dharmma* is a common bridge for kings; this from age to age should you maintain.

91

Date 1076 A. D.

The Šaka year 998.

In the 7th year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšarivarma, *alias* the emperor šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêva—Kumârândai Kâṭṭamaiyanna Irumuḍi-Šôḻa-mâyalaṭṭi of Jananâda-chchatuppêdi-maṅgalam, *alias* Veḷḷiyûr, of the Kaivâra-nâḍu in Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, having rescued the cattle of Veḷḷiyûr and saved the village from destruction, attained to *svarga*. His son, Kêttirapâlanan Irumuḍi-Šôḻa-mâyalaṭṭi set up this stone................

92

Date 1288 A. D. [1]

In the 34th year of the reign of the universal emperor šrî-Pôšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâda-Dêvar,—I, Šômanâ-dêva's son Gaṅgâdara, the strong-armed Vîra-Nârâyaṇa, maṇḍalika of Koyyakuṟa-nâḍu, Aṇṇan-aṅkakâṟa Nâlêrgaṇḍa—to provide for a *nâḻi* of rice for the noonday offerings for the god of Tirukkambîšvaram, otherwise called šrî-Kailâsam, and for the god šrî-Mûlasthânam-uḍaiyâr, in šrî-Vishṇuvardhana-chaturvêdi-maṅgalam, *alias* Veḷḷiyûr—gave (from the date specified) a fourth of Ambaḍakki in the Kaivâra-nâḍu and the taxes (named) in Veḷḷiyûr.

93

Date 1167 A. D.

While the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, Tribhuvanamalla, capturer of Taḻaikkâḍu, Koṅgu, Naṅgali, Uchchaṅgi, Vanavasi, Pâṇuṅgal and Peḷvala, the strong-armed vîra-Gaṅga-pratâpa šrî-Nârasiṁha-Pôšaḷîšvara was pleased to rule the earth—(on the date specified)..........

[1] The Šaka year given is 1221 corresponding to Sarvadhâri. But Sarvadhâri = 1210. The Kali year given is 4390 which corresponds to the Šaka year 1211. So, 1210 is the year meant.

94

Date 1406 A. D.

(On the date specified), at the time of the eclipse of the moon,—the great minister Bommaṇṇa-daṇṇâyaka's son—by order of Dêva-Râya,—for the god Sôma of Beḷḷûr, which is the Vishṇuvardhana-chaturvêdimaṅgala, granted the two villages of Bayilanakuṇṭe belonging to Beḷḷûr-sthala, given by Kannara-Dêva-Râya, and Tujilahaḷḷi, given by Dêva-Râya,—together with all the lands and rights (specified) pertaining thereto.

And by that order, Duḷinidava-Râṇi's son Malidêvi-Râṇi remitted the taxes (specified) payable for the houses of the priests in that country and the other sacred buildings.....

95

Date 1286 A. D.

In the 32nd year of the reign of Pôšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâda-Dêva—I, Aiyan-aṅka-kâṟa Tuṭṭarâditta ...nna-Gaṅgapperumâḷ, son of Šavâšinâyan, granted (on the date specified) for the gods šrî-Kailâsam-uḍaiyâr and šrî-Mûlasthânam-uḍaiyâr of šrî-Vishṇuvardhana-chchaturvêdi-maṅgalam, *alias* Veḷḷiyûr, the ? taxes in this village.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

96

Date ? about 1280 A. D.

Ponnâṇḍâḷ, daughter of Kuṟukkaiy-uḍaiyâr of Irâjarâjapuram, having set up Paḷḷiyaṟai-Nâchchiyâr (the goddess of the bed-chamber) in the temple and celebrated the sacred marriage festival, made a grant of lands to provide for a daily offering of 1 *nâḻi* of rice, and when the goddess was taken in procession round the village on the day of *Uttarâ-nakshatra* in the month of Paṅguni.. ....

98

Date 1284 A. D.

In the 31st year of the reign of the emperor of the whole world, Pôšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâda-Dêvar—I, Tokkaraišâni, granted (on the date specified) $6\frac{1}{2}$ *kuḻi* of land (the boundaries given) to provide for a sacred lamp in the temple of Vâḷa-vanda-perumâḷ at Veḷḷiyûr, *alias* šrî-Vishṇuvardhana-chaturvêdi-maṅgalam. Another grant of land (specified) for the god Villiyâr and a second grant of land (also specified) for the god Vâḷa-vanda-perumâḷ, are also mentioned.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

99

Date 1288 A. D.[1]

In the ....of the reign of the emperor of the whole world, šrî-Poyšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâtha...., I........, the strong-armed Vîra-Nâ....., maṇḍalika of... ..nâḍu, Aṇṇa.........., granted (on the date specified) lands (specified) to provide for offerings of rice for the god Vâḷa-vanda-perumâḷ.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

100 *a*

Date 1153 A. D.

While the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, Tribhuvanamalla, capturer of Taḻaikkâḍu Koṅgu Naṅgili Gaṅgapâḍi Nuḷambapâḍi Uchchaṅgi Vanavasi and Pâṇuṅgal, the strong-armed Vîra-Gaṅga Jaganêkamalla šrî-Nârasiṁha-Poyšaḷa-Dêva was pleased to rule the earth — To the temple of šrî-Nârašiṅga-viṇṇagara...*alias* the Tigubeli temple, at Veḷḷiyûr, *alias* šrî-Vishṇuvarddhana-chaturvêdi-maṅgalam, in the Kaivâra-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam, one *vritti* was granted by... ...., one by the members of the assembly, and one was purchased and granted by Mâdêva-šeṭṭi. Half a *vritti* was granted (on the date specified) by the Brâhmaṇi Âḷvânaṅgaišâni, wife of the *bhaṭṭa* Pêrâyiram-uḍaiyân, who was the *bhâgasvâmi* of the village, to provide for ? offerings of rice for the god Veṇṇaikkâmayaruḷiyav-emberumân. This half share granted by Âḷvânaṅgaišâni and........her husband's brother along with the Šrîvaishṇavas in the presence of Periyapiḷḷai in the year Bhâva...............

100 *b*

Date 1380 A. D.

(On the date specified), we, the *pûjâris* (three named) of the temple of Vâḷa-vanda-perumâḷ at Veḷḷiyûr, *alias* šrî-Vishṇuvardhana-chaturvêdimaṅgalam, gave, with pouring of water, lands (specified) and a house (specified), exempt from taxes, to Šiṟappanachâri Nallapiḷḷai's son Maṇḍalapurusha of this village for work done to the temple. This is to continue as long as the moon and the sun exist.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

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[1] The Šaka year 1121 is given as corresponding to Sarvadhâri. But Sarvadhâri corresponding to 1210 is meant. See No. 92. 1121 is a mistake for 1211.

101

Date 1363 A. D.

While the possessor of all victorious titles, the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, lord of both the oceans, śrî-vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-uḍaiyar's son Kampaṇṇa-uḍaiyar was ruling the earth—the sole manager of his palace, Abhaṅga-Garuḍa Nârâyaṇa-chakrakola vijaya-chûḍâmaṇi Duggaṇṇa granted (on the date specified) for the gods Vâḷa-vanda-perumâḷ and Villiyâr of Veḷḷiyûr, *alias* śrî-Vishṇuvardhana-chaturvêdi-maṅgalam, to provide for worship, sacred lamps, offerings of rice, sandal, dancing, vocal and instrumental music, all the dry and wet lands included within the four boundaries of Veḷḷiyûr together with all kinds of taxes (many named) such as the tax on looms, the tax on oil-mills, etc. as a *sarvamânya*.

102

Date 1293 A. D.

(On the date specified) the pratâpa-chakravarti śrî-Pôśaḷa-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêva's son Naraśiṅgapa-daṇṇâyakka's son Vallappa-daṇṇâyakka made the following grant for the god Vâḷa-vanda-perumâḷ of Veḷḷiyûr to provide for offerings of rice, sandal and sacred lamps:—one share of lands which he bought after full payment of 10 pieces of gold at..¼ *paṇa* for each *kuḻi* from Kêśavapiḷḷai..... Allai who had received it as her portion from Kanyanâr, including...*kuḻis* of the garden lands and the superior and inferior lands below the tank of Veḷḷiyûr, and the *kuṭṭais* (named), the dry lands, the wells underground and the trees overground in the same village, together with the present and the future profits (named) that accrue to the share.

104

Date 1428 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), Lakkaṇṇa-Voḍayar granted to Siṅgarasa's son Annadâta this dharmma-śâsana:—the tank built by your Danakani-dêvi in the Beḷḷûr-śîmê belonging to the Muḷuvâyi kingdom,—in the presence of the god Virûpâksha on the bank of the Tuṅga-bhadrâ, in order that dharmma may be to Dêva-Râya-mahârâya,—we have granted to you, together with all the rice-land below it as far as the water flows, and the dry fields attached thereto, with all rights, free of all imposts.

105

Date 1390 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), at the time of the eclipse of the sun,—when the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, vîra-Bukka-Râya's son, master of the four oceans, Haribara-Râyarasu was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Lakshminâthapura, which is Mantriguṇḍi in Kôḷâla-nâḍ, the southern Dvârâvati-paṭṭaṇa, frequented by hermits, of Nigarilichôḷa-maṇḍala belonging to the champion over Khantikâṟa-Râya, Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyar,—Hibbari Lakumaiya-Nâyaka granted for *dharmma*. The nâḍ prabhus of Kôḷâla (several named) and other men disposed to *dharmma* granted all the lands belonging to that Lakshmînâthapura.

106 *a*

Date 1019 A. D.

In the 8th year of the reign of Kô-pParakêśaripammar, *alias* śrî-Râjêndra-Śôḷa-Dêva who,—while the goddess of Fortune, having become constant, increased, and while the goddess of the great Earth, the goddess of Victory in battle and the matchless goddess of Fame, having become his great queens, rejoiced—in his extended happy lifetime, conquered with his great and war-like army Iḍaituṟai-nâḍu; Vanavâsi, shut in by a fence of continuous forests; Koḷḷippâkkai, whose walls were surrounded by *śuḷḷi* trees; Maṇṇaikkaḍakkam, whose fortification was unapproachable; the crown of the king of Îḻam (Ceylon) which was surrounded by the impetuous sea; the exceedingly beautiful crown of his queen; the beautiful crown and the necklace of Indra, which the king of the South (the Pâṇḍya) had previously surrendered to the kings of Îḻam; the whole of the Îḻa-maṇḍalam surrounded by the clear sea; the crown praised by many and the garland of ruddy rays, which were family treasures worn in succession by the warlike Kêraḷa; many ancient islands securely guarded from time immemorial by the sea resounding with conchs; and the crown of pure gold, worthy of Lakshmi, which Paraśurâma, who in anger extirpated kings twenty-one times in battle, had deposited in the inaccessible Śândima island, having considered it a secure place;—

Araiyan Râjarâjan, *alias* Vikkirama-Śôḷa-chchôḻiyavaraiyan, of Śâtta-maṅgalam in Tiraimûr-nâḍu of Uyyakkoṇḍâr-vaḷanâḍu in Śôḷa-maṇḍalam, gave one perpetual lamp, which was to burn for as long as the moon and the sun exist, for the goddess Piḍâriyâr of Kuvaḷâlam in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu of Nigarili-Śôḷa-maṇḍalam, *alias* Nuḷambapâḍi, and, for the maintenance of the lamp, made over 5 good she-buffaloes which must neither die nor grow old to

the worshippers of the goddess, Šornapuḷiyan and Vinakkâlan, Šiva-Brâhmaṇas of the Kaušika-gôtra.

This is under the protection of all Mâhêšvaras.

106 *b*

Date 1006 A. D.

In the 22nd year of the reign of Kô-Râjakêsaripamma, *alias* šrî-Râjarâja-Dêva, for the goddess Piḍâriyâr of Kuvaḷâlam in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu of Gaṅgâ-sâyaram, the king was pleased to grant, with pouring of water, the village of Aṟaiyûr in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu, as a *dêvadâna*, with exemption from all imposts, and to make it over to the hands of the worshipper of the goddess, ..., a Šiva-Brâhmaṇa of the Kaušika-gôtra.

106 *c*

Date ? 996 A. D.

(This inscription has neither beginning nor end. The regnal year 12 is given, perhaps of Râjarâja of No. 106 *b* above.)

Agreeably to the entry made in the revenue register in accordance with intimation received dated on the ... day of the 12th year of the reign of ... . to the effect that Pâkkam .... in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam was granted as a *dêvadâna* from the 12th year for defraying the expenses in the temple of Piḍâriyâr at Kuvaḷâlam in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu.. ....

106 *d*

Date about 1071 A. D. [1]

(This inscription may be a continuatiou of No. 108. It merely gives the details of the allotment of allowance in rice and money to the various servants in the temple of Piḍâriyâr.)

......................[The following is the allotment of allowance] to the servants performing various duties in the temple:—to the Kannâṭa-paṇḍita who conducts the *mâḍâpattiyam* of the temple, 180 kalam of paddy for 360 days at the rate of 1 tûṇi and 1 padakku a day; to the Brâhman Mârašiṅga-baṭṭa of the Gautama-gôtra who conducts the sacred worship, 60 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 1 padakku a day, together with 2 kâšu, the equivalent of which

[1] The witnesses are the same officers who apportion allowances to various temple servants in No. 108.

in paddy is 5 kalam 1 tûṇi and 1 padakku: to the four Brahmachârins who ...., 75 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 5 nâḷi each a day, together with 2 kâšu, at ½ kâšu each, the equivalent of which in paddy is 5 kalam 1 tûṇi and 1 padakku; to the man who supplies water for the sacred bath of the goddess, 15 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 4 nâḷi a day; to the two men who gather flowers and hold the sacred parasol, 30 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 4 nâḷi each a day; to the three watchmen of the temple, 90 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 1 kuṟuṇi each a day, together with 3 kâšu, at 1 kâšu each, the equivalent of which in paddy is 8 kalam and 3 kuṟuṇi; to the two men who work in the sacred flower-garden, 60 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 1 kuṟuṇi each a day; to the four Yôginis, 60 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 4 nâḷi each a day; to the four Yôgêšvaras, 90 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 6 nâḷi each a day; to Bhayiravamudali Virâjêndra-kKaliyuga-Bhayirava, 60 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 1 padakku a day; to the three Bhayiravas, 90 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 1 kuṟuṇi each a day; to the drummer who beats the drum ? bound on the head, 45 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 1 kuṟuṇi and 1 nâḷi a day; to the two men who beat the tabor *(mattaḷam)*, to the man who beats the double-drum (*karaḍigai*), to the man who beats the gong, to the man who rings the hand-bell, and to the two men who blow the conch—to these seven men in all—105 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 4 nâḷi each a day; to the ? *kambâḍaviyan,* 30 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 1 kuṟuṇi a day; to the dancing-master, 37 kalam 1 tûṇi and 1 padakku of paddy for 360 days at 1 kuṟuṇi and 2 nâḷi a day, together with 1 kâšu the equivalent of which in paddy is 2 kalam 2 tûṇi and 1 kuṟuṇi; to the accountant 30 kalam of paddy for 360 days at .... a day, together with 1 kâšu, the equivalent of which in paddy is 2 kalam 2 tûṇi and 1 kuṟuṇi; to the twenty-four dancing-girls, 540 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 6 nâḷi each a day; to the potter who supplies pots to the temple-kitchen ....., 15 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 4 nâḷi a day; to the washerman who washes the vestments of the goddess, 15 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 4 nâḷi a day; to the astrologer, 30 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 1 kuṟuṇi a day, together with 1 kâšu the equivalent of which in paddy is 2 kalam 2 tûṇi and 1 kuṟuṇi; to the lecturer on vyâkaraṇa and yâmaḷa, 30 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 1 kuṟuṇi a day, together with 1 kâšu the equivalent of which in paddy is 2 kalam 2 tûṇi and 1 kuṟuṇi; to the ? *pûjâri,* 30 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 1 kuṟuṇi a day; and to the mason who repairs the temple, 30 kalam of paddy for 360 days at 1 kuṟuṇi a day.

Thus has the allotment been made. This is the signature of Nirupa-šikâmaṇi Viḷupparaiyan, the puravu-vari-tiṇaikkaḷam-mugaveṭṭi. This is the signature of Vîrašikâmaṇi-mûvênda-vêḷân.

Be it well.

107

Date 1054 A. D.

In the 3rd year of the reign of Kô-pParakêšaripammar, *alias* šrî-Râjêndra-Dêva—who, having conquered the Iraṭṭapâḍi seven and a half lakh (country) and set up a pillar of victory at Kollâpuram; having terrified Âhavamalla at Koppam on the bank of the great river and taken possession of his elephants, horses, women and treasures; and having performed the anointment of victory, was graciously seated on the throne of heroes—

On the 86th day of the 3rd year of the king's reign, ..., the overseer of the daṇḍanâyakas, Veṭṭan Pañchanedi-Vâṇan, *alias* Madurântaka-tTamiḷ-pperaiyan of Taṇḍaṅguṛai in Viḷâ-nâḍu belonging to Pâṇḍikulâšani-vaḷanâḍu of Šôḷa-maṇḍalam, granted two perpetual lamps for the goddess Piḍâriyâr of Kuvaḷâlam in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu of Vijaya-Râjêndra-maṇḍalam, and, having ? purchased 63 cows......, made them over to the two worshippers of the goddess, the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas — Šaṅkaran Tiyambakan, *alias* Bhûpâlarâja-Brahma-mârâyan and Âlan Mârašiṅgan, *alias* Râjaparâkkirama-Brahma-mârâyan—of the Kaušika-gôtra, for maintaining the lamps for as long as the moon and the sun exist. Any profit accruing from these cows was to be theirs (the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas').

These (lamps) are under the protection of all Mâhêšvaras.

108

Date 1071 A. D.

In the 2nd year of the reign of Kô-Râjakêsarivarmma, *alias* šrî-Râjêndra-Šôḷa-Dêva[1], who—having as companions his sword and arms which resembled two branches and abiding in which the goddess of Fortune became resplendent—conquered Keḷi... ; seized many troops of elephants at Vayirâgaram; graciously took tribute, the fame of which spread to all the regions, from the king of Dârâ at Šakkaragoṭṭam which had been free from fear of attack; placed under the shadow of his umbrella, to her great joy, the goddess of the earth resembling a lotus which was in the direction of the sunrise, having gently raised her without disturbing anything that Vishṇu, having become the primeval Boar, had formerly raised; sent the wheel of his authority and his tiger banner to every region; established his fame and charity in every land; sat in state with victory for his companion, while valour, liberality, honour and mercy became prominent as his inseparable attributes; rightfully wore his family crown of jewels, while other kings wore on their heads his feet as a crown; and caused his sceptre to sway over every land in the Jambû-dvîpam—

[1] Kulôttuṅga I. who is so called in inscriptions of the early years of his reign.

When the officer, Ambalavan Tiruppondaiyâr, *alias* Vîrašikâmaṇi-mûvênda-vêḷâr, of Pâṇḍiyambâkkam in the Pembuliyûr-nâḍu of Kâliyûr-koṭṭam in. . . ḷa-maṇḍalam, being seated in a maṇḍapam within the enclosure of the temple of Piḍâriyâr at . . . . . in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu of Vijaiya-Râjêndra-maṇḍalam, questioned the Kannâṭaka-paṇḍita who was conducting the *mâḍâpattiyam* for the goddess, and the *panchâchâriya pûjâris* who . . . ., whether any allotment of the paddy which was the equivalent of the revenue in gold (mâḍai) collected from the villages which were *dêvadânas* of the temple had been made to the gods and to the servants performing various duties in the temple, they replied that no allotment had been made until the 2nd year of the reign of . . . . . ḷa-Dêva. Thereupon, the officer Vîrašikâmaṇi-mûvênda-vêḷâr made the following allotment in the presence of the above temple servants and of Nirupa-šikâmaṇi Viḻupparaiyan, *alias* . . . . . . , of Araṇinilai-Mummuḍi-Sôḻa-nallûr in . . . . yûr-koṭṭam, the puravu-vari-tiṇaikkaḷam *mugavetti*:—(Here follow details of the revenue in gold from the different villages and of its equivalent in paddy.) To each of the deities—Vîrabhadra, Brahmâṇi, Îšvari, Kaumâri, Vaishṇavi, Vârâhi, Indrâṇi, šrî-Châmuṇḍêšvari, Gaṇapati, Châmuṇḍêšvari of Mûlasthâna, Yôgêšvari, Kshêtrapâla-dêva, Mahâ-šâstâ, and Sûrya-dêva—4 nâḻi of rice, 2 dishes of curry, 2 areca-nuts and 4 betel-leaves for each offering. (Then follow totals calculated for one year in measures of paddy.) On each of the days of the summer solstice, the winter solstice and the solar eclipse—for the sacred bath of the goddess, 1 tûṇi of paddy, together with 4 nâḻi of rice the equivalent of which in paddy is 1 kuṟuṇi, is required for putting below the *kalaša*; $\frac{1}{4}$ kâšu the equivalent of which in paddy is 2 tûṇi and 2 nâḻi, for buying the necessary drugs for the bath; and $\frac{1}{8}$ kâšu the equivalent of which in paddy is 1 tûṇi and 1 nâḻi, for a cloth to fasten round the chief *kumbha*; for the great offering, 1 tûṇi and 1 padakku of rice, or at the rate of two to five, 1 kalam and 3 kuṟuṇi of paddy; for 4 dishes of curry, 2 nâḻi of paddy; for 20 areca-nuts and 40 betel-leaves, 4 nâḻi of paddy; for 2 kalam of intoxicating drink required for Yôgini-Yôgêšvara-pûjai, 1 kalam of paddy, together with 1 tûṇi of rice the equivalent of which in paddy, at the rate of two to five, is 2 tûṇi and 1 padakku; and for one sheep required for the same *pûjai*, $\frac{3}{8}$ kâšu the equivalent of which in paddy is 1 kalam and 3 nâḻi.

[1]The same items are repeated for the day of the Kârttigai (Krittikâ) *nakshatra* in the month of Kârttigai with the addition of an allowance of 1 kalam and 2 tûṇi of paddy for 10 nâḻi of oil required for lamps, at the rate of 1 padakku of paddy for every nâḻi of oil.

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[1] This is printed in the Tamil as No. 112*a*.

On every Tuesday in the year—for offerings 1 kuruṇi of rice, for oblation (*bali*) 2 nâḻi, and to Astradêvar 2 nâḻi; two dishes of curry; 4 areca-nuts and 8 betel-leaves; for burnt offering (*aṅgâra-bali*), 1 sheep valued at $\frac{1}{4}$ kâšu; 10 lamps to be lighted at the time of performing the sacrifice; for the worship of the Virgin (Kanyâ-pûjai), 7 women and 1 Brahmachâri (Vikkêšvara-mâṇi) to be employed; 4 dishes of curry; 16 ? areca-nuts (veṟuṅgây) and 32 betel-leaves. (The totals calculated for the 52 Tuesdays of the year are also given in measures of paddy.)

On each of the 10 remaining *saṅkrânti* days[1] (the solstices having been already provided for) in the year—1 kuruṇi and 4 nâḻi of rice, 2 dishes of curry, 2 areca-nuts and 4 betel-leaves. (The totals are given for one year.)

On each day of the 12 monthly festivals—1 padakku of rice, 4 dishes of curry, 48 areca-nuts and 96 betel-leaves; 4 nâḻi of oil for lamps; for Yôgini-Yôgêšvara-pûjai, 2 kalam of intoxicating drink (the equivalent in paddy being given as 1 kalam), 1 tûṇi of rice, and 1 sheep (valued at $\frac{3}{8}$ kâšu). (The totals for one year are given).

For hoisting the sacred flag in the festival of Uttarâ-nakshatra in the month of Paṅguni, 1 kuruṇi of paddy together with 1 nâḻi of rice (the equivalent of which is given as 2 nâḻi of paddy) for putting below the pots containing sprouting seeds (*pâligai*); $\frac{1}{8}$ kâšu for buying a cloth to fasten round the Châmuṇḍâ-kumbam; offerings of rice, curry, areca-nut and betel-leaves; and $\frac{1}{2}$ kâšu for buying a cloth of 12 cubits for the sacred flag; to the man who paints the flag, $\frac{1}{8}$ kâšu; for two cloths, one to be tied round the waist and the other to be thrown over the shoulders, to be presented to the priest, $\frac{1}{4}$ kâšu; for presentation to the man who performs the ceremony of opening the eyes (of the image of the god), $\frac{1}{8}$ kâšu; for the flag-god (Dhvaja-dêvar), 4 nâḻi of paddy for putting below the kalašam; offerings of rice, curry, areca-nuts and betel-leaves, (totals given for the 7 days of the festival); and 1 sheep on the day of hoisting the flag and another on the day of taking it down.

For Astra-dêvar, $\frac{1}{8}$ kâšu for buying a cloth for his vestments; and offerings of rice and curry twice a day, (totals for 7 days given). $\frac{1}{4}$ kâšu for a cloth to be presented to the man who proclaims the festival. For concluding the ceremonies on the 7th day, 1 kuruṇi of paddy together with 1 nâḻi of rice for spreading below the pots containing sprouting seeds; $\frac{1}{8}$ kâšu for buying a cloth to fasten round the Châmuṇḍâ-*kumbam*, and offerings of rice, curry, areca-nuts and betel-leaves.

For the Châmuṇḍâ-oblation (*hôma*) to be offered twice a day, 1 nâḻi of ghee. For the oblation of rice, to be offered twice a day, 4 nâḻi of rice. For sesamum, parched rice and *tôrai* (a kind of rice), 1 kuruṇi of paddy. For

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[1] The day of the passage of the sun from one zodiacal sign into another.

burnt offering, 1 sheep. (Totals for 7 days given in measures of paddy for all these.)

For the nine gods (Nava-dêvataigaḷ), offerings of rice at two times of the day, of curry, areca-nuts and betel-leaves; 1⅛ kâšu for buying 9 cloths for their vestments; ½ kâšu for 3 mañjâḍi of gold for their *tirukkâppu* and for the oblation of rice to be offered twice a day, 4 nâḻi of rice. (Totals in measures of paddy given for 7 days.)

For presentation to the man who offers the daily oblation in fire, ⅛ kâšu. On each of the festival days when the deity is taken out in procession, offerings of rice at two times of the day, of curry, areca-nuts and betel-leaves; oil for burning lamps at the place to which the deity is taken; ⅛ kâšu each for two cloths to be used for the deity, one during the sacred bath and the other after the bath.

To the man who officiates as Brahmâ, to the one who repeats *mantras* and to the man who recites hymns before the deity, ¼ kâšu each. To one Rigvêdi, to one Sâmavêdi and to one Yajurvêdi, ⅛ kâšu each. For buying cloths to be given ? along with boiled rice etc. offered to the deity to those who performed services, to those who danced and to those who sang, during the festival, 4 kâšu.

For performing the *šandi* for the divine mother (*mâtiru-šandi*), 1 padakku of sprouting paddy; and another for buying *tôrai*, the pulse *uḻundu* and other necessary things.

At the place....., 1 kâšu for buying ½ kaḻañju of gold for a complete set of ornaments for a virgin; and ¼ kâšu for buying a cloth for her.

¼ kâšu for a cloth to wrap round the kettle-drum; 1 kuṟuṇi of paddy for putting below the kettle-drum; ½ kâšu for a cloth for....flag; ¼ kâšu for 1 sheep required for sacrifice; offerings of rice, curry, areca-nuts and betel-leaves—(totals given for 7 days in measures of paddy); and oil for lamps.

1 padakku of paddy and 4 nâḻi of rice for putting below the Châmuṇḍâ-kalašam in the sacrificial hall and below the 9 *kumbas* (pots) on the sacrificial altar on which the fire is kept; 1½ kâšu for buying cloths to wrap round the *kumbas;* and oil for one perpetual lamp.

For the 10 Kumba-dêvatâs and for Astra-dêva, offerings of rice, curry, areca-nuts and betel-leaves—(totals given in measures of paddy for 7 days); 2 nâḻi of rice for the morning oblation; the same for the noon-day oblation, together with 1 sheep for the bloody oblation: 2 nâḻi of rice again for the evening oblation; and the same with 1 sheep for the Ardha-yâma oblation—(totals given again).

For *graha-šânti* and *arpuda-šânti,* 1 sheep per day; and oil for two hand-lamps at the time of sacrifice.

For the *nava-hôma,* rice for the nine oblations and ghee; for Châmuṇḍâ-hôma, 1 sheep per day.

For.. *yamu...si,* offerings of rice and curry, and oil for lamps. At the conclusion, eight she-buffaloes valued at 2 kâšu each, one sheep for ? victim and 1 sheep for meritorious sacrifice (*puṇya-vadai*). For the...priest, ½ kâšu for two cloths, one to be tied round the waist and the other to be thrown over the shoulders, to be given to him; and 6 kâšu for 3 kaḻanju of gold to be presented to him. For Šû....., ½ kâšu for two cloths similar to the above, and 2 kâšu for 1 kaḻanju of gold to be presented to him.

For the sacrificing priest, ¼ kâšu for two cloths, and 2 kâšu for 1 kaḻañju of gold to be presented to him.

To the nine priests who performed the *nava-hôma,* ½ kâsu each.

On each of the 7 days during which the *šânti* is performed, 1 kalam of intoxicating drink and ½ sheep for Yôgini-Yôgêšvara-pûjai, also 1 padakku of rice. On each of the above days, 1 tûṇi and 1 padakku of rice for feeding the dumb, the blind, those who sang and those who danced. (Totals given in measures of paddy in all the above.)

....

109 *a*

Date 1033 A.D.

In the 22nd year of the reign of Kô-pParakêšaripanmar, *alias* šrî-Râjêndra-Šôḻa-Dêvar who, etc. (see Nos. 106 *a* and 44), conquered with his great and warlike army Iḍaituṟai-nâḍu etc. (see Nos. 106 *a* and 44); Mâšuṇi-dêšam, whose paddy-fields were green; a large heap of family-treasures along with many other treasures, after having captured, together with his relations, Indirâšan of the ancient race of the moon, in a battle which raged at Âdinagaravai of unceasing great fame; Oṭṭa-vishaiyam, surrounded by dense ? bamboo thickets which were difficult to approach; the fine Kôšalai-nâḍu, where Brâhmans are collected together; Taṇḍabutti, whose gardens abounded with bees, after having destroyed Danmapâla in a hot battle; Dakkaṇa-Lâḍam, whose fame spread in all directions, after having so attacked Iraṇašûra that his stubbornness vanished; [Vaṅgâḷa-dêšam, of unceasing drizzle, from which Gôvindašandan, dismounting from his horse, fled;] elephants of great strength, women and treasures, after having been pleased to frighten on a hot battle-field Mahivâḷa of ? Šaṅgoṭṭal, who wore the warrior's ankle-rings; Uttira-Lâḍam, surrounded by the vast sea which abounded with pearls; the wave-throwing Gaṅgai whose sacred waters were full of fragrant flowers; and who—having sent many ships in the midst of the billowing sea and having [captured] Šaṅgirâma-vijaiyôttuṅgapanma, the king of Kiḍâram, [along with his elephants

. . . . .],—took [the large heap of treasures which he had rightfully amassed], the Vichchâdira-ttôraṇa at the war-gate of the enemy's extensive city, the wicket door set with jewels of great splendour, and the door set with large jewels; the extensive šrî-Vijaiyam; Pannai, watered by the river; the ancient Malaiyûr, whose fortress was on a high hill; Mâyiruḍiṅgam, the moat around which was the deep sea; Ilaṅgâšôbam, of undaunted heroic deeds; Mâppappâḷam, having abundant waters as its guard; [Mêvilimbaṅgam, which had fine fortifications as defence]; Vaḷaippandûṟu, situated in the midst of green jungle; Talaittakkôlam, praised by great men versed in the sciences; Mâdamaliṅgam, of steady heroic deeds; Nilâmuri-dêšam, whose fierce strength was increased by enmity; Mânakkavâram, having gardens the flowers in which were full of honey; and Kidâram, of fierce strength, guarded by men who wore the warrior's ankle-rings;—

According to the command of šri-Râjêndra-Šôḷa-Dêva, the general Uttama-Šôḷa-Brahma-mârâyan, *alias* Mârâyan Arumoḷi, son of Râjêndra-Šôḷa-Brahma-mârâyan, *alias* Nârkkaṇa šri-Krishṇan Râman, of Kêraḷântaka-chaturvêdi-maṅgalam, *alias* Amaṇakuḍi, in Veṇṇâḍu belonging to Uyyakkoṇḍâr-vaḷanâḍu of Šôḷa-maṇḍalam, caused to be built [of stone] what had formerly been built of brick in the temple of Piḍâriyâr at Kuvaḷâlam in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu of Gaṅgâšâyaram in [Nigarili] Šôḷa-maṇḍalam. He also granted a perpetual lamp known by the name of Janavârkalpagam to be burned before the goddess for as long as the moon and the sun endure, and, for its maintenance, made over 7 excellent she-buffaloes which must neither die nor grow old to the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas (two named) of the temple. For this light to give a steady flame, a lamp was given weighing one hundred *palam* by the scales of Âyiravan. On his behalf, the sacred temple was caused to be constructed by the Brâhman Mûttavagaittûdan Tiruppori Ambalattâḍi of Kâṭṭumâna-pâkkam in the Mâgi-ṇûr-nâḍu of Šeṅgâṭṭu-kkoṭṭam in Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam.

Šintâmaṇi Šaṅkaran, the possessor of the Mûttavagai sacred parasol, of Eyinaṅgu in Veḷâ-nâḍu which belonged to Kshatri-šikâmaṇi-vaḷanâḍu, gave over to the charge of the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas worshipping in the temple a twilight lamp to be burned at one *šandi* (one of the three times of the day), as long as the moon and the sun exist, before the Piḍâriyâr of Kuvaḷâlam.

109 *b*

Date? about 1200 A. D

The hero Mâdavan of Aṇḍa. . . ., got this *pîḍam* (pedestal) made.

110

Date about 1280 A. D.

I, Veṭṭummâra-Bâṇan, *alias* Uttama-Sôḷa-Gaṅgan (with usual Gaṅga titles)[1], remitted the land-tax, the tax on *avichchu* (?), the tax on houses, the tax on ? sugarcane mills and other taxes in the *dêvadânas* of the goddess and gods of Kuvaḷâlam, and in the *dêvadânam, tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam* and *paḷḷichchandam* granted for gods in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.) This (charity) is under the protection of all Mâhêšvaras. May it be prosperous. There is no guide but virtue to those who understand virtue.

111

Date 1027 A. D.

On the 240th day of the 16th year of his reign, Kô-Parakêsaripanmar, *alias* šrî-Râjêndra-Šôḷa-Dêvar, who took the Eastern country, Gaṅgai and Kaḍâram, being graciously seated in the outer hall of the ? stage within the . . . . . palace at Vikkirama-Šôḷa-puram in the Kaivâra-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam, was pleased to order that the village of Piragampaḷḷi in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam, excluding the ? portion of the ryots, should be entered in the revenue register as a *dêvadâna* and that the revenue in paddy and gold (specified) hitherto paid by the village should, from the 16th year of the reign, be paid for the requirements of the goddess Piḍâriyâr of Kuvaḷâlam in the same nâḍu. The royal secretary (named) having written that the king had been pleased to order thus, and the chief secretary (named) along with three others (named) having approved of it, Râjêndra-Šôḷa-Brahmâdirâyar, *alias* Nârkkaṇa-mârâyan Jananâdanâr of Kêraḷântaka-chcharuppêdi-maṅgalam in Veṇṇâḍu of Uyyakkoṇḍâr-vaḷanâḍu, ordered that it should be entered in the revenue register in accordance with intimation received. This order having been communicated by the revenue officers (ten named), the revenue accountants (twelve named) made an entry in the revenue register on the 281st day of the 16th year that the village was a *dêvadâna* from that year.

This is the signature of Aiññûṟṟuvan Ârâvamudan[2], the puravu-vari-tiṇaikkaḷam mugaveṭṭi.. This is the signature of Iḷaveṇbai-uḍaiyân, the puravu-vari-tiṇaikkaḷam mugaveṭṭi.

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[1] See Nos. 69, 76, and 77.

[2] Also mentioned in No. 19.

112 *a*

Date 1022 A. D.

On the 270th day of the 11th year of his reign, Kô-pParakêšaripanmar, *alias* šrî-Râjêndra-Šôḻa-Dêvar, who took the Eastern country and Gaṅgai, being graciously seated in the outer western *maṇḍapam* ...... called Râjêndra-Šôḻan inside the temple at Kâñchî-puram, was pleased to order that the ? village of Pašai.... in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam,— excluding the ? portion of the ryots, including *kârâṇmai, miyâṭchi,* excess and deficiency—should be entered in the revenue register as a *dêvadâna* from the 7th year of the reign and that the revenue in paddy and gold (specified) of the village should be paid for the requirements of the goddess Piḍâriyâr of Kuvaḷâlam in the same nâḍu. The royal secretary, Râjêndra-Šôḻa-nallûr Kiḻavan, having written that the king had been pleased to order thus, and the chief secretary, Râjêndra-Šôḻa-kKandiruvapperaiyan, along with three others (named) having approved of it, Râjêndra-Šôḻa-Brahmâdhirâjar[1] ordered that it should be entered in the revenue register in accordance with intimation received. This order having been communicated by the revenue officers (eleven named), the revenue accountants (seven named) having met together made an entry in the revenue register on the 29th day of the 13th year to the effect that the village was a dêvadâna from the 7th year and that its revenue in paddy and gold (specified again) should be paid for the requirements of the goddess Piḍâriyâr of Kuvaḷâlam.

This is the signature of the puravu-vari-tiṇaikkaḷam superintendent, Kuḻa-lûr-uḍaiyân. This is the signature of the mugaveṭṭi, Iḷaveṇbai-uḍaiyân.

112 *b*

Date ? 1052 A. D.

In the 35th .... Kô-pParakêšaripanmar, *alias* šri-Vijaiya-Râjêndra-Dêva[2], who—having taken the head of Vîra-Pâṇḍiyan, the Šâlai of Šêralan, Ilaṅgai and the Iraṭṭapâḍi seven and a half lakh (country), and set up a pillar of victory at Kalliyâṇa-puram,—took his seat on the throne of heroes and got himself anointed as Vijaiya-Râjêndra — .... Kuvaḷâ ... in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu of Vijaiya-Râjêndra-maṇḍalam........

[1] The same that is mentioned in the previous number.

[2] Mulbagal Nos. 105 *c* and 106 *a*, with almost the same historical introduction, are dated in the 33rd year of Râjâdhirâja, elder brother of Râjêndradêva. This inscription may refer to the reign of the same king; Râjêndra may have been a co-regent.

112 *c*

Date ? about 1200 A. D.

The hero Mâdavan of Âṇḍakku (?) in Têvûr-nâḍu which belongs to Aruṇmoḻi-dêva-vaḷa-nâḍu.

112 *d*

Date ? about 1025 A. D.

(This inscription is fragmentary. It contains no date and no name of any king.)

Details of the number and weight of some gold and silver ornaments presented to some god are given. Some grants are made for burning perpetual lamps before the god of some place.

112 *e*

Date about 1025 A. D.

(Contains only a fragment of the historical introduction given in No. 109 *a*.)

Râjêndra-Chôla's time.

112 *f*

Date ? 1023 A. D.

(This is also fragmentary. All the historical introduction is gone.)

In the 1[2]th year of the reign of Kô-pParakêšaripanmar, *alias* šrî-Râjêndra-Šôḻa-Dêvar, who........conquered........—Vîra-Šôḻa....of Nandi-puram in Tirunaṟaiyûr-nâḍu belonging to Kshatrišikâmaṇi-vaḷa-nâḍu, made over...... to the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas worshipping in the temple for burning a lamp before the ? Bhaṭṭar of Kuvaḷâlam in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam.

112 *g*

Date about 1020 A. D.

This is similar to No. 112 *e*. The name of the king, Râjêndra-Šôḻa, can be made out.

113

Date 1379 A. D.

(On the date specified),—Be it well. The mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, subduer of hostile kings, a spear for the head of royal elephants, a smokeless pit for hostile kings, Bhairava in battle, the servant of Vîrabhadra-Râya, terrifier of Prithivîpati-Râya, statue at the door of Harihara's abode, champion over the three kings, Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyar's son Dêpaṇṇa-Voḍeyar, the mahântas of all the

world and others (named), with all the farmers and subjects, and the temple priests in Kôḷâla (named), gave to Dêvappa-jîyya, the head of the Dêvi temple, a šâsana as follows:—Having bound on you the badge of Jîyya of the Dêvi temple, on account of that Jîyya badge we grant to you all the lands and dues belonging to Andiganahari village in Kôḷâla-nâḍ, free of all imposts, to continue as long as sun and moon.

Whatever lands of the jîyyas of the various temples are attached to that Jîyya badge will also belong to Dêvappa of this temple.

Imprecation.

114

Date 1538 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (On the date specified),—when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Achyuta-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—. . . . . during his *pârupatya* granted to the brave soldiers . . . . in the villages of the . . . . temple in the *puṇya-kshêtra* of the goddess Kôḷâla, worshipped in the four yugas, set up by Parašurâma in this old time Dahana Kôḷâla, giving it another name of Kôḷâla Bhârgava [1].

115

Date ? about 1030 A. D.

This is the sacred outer maṇḍapam called šrî-Râjêndra-Šôḻa-dêvan after the name of (the king) šrî-Râjêndra-Šôḻa-Dêvar, caused to be erected by Jakkiyappai, daughter of Tribuvanaiyan of Iṭṭakirai, at the foot of Šûḻkal-malai, otherwise called Kanaka-pavvatam (the golden mountain), in the Kaḍambanâk-kai-nâḍu.

116

Date about 1030 A. D.

Tribhuvanayya's son Jakeya had it made (a lotus ornament).

118

Date 1785 A. D.

(Persian)—God is the Protector. All things exist by water. Thus is it written.

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[1] Some of the inscription being defaced, parts of the translation are uncertain.

119

Date 1786 A. D.

(Persian)—The shadow of God, Ṭîpû Sultân, emperor of the faithful,—may his country and empire last for ever.

By order of the Sultân, who is the king of the world, Saiyid Buḍan, a devoted Amîl, in the year Sâhir and the month Taki, constructed the tank, whose water is like the water of Kansar (the river of heaven).

120

Date 1216 A. D.

I, Vîra-Gangan, *alias* Uttama-Šôḻa-Gangan (with usual Ganga titles), having set up the god Vîra-Gangîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr in the village of Vîra-Ganga-nallûr on the hill called Muchukunda-giri near Kuvaḷâlam of the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu in Ganga-maṇḍalam and having also built a stone-temple for the god, made (on the date specified) a grant of 10,000 kuḻi of wet land, as measured by the rod *varišai-kkôl* and of 28 kaṇḍagam of *etta*-land [1] (all specified) for the worship, offerings, lamps, nnguents and other various requirements of the god. May this last as long as the moon and the snn endure.

Date 1219 A. D.

And (on the date specified) I also made a grant of various lands (specified) to provide for the daily and monthly festivals, the festival on the day of Kêṭṭai (Jyêshṭhâ)-nakshatra, and the great festival on the day of the holy Kêṭṭai-nakshatra in the month of Šittirai, of this god, and to provide for the temple servants. The temple authorities shall take possession of these lands. This grant is to last as long as the moon and the sun endure. This is placed under the protection of all Mâhêšvaras. The giver obtains merit; his successor......should protect the charity; he who rashly injures it will long suffer in hell; but he who protects it......

121

Date ? 1225 A. D.

I, Vîra-Gangan, *alias* Uttama-Sôḻa-Gangan, granted (on the date specified) in the year Târaṇa corresponding to the 46th year of my reign, 12,000 kuḻi of wet land and 24 kaṇḍagam of dry land (all specified), exempt from taxes, to twelve dancing-girls (two of whom are named), at the rate of 1000 kuḻi of wet land and 2 kaṇḍagam of dry land each, in order that they

[1] Land irrigated by water-levers (?).

might serve in the temple of Vîra-Gaṅgîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr at Vîra-Gaṅga-puram on the hill called Muchukunda-giri. I also granted 1500 kuḻi to Pâḍum-âṇḍân (the songster Âṇḍân ?). This is under the protection of all Mâhêšvaras.

122 [1]

Date about 1280 A. D.

I (no name given) made a grant of the following dues for the sacred service in the temple, to last as long as the moon and the sun exist:—

5 paṇa for every foal....born in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu; 3 paṇa for......; 1 *pon* for every foal sold in the same nâḍu; and the taxes on fodder, ? on foot-paths, on horse-tracks and on horses.

I also granted, to provide for offerings of rice, lands (specified) excluding former dêvadânas and including the taxes on land and on avichchu (?).

123

Date about 1280 A. D.

I, Veṭṭummâra-Bâṇan, granted, for the perpetual lamp of Šeṅkara,..... of Kuvaḷâlam.

124 *a*

Date ? 1218 A. D.

I, Vallâḷa-dêvan, son of Šikka-daṇṇâyakkar, who was the younger brother of Pôlâḷa-daṇṇâyakkar, who was again the father-in-law of the mahâ-maṇḍa-lîšura Uttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅga *(alias ?)* Šelva-Gaṅga—made (from the date specified) a grant of a garden (specified) to be converted into a flower-garden for the god Vîra-Gaṅgîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr. The flowers in the garden were to be utilised for the temple garlands and the other produce for maintaining sacred lamps..........

124 *b*

Date 1321 A. D.

The officers (two named) under Kariya-Irâmaiya-nâyakkar, son of Kâ...... yar, who was one of the ministers of vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêva, and the inhabitants of Periya-nâḍu in Kuvaḷâlam, agreed (on the date specified) to defray the expenses in connection with the various festivals of the god Vîra-Gaṅgîšvaram-

[1] In this and the following inscription there is an orthographical peculiarity—the writing of *bindu* for the first member of conjunct consonants, *e. g.* viṁṭa for viṭṭa.

uḍaiya-nâyanâr. (Names of men who agreed to bear the expenses of the festivals on different days are given with other details.) The expenses of the fourth day festival were agreed to be borne by Iruga-šeṭṭiyâr, the headman of the Ubhaya-Nânâdêšigaḷ. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) The protection of Mâhêšvaras (is sought for this charity).

125

Date ? about 1250 A. D.

I, Marudûr-uḍaiyân Kamban Villavarâyan, [? *alias*] Pottasam Vêle Aḍakkaiyan, made a grant of land[1] (specified) for the maintenance of a sacred lamp to be burned at two times of the day before the god Vîra-Gaṅgîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr. This is to last as long as the moou and the sun exist. This is under the protection of Mâhêšvaras.

126

Date ? 1286 A. D.

I, Malaiyâṇḍai Šiyan's son Dêvâṇḍai Šîyan, the strong-armed Vîra-Nârâyaṇa and maṇḍalika of Koygaikkuṟu-nâḍu, granted (from the date specified), for as long as the moon and the sun endure, 300 kuḷi of land (specified), in order that its income, viz., 21 paṇa, might be utilised for ? carrying in procession the god Vîra-Gaṅgîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr in the month of Vaigâši and on the day of Âyiliya (Âšlêshâ)-nakshatra, the star under which I was born.

127

Date ? about 1220 A. D.

I,. . . .Gaṅgan Viḷuppar Nârayan, ... Uttama-Sôḷa-Gaṅga. . ., granted for as long as the moon and the sun exist, lands (specified) for maintaining two twilight lamps to be burned before the god [Vîra-Gaṅgîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr]. (Usual final phrase and imprecatory sentence.)

128

Date 1321 A. D.

(On the date specified), vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêva's minister Kali-Lakkumai-Daṇṇâyaka's son Kariya. . Râmai-nâyaka's officer Haḷḷa. . . .

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[1] It is called kaṟkaḷani—stony wet land.

129

Date about 1220 A. D.

I, Vikkirama-Gaṅgan ....'s son .. kka, the servant of Vîra-Gaṅga, *alias* Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅga (with usual Gaṅga titles), am the husband of the wives of those servants who run away. Having said this, if I survive him not dying with him, I shall incur the shame of giving my wife to the servant who [does not] run away.

130

Date 1216 A. D.

I, Vîra-Gaṅgan, *alias* Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅgan (with usual Gaṅga titles), having set up the god Jalakaṇṭêšvara-nâyanâr in the village of Vîra-Gaṅga-nallûr at the foot of the hill called Muchukunda-giri, near Kuvaḷâlam of the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu in Gaṅga-maṇḍalam, and having also built a stone temple for the god, made (on the date specified) a grant of 100 kuḻi of land (specified) for offerings of rice, lamps, unguents and other requirements of the god. I also granted the village of Vibhûtipuram adjoining Kuvaḷâlam to provide for the worship of the god. (Then follow the boundaries of the village.) The Šiva-Brâhmaṇa of the Kaušika-gôtra shall enjoy this (village).

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.) (Signed) šrî-Jalakaṇṭêšvaran. (This charity) is under the protection of Umâ-Mahêšvara.

131

Date 1198 A. D.

Be it well. Vikkirama-Gaṅgan,—who was the lord of I..šaiyâr of immense fame on this earth.....girt by the wavy sea; who was the friend of.......; who was the first chief merchant (âdi-vaṇikêšan) that settled people in the great city of Kuvaḷâlam of spotless fame; who owned the city of Aḷagai also; who was born from the womb of his Arundati-like mother, the lady Uyyâṇḍai; who had been born along with? Širâšai-ttêvan to the Trailôkya-paṭṭaṇa-svâmi Aiyan; who had his breast decorated with bright jewels; who was the lord of the fertile Toṇḍai-vaḷa-nâḍu, surrounded on one side by waters abounding in red lotuses; who was greater than the great; and who possessed troops of victorious elephants;—having (on the date specified) caused to be set up at ? Indaḷûr the god of the sharp-edged spear, who pierced the mountain (Subrahmaṇya), granted one vêli (specified) of the best lands below the Kuvaḷâlam tank whose waters were full of blooming flowers, made many rich endowments, caused provision to be made for taking out Šibali (the secondary

image) in procession at the three times of the day, and thus established his fame for as long as the moon and the sun exist.

This charity is under the protection of the Mâhêśvaras and of the Five-hundred.

132

Date 1179 A. D.

(The meaning of portions of this inscription is not quite clear.)

Be it well. In the name of Šelvan—who was the companion of the goddess of Fortune, the husband of the goddess of Victory, and the guardian [of the goddess] of the great Earth;........; who had the elephant [of his banner] sketched on the Mêru of the north; who was the most celebrated in the lunar race of the west; who crossed the fertile waters of the Kâvêri of the south; the singer of whose praises became a king of the gods; in obeisance to whom the man that raised his joined hands to his head..........; who wore golden necklaces........and was full of grace; who on one occasion captured by force the ? army *(parikalam)* of Veṅgâḷi to the panic of the gods of the eight directions and of Iyama (the god of death); who, having pierced the long mountain range and gone to the nether region of the Nâgas, ... attacked.........; who was well versed in the three forms of Tamil[1]; and who was the lord of Muchukunda-giri and of the excellent city of.....puna-varttanapura extolled by bards—his daughter, Mâdêvi of renowned chastity, younger sister of the implacable Vikkiramâdittan,—the younger brother of the leader of ? Šâraman's heroic army......and ? of Vîra-Gaṅgan who was the ? messenger of the Pañjavar (Pâṇḍyas ?), the son of others' wives and the bearer of the cruel bow,— the celebrated elder sister of Kûttan, and the paternal aunt of the youthful Gaṅgapperumâḷ—who......king..........who was the lord of Kachchi....and who vanquished Tennan (Pâṇḍya) on the battle-field........,— having come to the firm conclusion that wealth, rank and all things of this wide world are fleeting, practised severe austerities, and with a desire to do some act of charity, built a beautiful stone-temple with the tôraṇa-gate and the surrounding walls. Having provided the temple with a flower-garden, kitchen, pond, suitable environs, musical instruments (two named) and ornaments (some named), and having made provision for the expenses of worship, she set up (on the date specified) the god Šaṅkara together with his consort Umai near the hill on which fragrant Vilva (kûviḷai) trees grew and the foot of which was washed by the river whose waters brought sandal, *agil,* pearls., jewels and gold.

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[1] Prose, poetry and drama.

133 *a* and 133 *b*

Date ? 1311 A. D.

(The inscriptions are fragmentary. The meaning is not quite clear.)

(On the date specified) grants of land (specified) were made for the god Šelva-Gaṅgîśvaram-uḍaiyâr.

134

Date 1367 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), at the time when the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-Odeyar's son vîra-Râjêndra-Voḍeyar was ruling the kingdom of the world:—a grant of land.

137

Date 1284 A. D.

I, Vîra-Gaṅgan, *alias* Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅgan (with usual Gaṅga titles), having received full payment in gold, gave full possession of certain lands (specified) to.....vi.

I, Tâḻaikkâḍujeyaniravi, granted (from the date specified) the above lands as a gift to 19 Brâhmans and the god of the place. These 19 families of Brâhmans shall enjoy the lands, residing at....vi-maṅgalam.

This is the signature of Vîra-Gaṅgan, *alias* Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅgan. This is the signature of Gaṅgapperumâḷ. This is the signature of Toṇḍaimân. This is the signature of ... râyan. I, ... lâṇḍân, shall carry out this.

138

Date about 1284 A. D.

(The first part of the inscription is gone.)

I, Vîra-Gaṅgan, granted, together with certain taxes (named) ....this Iravimaṅgalam. .... He who covets.... shall incur the sin of having slaughtered a tawny cow near the Ganges. He shall incur the sin of having unjustly slandered his own mother. This charity is to continue as long as the moon and the sun endure. This is the signature of the merchants of the 18 nâḍu. He who confiscates land, whether given by himself or by another, is born a worm in ordure for 60 thousand years. The man who takes away a cowrie (*hiraṇyam*), a cow [or even an inch of land] goes to hell.....

139

Date 1287 A. D.

In the 32nd year of the reign of the universal emperor šrî-Poyšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvar—I, Nâga-dêvar, *alias* .... Nârâyaṇan, ... Šôḷakaṭṭu ...... Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu, *alias* Gaṅga-pâḍi, granted (on the date specified), for the prosperity of šrî-vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvar, the wet and dry lands belonging to..... with the four boundaries, including the wells underground, the trees overground, the houses, sacred places and gardens, together with certain taxes (named) to Âṇḍân-bhaṭṭan and to ... chchamutti-bhaṭṭan, son of Kiḍâmbi ... ppiḷḷai, as a sarvamânya exempt from taxes. This is to last as long as the moon and the sun exist. For every bullock-load of [areca-nuts] 10 areca-nuts .....(Usual final imprecatory sentence).

140

Date 1287 A. D.

(This inscription is gone in parts.)

This is the edict of Šittarumêša, the son of the goddess of the earth. ....who is the son of the goddess of the earth; who knows the essence of the three forms of Tamil which form an excellent treasure; .... who has caused his sceptre to sway over every region without leaving even the smallest space, so that the Kali age languished, his fame increased and his enemies grew feeble; whose ornament is liberality........... For victory to the arm and sword of šrî-vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvar, we, ? the inhabitants of Periya-nâḍu in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu of Gaṅga-vaḷa-nâḍu, ? including Âṇḍân-bhaṭṭan and Kiḍâmbi Echchamutti-bhaṭṭan, granted some land (specified) . ...

In the [3]2 nd year of the reign of vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvar— .....Sôḷakaṭṭe ....

143

Date ? about 1284 A. D.

While (with usual Gaṅga titles) Uttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅgan Gaṅga-pperumâḷ was ruling the earth—I, Ena....maṇḍalikkan, son of.....pâri-dêvan, of Kûṭṭêri in Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu, otherwise called Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam, made a grant, at the time of the summer solstice, with presentation of gold coins and pouring of water, to last for as long as the moon and the sun exist, of certain lands (specified), to provide for offerings for the god Akkappîšvaram-uḍaiya-Mahâdêvar of Kûṭṭêri, to the Šiva-Brâhmaṇa (named) worshipping in the temple. I also made a grant of some other lands (specified) for the mainten-

ance of the Šiva-Brâhmaṇa-pûjâri. This charity is under the protecton of all Mâhêšvaras. There is no guide but virtue to those who understand virtue. God alone is the protector.

145

Date 1611 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), Sugaṭûr Ayapa...

147

Date 1558 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), the champion over the three kings, subduer of hostile kings, Sadâšiva-Râya's agent the mahâmaṇḍalêšvara Râma-Râjaya's agent Diluvar Khân's agent Sitappa...., granted to Virayya, Kôḍi-Râmasamudra in the Kôlâla-šîme, as a baṭa-agrahâra, to continue as long as sun and moon.

If kings of the Turuka race fail in this, they have eaten hog's flesh. If kings of Karṇâṭaka fail in it, they will incur the guilt of murdering father and mother in Kâsî. Whatever king fails in it incurs the sin of slaughtering cows.

149 *a*

Date 1089 A. D.

In the 20th year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšaripanmar, *alias* the emperor šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêva, who—while the goddess of fame became conspicuous, while the goddess of victory desired him, while the goddess of the earth became bright, and while the goddess of fortune wedded him—rightfully wore the excellent crown of jewels; caused the wheel of his authority to roll over all regions, so that the Villavar (Chêras) lost their position, the Mînavar (Pâṇḍyas) became disconcerted, and Vikkalan and Šiṅgaṇan plunged into the western ocean; and was graciously seated on the throne of heroes along with his queen Puvana-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷ— To provide for oblation, burnt offerings and expenses of worship in the temple of Tiruvirâmîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar at Kaḷaniyûr in the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam,—I, Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-Brahma-mârâyan, ...of Kaṟaikkaṇḍa-Râmadêvakami, a Brâhman of the Kaušika-gôtra and the Bahudânya (Bôdhâyana ?) sûtra of the same village—made a grant of 1000 kuḻi of wet land, as measured by the rod of 18 spans, situated in the same village within the four boundary stones caused to be set up by me with the figures of bulls carved on them; and, with pouring of water, gave it, with exemption from taxes, and the right to exact unpaid labour, such as beating the husk from paddy and other kinds of service,

to the Šiva-Brâhmaṇa (named with his *gôtra* and *sûtra)* worshipping in the temple, to be enjoyed by him and his descendants.

149 *b*

Date 1041 A. D.

In the 30th year of the reign of Kô-pParakêšaripanmar, *alias* šrî-Râjêndra-Šôḻa-Dêvar, who took the East country, Gaṅgai and Kaḍâram— ....the dry land with the four boundaries granted for the god Mahâdêvar, *alias* Tiruvirâmîšvaram-uḍaiyâr of Kaḻaniyûr.......

150

Date 1393 A. D.

(On the date specified), at the time when the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara vîra.... Râya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—the prabhu of Kaḻaniyûr in Kôḻâla-nâḍ, Sintaka-Chauṇḍi-jîya's son Chokkappa made a grant of land (specified) to the carpenter Gaṇḍôji Nâchôja's son Šivadiyôja for erecting an upper storey for him. Imprecation.

151

Date 1520 A. D.

(On the date specified), the Brahmans of Vôlu-Narasiṁhapura and the priests gave to Dyâpa-Kedurappa land (specified) and a house.

152

Date ? 1528 A. D.

(In the year specified), the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Râmaya-Dêva, with certain gauḍas (named) made a grant of land (specified) to the guru of the Right-hand (sect), the Eḍiyûr *daṇḍi,* Vîraṇṇ-oḍeyar.

153

Date 1580 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa vîra-Šrî-Raṅga-Dêva-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Râma-Râjaya-Timma-Râjaya's grandson, Kôsala-Râjaya's son, Chinna-Timma-Râjaya granted for the offerings to the Timmalanâtha of Kâmadêvanahaḷḷi land (specified), free of all imposts.

154

Date 1565 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), Sugaṭûr Tammaya-Gauḍa gave to Karaga-mayilappa-gauṇḍa a *nagâru-goḍagu* field of 10 koḷagas. Imprecation.

156

Date ? about 1565 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Raghunâtha-Râjaya confirmed our Kannaḍa Bhârati agrahâra Kallandûr for as long as sun and moon exist. . . .Tammappa-Gauḍa's work of merit.

157

Date 1614 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara, master of the eastern western southern and northern the four oceans, vîra-pratâpa vîra-Veṅkaṭapati-mahârâya, seated on the jewel throne, was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Sugaṭûr Tammappa-Gauḍa (made some grant).

158

Date about 950 A. D.

Be it well. When Iṟiva-Noḷamba was ruling the kingdom of the world:— . . . .

159

Date about 1180 A. D.

In the. . . . . . . .of Hôjana-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar,. . . . .of the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu . . . .

162

Date ? 1366 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, master of the eastern western and the four oceans, vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-Voḍeyar's son vîra-Kumâra-Kampaṇṇa-Voḍeyar granted to all the Brahmans of Devalâpura, which is Kiḻûrugali in Kôlâla-nâḍ, the agrahâra made by Avasarada Aṅkappa, all the lands and rights (specified) formerly pertaining to the agrahâra, and confirmed the

shares formed by Avasarada Aṅkappa for Brahmans of various gôtras, with extra shares for the purâṇa Brahman, the servants,........

163

Date 1642 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Šrî-Raṅga-Dêva-mahârâya-ayya was ruling the empire of the world:—Ôbi-Râja Ramaṇa-Râjayya-Dêva-mahârâya-ayya, at the time of the eclipse of the sun, made to Bhâskara-Sidhêšvara-bhaṭṭa, a grant at the side of the lower Tirupati, of the Hogari-Chitanipalle village in the Kôḷâla-šîme—which Šrî-Raṅga-Râya-Dêva-mahârâya-ayya had favoured to him as an *amara-umbali*,—to be enjoyed to his posterity.

164, 165.

Date 1630 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramê-švara vîra-pratâpa vîra-Râma-Dêva-Râya was ruling the empire of the world:—Sugaṭûr Chikka-Râya Tammaya-Gavuḍa granted to the Daḷavâyi Soṇṇaya-gauḍa a *netara-goḍige* šâsana as follows;—You having taken great trouble and carried out for our government the list of orders written out for our affairs, we grant to you .... in the Sugaṭûr village.

167

Date ? 1736 A. D.

(In the year specified), Hajarat Pâkhar-Khân Sâheb granted a rent-free field of 10 koḷaga to Gôpaṇṇa, Nâraṇappa and others (named), and a half share in....to Timmapa.

169

Date 1155 A. D.

While the possessor of victorious titles, the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, Tribhuvana-malla, capturer of Taḻaikkâḍu Koṅgu Naṅgali Uchchaṅgi Vanavâsi and the fortress of Pânaṅgal, Jagadêkamalla-Poyšaḷa-šrî-Nârasiṁha-Dêvar was pleased to rule the earth—(on the date specified) ...... the big tank at ..... lam ...... *alias* Pâlâṟu ....

170

Date ? about 1180 A. D.

Be it well. Refuge of all the world, of world-wide renown, having acquired five hundred vîrâ-šâsanas, adorned with many good qualities, justice, modesty,

intelligence and knowledge, protectors of the Bîra-Banaja-dharmma, distinguished by the flag of the white mountain, their chests embraced by energy, born in the line of Vâsudêva, Khaṇḍali and Mûlabhadra, having 32........ cities, 64 yôga-pîṭhas, and 64 ghaṭika-sthânas in the middle of various countries,—the 16 of the 8 nâḍs, the 40 Sâle-gavaṟegas, gâtrigas, gauḍigas, gâvuṇḍa-svâmis, seṭṭis, seṭṭiguttas, and sênabhôvas, each one a hero, abounding in gold, all bearers of stout staves, âchâras,....the elephants (at the points of the compass) their hedge, Beṅgeḷe their shelter, the Bhêri their drum *(maddale)*, the earth their threshing floor, the ocean their moat, Java their necklace, the power of the sun himself their great good omen, the moon himself their lunar omen, the stars and constellations their head ornaments, the 33 crores of gods their spectators, the sky their armour, ... emperors over the Chêra Chôḻa and Pâṇḍya feudatory kings and great feudal chieftains, their sacks filled with good name, piety and all virtuous qualities[1], ... the children of Bhagavatî ...... the children of Paramêśvari of the town of Ayyâvaḷe,—Ayyavayyi and others...

171

Date ? about 1270 A. D.

(This inscription is much gone in parts.)

I, Irâja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâjan Śelva-Gaṅgan,......to Śêtu-Irâmîśvram-uḍaiyâr, gave for offerings of rice for the god Tiruvirâmîchchurar the wet and dry lands......great earth.........of the Śôḻas who would not change even if the moon and the sun changed their course......... (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

173

Date 1321 A. D.

While the refuge of the whole world, favourite of earth and fortune, mahârâjâdhirâja paramêśvara parama-bhaṭṭâraka, sun in the sky of the Yâdava family, crest-jewel of the all-knowing, king of the hill-kings, champion over the hill-chiefs, terrible to warriors, fierce in war, sole warrior, unassisted hero, Śanivâra-siddhi, Giridurga-malla, a Râma in firmness of character, a lion to the elephants his enemies, uprooter of the Makara kingdom, raiser up of the Pâṇḍya-kula, establisher of the Chôḻa kingdom, Poyśaḷa śrî-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar was ruling in peace from his residence at Pudu-Paḍaivîḍu—I, Pammaraśar, son of the mahâ-maṇḍaḷêśvara Murâri-dêvar, the chief of Iḍavaṅgam, champion over the three, Anuman in artifice, emperor in fight with the dagger, gave

[1] All assumed titles of the Banajas, of which it is difficult always to make sense.

(from the date specified) certain lands (specified) for the god Vayiri-dêvar of Ilavappaḷḷi as *kuḍaṅgai*. This is to last as long as the moon and the sun endure. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

174

Date 1566 A. D.

(On the date specified) the Goṭṭihaḷḷi gauḍa Mâcharasa's son Paṅgarasa had this stone cut.

175

Date ? 1173 A. D.

(On the date specified, partly defaced), Rachavayya-gavuṇḍa's son Siguṭṭayya....recovered the cows, and went to *svargga*.

176

Date 1660 A. D.

(In the year specified), Šambâji-Râja granted land (specified) to Antrâji-paṇḍita of Akaladarasa in Sugaṭûr hôbaḷi.

177

Date 1163 A. D.

(Tamil)—While the possessor of all titles, the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, capturer of Taḻaikkâḍu Koṅgu Naṅgili Koyâṟṟûr Uchchaṅgi Vanavaši and Veḷvalam, the strong-armed Vîra-Gaṅga Pôšaḷa Nârasiṁha-Dêvar was pleased to rule the earth—

When the cattle of the village of Mâdamaṅgalam of Puda-nâḍu in Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam were being harried, Oṟṟikkâmuṇḍan, son of Šiṟuttoṇḍan, a landholder of O . t . ttûr, fell (on the date specified), having rescued them—I, ...of Kachchuvarašar, a landholder of Mâdamaṅgalam, set up this stone to commemorate the event. Kachchuvanâga-gâmuṇḍa granted to Nâgappaṟaiya.. 30 kuḷagam of wet-land as a kuḍaṅgai. ... I, Nâga-gâmuṇḍa, son of Kachchava-gâmuṇḍa, gave to my brother-in-law.........

178

Date ? 1422 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. At the time when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who

break their word, master of the eastern and western oceans, vîra-Dêva-Râya's son Bukka-Râya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—(on the date specified), when Vijaya-Bukka-Râya's great minister Bayicheya-daṇṇâyaka-oḍeyar was ruling the kingdom of the world;—to Turavida-Râvu, the mahâ-sâmantâdhipati .....granted the Uttamasamudra village belonging to Aṟehaḷḷi, with all the usual rights.

179

Date ? 1693 A. D.

(In the year specified), in Velagalaburre village the Mâremma temple was caused to be built by the šânabhâga Subbaṇṇa, and Baire-gauḍa's son Honne-gauḍa. The sculptor was Basavaṇa's son Mallâchâri.

182

Date ? about 1000 A. D.

Be it well. Madalûr Kuppa of the Gogga family, fought among the cows, died and went to *sagga*. For him was given land (specified) free of taxes.

183

Date ? about 1000 A. D.

Be it well. The Vaḷigaḷ archer.[1]

184

Date? 1578 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), Sugaṭûr Tammeya-Gauḍa......

185

Date 1752 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), Mâstenhaḷḷi Ayama-Gauḍa, the dêša-kulakaraṇi gumâsta Veṅkaṭêšaya, the Dalasanûr hôbaḷi kulakaraṇi Aṇṇappa and others (named) granted rent-free land (specified) to Karaga Tammaṇṇa and Ajaṇṇa. (*signed*)—Kempaṇṇa.

The people of Kaḍivâṇa then bought the land for 300 varaha, of which three-fourths was for Tammaṇṇa's share and one-fourth for Ajaṇṇa's. If they come for the money, it will be given in these shares. Unless Kempaṇṇa gives it, there is no claim.

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[1] *Śri Vaḷigaḷâmbura*—this designation inscribed on the effigy is no doubt the origin of the name of the village—Vêlgaḷburro.

186

Date 1128 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 10th year of the reign of the emperor Vikkirama-Šôḷa-Dêvar—I, Vâṇa-Vichchâdara-pPudanâḍ-âḻvân, *alias* Mâran, son of Aḻagiya-Šôḻa-pPudanâṭṭuvêḷân, *alias* Eruttilan . . ṅgan, having in accordance with the order of Râjêndra-Šôḻa-pPudanâṭṭu-maṇḍalikan, the gâmuṇḍa of Puda-nâḍu in Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, reclaimed 300 kuḻi of land below the big tank of Tiladanûr after clearing the jungle and removing the shrubs, granted the same as a *dêvadâna* for the god Aṅkakkâṟîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar of this village.

He who injures this charity shall incur the heinous sin of one who has killed a tawny cow between the Ganges and the Kumari (Cape Comorin).

We two, ... maya-gâmuṇḍa and Vâṇa-Vichchâdara-pPudanâḍ-âḻvân, gave, with pouring of water, the land, exempt from taxes, to the Šiva-Brâhmaṇa Âdittadêva-bhaṭṭa, son of Pichchadêva-bhaṭṭa, of the Bhâradvâji-gôtra.

187

Date about 1025 A. D.

(Contains only a fragment of the historical introduction given in No. 109 *a*.)

Râjêndra-Chôḻa's time.

188

Date? 1789 A. D.

(In the year specified), the Dalasanûr hôbaḷi nâḍ-gauḍa Ayima-gauḍa, kula-karaṇi Aṇṇappa, and others granted to the Nabâb Shâyir Jân's khijamatahâr Nûr Mahamad, land (specified) in Gâṇḍlahaḷḷi Muchalakuṇṭe, for the support of the *masîdi* (or mosque). Imprecations.

189

Date? about 1207 A. D.

(Tamil)—While Puḷḷa-dêvar was pleased to rule in Puda-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam—I, . . . ttirapâlan, *alias* Šômâṇḍân, granted 4 kaṇḍaga of wet land below the big tank of Poṇḍurâṇḍu for the god Koḷḷîšuram-uḍaiyâr of the same village. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

190

Date? about 1210 A. D.

(Tamil)— . . . . Kâkkuṇâyaka-bhaṭṭa, a Šiva-Brâhmaṇa of the Âtrêya-gôtra and the holder of the tax-free land of the temple of Tirukkoḷḷîšuram-uḍaiyâr at Poṇa . . . in Puda-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, ...

193

Date 1654 A. D.

(In the year specified), the râjâdhirâja râjamânya râjaśrî Śambhôji-Râja-mahârâjarayya's agent for the border district of the Kôḷâla-śîme, Kaṇayâja-pant, and others, on the Kômaṭis of Kôḷâla abandoning it, gave to Chandaya-Tambârahaḷḷi Dêpa-gauḍa, land under the Muduvâḍi Mallasamudra tank, with a śâsana, for constructing it........and Bâlâji-paṇḍitarayya having given permission, they granted land (specified) in Mallasamudra and Muduvâḍi,—both together, 49 kaṇḍugas of rice-land.

194

Date 1569 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (On the date specified), for all the learned of the Muduvâḍi agrahâra, which is Dêvarâyapura, in the Muḷuvâyi kingdom,—the mahâ-nâyaka....and others (named) granted this dharma-śâsana. You having given to us the.....which the guardian Raghunâtha-śrîpati........

196

Date 1541 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa vîra-Achyuta-Dêva-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Kôḷâla-mârâya gave into the hand of Râmâbhaṭṭa-ayya, for the temple service of the Kôḷâla goddess, the Dêvâṇḍa-haḷḷi village. Imprecation.

197

Date ? 1515 A. D.

(In the year specified) Tammapa-Gauḍa-ayya made this *pura* and granted the village to Liṅgaṇṇa.

198

Date about 950 A. D.

Be it well. When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, of one word, śrîman Noḷambâdhirâja Iṛiva-Noḷamba Nolipayya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—And śrîmat Vikramâditya-Tiruvayya was ruling the Gaṅga Six Thousand:—the *biṭṭu-kaṭṭu* of the Baṅgavâḍi tank was remitted. Imprecation.

200

Date ? about 890 A. D.

Be it well. When, born in the Mahâvali-kula, having made Paramêšvara, the chief lord of gods and demons, reverenced in all three worlds, the doorkeeper — šrî-Mahâvali-Bâṇarasa was ruling the kingdom of the world :— Bâṇarasa and Mahâja being at war,— on being sent to raid Nekkundi-nâḍ, Bâṇarasa's army being in Pulikuṟikki,— when the two armies met and were rushing into one another, Nâga-Guttarasa turned the horse he was riding, charged, drew his sword, went and slew many and died. Whereupon, washing his sword, they granted Beḷḷamparavi for him, free of all imposts. Imprecation.

201

Date ? 1346 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-Bukka-Râya was ruling the kingdom of the world,— by order of his son, pratâpa-Harihara-Râya, the minister Mallarasa granted this šâsana;—to Irigi-seṭṭi, prabhu of Kôḷâla-nâḍ in the Nikarilichôḷa-maṇḍala, we formerly granted as a *koḍage* the Nukkanahaḷḷi village, belonging to... ..;— and (now) we grant the high lands belonging to that village, together with the wells, with all the usual rights. Usual final verses.

202

Date 1351 A. D.

(On the date specified) the customs-officer of the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, šrî-vîra-Kumâra-Kampaṇṇa-uḍaiyar, ... Iḍaipaḷḷi as a sarvamânya ....

203

Date 1361 A. D.

(Tamil)—When the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, lord of the four oceans—the eastern, the southern, the western and the northern, šrî-vîra-Bhukaṇâ-uḍaiyar's son Kampaṇâ-uḍaiyar was ruling in the city of Muḷavâyil—According to the order [1] of Sômappa-uḍaiyavar, the great minister of his (the king's) palace, ...

[1] The Kannada form *niruvadinda* is used.

Viṭṭappa, his elder brother Kopparaśar, the inhabitants of Periya-nâḍu in Puḍa-nâḍu of Nigarili-Śôḷa-maṇḍalam, and others (four named)—made (on the date specified) a grant of the wet and dry lands with the four boundaries belonging to Tannichchai-paḷḷi-puram after fixing the four boundary-stones, and gave this śilâ-śâsana to Vîrappa, son of Aṟuvattu-mûvar Vîrabhadra-dêva of the same village. This is to continue as a sarvamânya for as long as the moon and the sun endure. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) Kopparaśa's charity. Great prosperity.

204

Date 1619 A. D.

May it be prosperous. May it be unobstructed.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa vîra-Râma-mahâdêva-Râya, seated on the jewel throne of Penugoṇḍe, was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Chikka-Râya Tammaya-Gauḍa, son of Immaḍi Tammaya-Gauḍa, and grandson of Sugaṭûr Tammaya-Gauḍa, of the fourth gôtra, granted to Bâlakṛishṇa, son of Narasarâja, approved by poets, and grandson of Râmaja, of the Bhâradvâja-gôtra and Chaṇḍiśvara-vaṁśa, the dharma-śâsana of a bhaṭagrahâra as follows:—the ... râhaḷḷi village of the Kôḷâla-śîme in the Yêlunâḍ-śîme belonging to the châvaḍi of the town which Râmarasa-mahârâya had favoured to him for the office of *amara-nâyaka* ... ...

205

Date 1373 A. D.

(In the year specified), the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara vîra-Kampaṇṇa-Voḍeyar made to Duvâle... a grant of the Vâraṇâsi village in Hode-nâḍ, belonging to ......, free of all imposts .... Local rent-free grants (to continue according to former custom).........

207

Date 1661 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), râjamânya râjaśri Vilâji-paṇḍita Vîraya granted to..veḍige Gaṇapati... a *kaṭṭu-koḍige* with the following agreement:—You having caused the tank of Baṅgavâḍi belonging to our Dalasanûr-sthaḷa to be built, and a *batya-koḍage* being granted to you,—every year you will grant from the produce (various amounts to the dêśâyi, as specified, from the Kârtika and Vaiśâkha crops). Imprecation.

218

Date ? 1140 A. D.

(In the year specified), the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Timmaya-Dêva-Chôḷa-mahârâja granted rent-free land for the god Tirumala.

219

Date 1663 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), the râjâdhirâja râjašrî Šambhâji-Râja-sâheb gave to Alambigiri Tippi-seṭṭi and Vâraṇâsi Chenne-gauḍa a *koḍige*-šâsana as follows:—You having caused the old tank of Hôlûr belonging to Kôḷâla to be restored, we grant to you the land (specified), altogether 6 khaṇḍugas of rice-land formerly belonging to the *achukattu* (or irrigated area) of the tank, free of all imposts. Imprecation.

Whatever extent of fresh irrigated area there may now be, that also we grant to you, free of all imposts. But on obtaining a crop from it, certain quantities (specified) to be given for the shares of the palace and the agrahâra; both together, 1 kha according to dry field measurement. Imprecation.

220

Date 1628 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Kovara-Avubaḷa-Nâyaka's son Nâgar-Nâyaka,—with the permission of Sugaṭûr Chikka-Râya-Tammaya, and the consent of the Brahmans of Hôḷûr agrahâra,—granted to four Reḍḍis (named) a *kaṭṭu-koḍagi* dharma-šâsana as follows:—from the *kha* of land formerly given to me at the sluice of the big tank of Hôḷûr agrahâra, is granted to you by measurement.....This may you enjoy to your posterity, as long as sun and moon exist. Imprecation.

221

Date ? 1200 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the time of Mudaliyâr Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa Iḷavañjiyâr—Kachchi-Mukkaṇa Kâḍuveṭṭi Pallavâdittan Kâmarâša's son Kuttarašar built (in the year named)... uḍaiya-šamuttiram and Šâma-šamuttiram, and made a grant of some land for the god of the village.

222

Date 1356 A. D.

The mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, lord of the northern, southern, eastern and western oceans .....[1] May Šiva who wears matted hair and the Gaṅgâ on his head cause happiness to the world.

With his kingdom growing by the benedictions of the good, endowed with all good qualities, was king Bukka, son of Saṅgama-nṛipêndra.

His son, a sun in unbounded valour, a moon incarnate in serenity, a unique treasure of music, a tree of paradise to the learned, intent on establishing *dharma*, lord of the goddess of sovereignty, with a name renowned among kings, was vîra-Kumâra-Kampaṇa.

His minister, magnanimous, endowed with numerous good qualities, of upright conduct, versed in all..., exalted by his perfect prosperity, skilled in politics, lord of..ḷuvâdhipura, was the illustrious Sômapa, who, in order to acquire religious merit, built the temple of šrî-Sômanâtha.

At some time after this, in observance of the Monday-vow (Sômavâra-vrata), the king paid a visit to the most blessed god Sômanâtha. Seeing the god comfortably lodged in the temple built by his minister, the generous king made a grant (on the date specified) of a large village for the god. ....

224

Date 1670 A. D.

(In the year specified), by order of the dowager (*mâtušrî*) Jayita-Bâyi-amma,—the Sugaṭûr-hôbaḷi havâldâr, Viṭhala-paṇḍitaraya, and the Brahmans of the agrahâra, granted a field as *netara-koḍigi* for Aṇṇênahaḷḷi Šaṅkharaya, to be enjoyed free of all imposts.

225

Date 1641 A. D.

(Telugu)—May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), Šrî-Raṅga-Râju, son of Gôpâla-Râju, and grandson of Aravêṭi Râma-Râju Raṅgapa-Râju, of the Âtreya-gôtra, Âpastamba-sûtra and Yajuš-šâkha, granted to Veṅkaṭagiri-šâstri, son of Raghunâtha-sômayâji, and grandson of Nandyâla Phaṇipati-sômayâji (of the same gôtra, etc.), at the time of the eclipse of the sun, the Janapalli village with a dâna-dharma-šâsana.

[1] The portion from here is in Sanskrit and abounds in mistakes.

226

Date ? about 950 A. D.

Be it well. Bêlûra's son Mâdappan, when the prabhu-gauḍi Bêlûra's she-buffalo was carried off, fighting and slaying, died. On account of his death a field was granted.

227

Date 1666 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), Jayitâ-Bâyi-amma,—lawful wife of Šambhâji-Râja, the son of Šivâji-Râja of the Kausika-gôtra and Bhôšala-nila,—made to Bhâvuji-pant, son of Virûpâksha-Šaṅkara, and grandson of Kapathaḷi Gôvinda-pant of the Kâšyapa-gôtra, a grant of land as follows:—the Uttûr village in the Kôḷâla-šîme belonging to the Kôlâr-châvaḍi have we granted as an agrahâra, with permission to bequeath, mortgage or sell, to be enjoyed to your posterity, with all the usual rights........

228

Date 1526 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (In the year specified), Sugaṭûr Tammapaya-Gauḍa-ayya......

229

Date about 750 A. D.

Be it well. When Šrîpurusha mahârâjâdhirâja paramešvara bhaṭâra was ruling the kingdom of the world:—halting in Puttûr Jeṭṭemugoḷ, he gave to Puttûr Attâṇi 5 *tûmbu* of rice-land, and 5 *tûmbu* of ? garden. Imprecation.

230

Date about 750 A. D.

Be it well. In Puttûr, Kaṇṇam Gûḷarasa gave to Kanakâri 3 koḷa of rice-land for Bhagavatî. Imprecation.

231

Date ? about 800 A. D.

When šrîmat Šiva[mâra]-mahârâja was ruling the kingdom of the world:—the master of Puttûr, Šivamâramma, gave to Duṇḍage and the master of

Nallattûr, Ogga, an enlargement of the house, 5 *tâmbu* of soft rice-land, and 7 *tâmbu* of plantain garden, as a Brahman endowment, free of all imposts.

Whoso protects this, his feet do I place on my head....

232

Date about 750 A. D.

Be it well. When Indapparasa's servant was in command,—Puttûr Bhuvanasingi's son Sômaṇa having come to ? Kamavikuṇa and carried off the cows,—putting to flight many, killing twenty men, he died among them and gained the hero's fate.

The king and Attâṇi being pleased, gave for him...of rice-land and 2 koḷa...free of imposts. Imprecations.

233

Date about 815 A. D.

Be it well. When Noḷambâdiyarasa was ruling the kingdom of the world:—the cows of Puttûr being carried off, he recovered them, the great hero, the seṭṭi's son. Binding on him the badge of a man (*nara-paṭṭam*), the king halted at the village and gave him 5 ploughs of rice-land. Imprecation.

234

Date 1291 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 37th year of the reign of the universal emperor śrî-Hôjaḷa vîra-Râmanâda-Dêvar—(on the date specified) I, Kâḍuveṭṭi, *alias* Araiyan Viṇḍuvar-perumâḷ of Perumangalam, granted, as a dêvadâna, Kânakaṭṭai built by me, for the god Piḷḷai-Âḷva-îśuram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr set up by my father, for the benefit of my paternal aunt, in the Puttûr division (*paṟṟu*) of Puda-nâḍu in Nigarili-Śôḷa-maṇḍalam, and gave the same with exemption from taxes to the worshipper (named) in the temple of the god, a Śiva-Brâhmaṇa of Neṇamali in Illattûr-nâḍu of Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam.

235

Date ? about 890 A. D.

Be it well. When Mahâbali Bâṇarasa was ruling the Ganga Six Thousand;—

....

237

Date ? 1655 A. D.

(In the year specified), Śâmbaya-Nâyaka of the Kôḷâla fort granted a *kaṭṭu-godagi* to Bayirapa.

238

Date about 1600 A. D.

In order that merit might accrue to Chikka-Râya Timma-Gauḍa, rent-free land was granted.

239

Date 1291 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 37th year of the reign of the emperor of the whole world šri-Poyšaḷa vîra-Râmanâda-Dêvar — while Mañjiya-mâvuttar and Iḷavañjirâyar, two of the king's ministers, were engaged in a battle at Viṟchunai, Villi, one of the sons of Nambi-šeṭṭiyâr and a resident of Menṟanpaḷḷi under the? jurisdiction of Vîrakkaḻalmugiyâr, went to battle and fell fighting. (On the date specified) we, Vîrakkaḻalmugiyâr and. . . .vâyar of this village, granted certain lands (specified) including certain taxes (named), as a sarvamânya, to his son, to be enjoyed by him and his posterity for as long as the moon and the sun endure.

240

Date ? 1407 A. D.

(Tamil)—While vîra-Bukkaṇa-uḍaiyâr, (son of) vîra-Hariam-uḍaiyâr, was ruling the earth — we, the inhabitants of Šoṇṇeyanâyan-šaturvêdi-nâḍu, including Paṭṭiyûr Pemmi-šeṭṭi and others (named), gave (on the date specified) the village of Šiṟṟamarâdi, situated in the Pammapetta-nâḍu, to ? Šeṟavâṟan-nâḍu as a *kuḍaṅgai*, exempt from taxes. This is to last as long as the moon and the sun endure.

241

Date 1608 A. D.

Obeisance to Basava Liṅga. May it be prosperous.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Veṅkaṭapati-Dêva-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world and the four oceans, east west north and south:—Mummaḍi-Tammaya-Gauḍa, son of Sugaṭûr Immaḍi-Tammaya-Gauḍa of the fourth gôtra, granted the Kôṭûr-Hosahaḷḷi village in the Kôḷâla-šîme, belonging to our office of Amara-Nâyaka, to Mahadêva, disciple of Nagaratêšvara-dêva, Šivaputra of the Chatra-gôtra, — in order that merit may accrue to our mother and father, — giving it another name of Vîrapura, and in order that the temple of the god Basavaliṅga may be your maṭha, binding on you the badge (of authority),

have granted it to be enjoyed by you and your disciples in regular succession as long as sun and moon endure. Imprecations.

242

Date ? 1273 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Gaṅgapperumâḷ, son of Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅgar Padima-dêvar, granted (from the date specified) certain lands (specified) as tax-free temple property for the god Dâmôdara-pperumâḷ of Vanniyagaṭṭam.

243

Date ? about 1280 A. D.

(This inscription is mostly gone.)

(Tamil)—[Šel]va-Gaṅgan seems to have made a grant for the god Aruḷâḷa-nâda of Tirunandavanapuṟaḷapuram (?).

244

Date ? about 1270 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Padumišeyan, *alias* Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅgan, having received full payment in gold, gave full possession of certain lands (specified) including all kinds of rights, to Uyya-vanda-piḷḷai, son of............................

....

I granted....., as a dêvadâna, for...švaram-uḍaiyâr, and had the grant engraved on stone. I also granted out of this, 12 kaṇḍaga of wet and 12 kaṇḍaga of dry lands to Brâhmans.........

245

Date 966 A. D.

Be it well. When Iṟiva-Noḷamba was ruling the kingdom of the world:—the oilman Perundâḷi-seṭṭi's son Gaṅge-seṭṭi, when the cows of Kalasyaṟe Paṇaṭi were carried off, went to fight, attacked and slew, and ascended to *sagga,* (on the date specified). This work was done by the Koyatûr *kâsiga,* whose good qualities...Vikramâditya.

246

Date 1637 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa, lord of the four oceans, east west

north and south, vîra-Veṅkaṭa-Dêva-mahârâya, seated on the jewel throne of Penugoṇḍa, was ruling the kingdom of the world:—....Timmaya-Gauḍa......of the fourth gôtra,.......

247

Date ? 1637 A. D.

Immaḍi-Chikka-Râya-Tammaya-Gauḍarayya, son of Chikka-Râya Tammaya-Gauḍa, and grandson of Sugaṭûr Immaḍi-Tammaya-Gauḍa, in the temple which we caused to be built on the bank of the Antara-Gaṅgâ of the Šatašriṅga mountain, having set up Êkâmbranâtha and Kâmâkshamma,—at that time, forming an agrahâra at Haraḷukuṇṭe of Hoḷalipatiḍe, and giving it another name of Šivakâñchîpura, making 33 images of *gaṇas* to be in the presence of the gods, built houses for the Brahmans where they could be with their families,—in order that merit may accrue to our father Chikka-Râya Tammaya-Gauḍarayya and to the embodiment of virtue Halasamma,—and made a grant of the village, with all rights and taxes (specified). Imprecations.

248

Date 1397 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Harihara-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—in order that life, health and wealth might increase to....Râya,—Mahêšvara-paṇḍita-ârâdhya granted to Mudda-Girinâthayya a dharma-šâsana as follows:—the prabhus of Kôḷâla-nâḍ having rebuilt Aṇḍiganahaḷḷi, which from the old time of Ballâḷa-Dêva was in ruins, that village, with all the usual rights, have we granted to Mudda-Girinâthayya. Imprecations.

251

Date 1631 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa vîra-Veṅkaṭapati-Râya-mâhârâya was ruling the empire of the world:—(this part is all gone). Tamme-Gauḍa made to ? Ampeyya a grant of 11 villages (specified) in the Kôḷâla-šîme belonging to his government, together with all rights. Imprecations.

252

Date 1469 A. D.

Obeisance to Gaṇâdhipati. Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara poḍe-râya bhûpa-Nârâyaṇa-râya, Hulihali-Râmaya-arasu granted

to Kemidêva Vîraṇa-voḍeyar of Šrîparvata a dharma-šâsana as follows:—the Timmasamudra village belonging to Kôḷâla-nâḍ, attached to Teppada Nâgaṇa's *gaḍi-châvaḍi*, have we given for the service of the god Mallikârjuna, to continue as long as sun and moon. Imprecations.

253

Date 1726 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), at the time of an eclipse of the moon, (a grant by Râmôji).

254

Date 1693 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), râjašri Jayitâ-Bâyamma made a grant for the Kailâsavâsi...

256

Date ? 1541 A. D.

(In the year specified), forming the fields below the Sômarasanahaḷḷi tank into rice-fields, the Baralûr farmers will enjoy them in peace. From these, certain grants for local purposes (nearly all effaced), were made by order of Tammarasaya.

MULBAGAL TALUQ.

1

Date ? 1577 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Obeisance to Śambhu etc.

Invocation of the Boar and Gaṇêśa.

Be it well. (On the date specified),— for the Muḷabâgal-maṭha of Suvarṇa-varṇa-Paraśurâma-tîrtha, disciple of Saṅkarshaṇa-tîrtha, and disciple's disciple of the *parama-haṁsa parivrâjakâchârya,* who had crossed over to the farthest shore of the ocean of grammar, logic and philosophy, indepeudent of all systems, establisher of the Vaishṇava-siddhânta, worshipper of the holy feet of the god Gôpînâtha, Âdirâja-tîrtha,— Vijaya-Veṅkaṭapati-Râyarayya, son of Virûpâksha-Râyarayya, and grandson of the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara râja-mârtâṇḍa râja-kaṇṭhîrava apratima-pratâpa-vîra-narapati, terrifier of the minds of Aśvapati and Gajapati, champion of the world of men, chief lord of the Karṇâṭaka throne of Vijayanagara, Narasiṁha-Râyarayya of the Âtreya-gôtra Âśvalâyaṅa-sûtra and Rik-śâkhâ,— gave a śâsana of a grant of land as follows:— the Vengere village in the Vaḍaga Râtûr-hôbaḷi attached to the Paramati-sthaḷa belonging to the western fort gate of the Vûṭakûr throne, situated in the midst of the four boundary villages (named), together with its hamlets, together with all the usual rights (specified), have we granted for your enjoyment. (The grant is repeated three times.) Usual final verses.

(*signed*)— śrî-Virûpâksha.

2

Date 1431 A. D.

śrî-Prasanna-Virûpâksha. May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), for this god Prasanna-Virûpâksha, a temple, enclosing wall, gôpura, finial covered with gold, a Manmatha tank, decorations and illuminations, agrahâra villages, maṇṭapas, maṇṭapas for alms, and all other religious provisions, being due to Vijaya-Râya's dharma;—the Heggaḍe-dêvas, of the Vishṇuvardhana-gôtra, Vommâyamma's sons Lakhaṇṇa-daṇâyaka and Madaṇṇa-daṇâyaka, in order to provide for the god Prasanna-Virûpâksha, daily temple doles, worship with lights, daily fortnightly and monthly festivals, car festivals and other enjoyments, granted 6 villages (named), together with all usual rights. Usual final verses.

3

Date 1521 A. D.

Obeisance to Hanuman. May it be prosperous. Obeisance to vîra-Râmachandra-pati.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa vîra-Krishṇa-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—to the south of the Hanumanta temple of the eastern *parishe* of Muḷuvâyi, the Udayagiri-sthala sênabôva, Hariyapa-voḍeyar . . . . . granted a śâsana as follows:—the Tâtagaṭa village in the. . . . śîme of our voḍeyar, Râya-Sidhaṇṇa-Voḍeyar,—for the sake of *dharma* to Koṇḍamarasa,—having made petition to the *aya*, and obtained his order, we have granted for the decorations and illuminations of the god, with all the usual rights.

And (besides) the gods Râmanâtha and Sîtâ-Paramêśvari which had been set up,—setting up the god Lakshmaṇa, and having the temple, gôpura and maṇṭapa built, for this—with the consent of Hariyapa-Râja,—have we granted that Tâtagaṭa village. Usual final verse.

4

Date 1547 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Obeisance to Śambhu etc.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa Sadâśiva-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—for the gods of the 18 temples in the Muḷavâgil kingdom,—the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara Nandyâla Vîra-Râja Śrî-Raṅga-Râja's son. . . mahâ-arasu (granted some village) belonging to his office of Nâyaka, by order of Sadâśiva-Râya. (Much of the inscription is effaced.)

5

Date 1526 A. D.

(In the year specified) Hariyapa. . . . —in order that *dharma* might be to . . . . .—made a grant. (The inscription is nearly all effaced.)

7

Date 1416 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara, master of the eastern southern and western oceans, the great Pratâpa-Dêva-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—And in the great minister Nâgaṇṇa-daṇṇâyaka's Muḷuvâgil

kingdom, Annadâni-Oḍeyar was maintaining the proper dharmas, and firmly protecting the Muḷuvâgil kingdom;—by order of the original chief goddess of Muḷuvâgil, Muḷuvâyi Nâchi-dêvi, her temple priests, Kêšava Perumâle's sons Balepa, Maṇiya and Mârapa, and his younger brother Âvâmbaḷa, agreeing among themselves, gave to Sivarâtri-Viṭhaṇṇa, Mallaṇṇa and other Brahmans a šâsana as follows:—The Araḷi dam in the Pâlâṛu river in the Katariyahaḷḷi-šîme belonging to our Muḷuvâyi Nâchi-dêvi having been breached from time immemorial and ruined down to the level of the ground, in order that you may expend much money and restore the dam so as to form a tank, and build there a village named Muḷuvâyî-Nâchipura, we grant to you the tract of land bounded as follows,—(here come the boundaries)—in which you may cut down the jungle and form fields. And the rice lands under and in the area of the tank which you construct, dividing them into four parts, one part will belong to the treasury of our Muḷuvâyi Nâchi-dêvi, and in consideration of your having expended much money of your own and constructed the tank, the remaining three parts we grant, with the land (before-mentioned), to your Brahmans as an agrahâra, free of all imposts, from our Muḷuvâyi Nâchi-dêvi. All the usual rights of the village named Muḷuvâyi-Nâchipura which you build we also grant. If any damage arise to your tank, it belongs to your Brahmans to repair it.

This agreement on tablets we have had inscribed in a stone šâsana in front of our Muḷuvâyi Nâchi-dêvi. That you may enjoy this agrahâra as long as sun and moon endure, and live in peace, have we, with the consent of our wives, sons, relatives, dependants and claimants, also with the consent of the king, granted of our own will.

Usual final verses. Signatures.

9

Date 1270 A.D.

(Persian)—He made Mulbâgal a special place of God, having knowledge of what is hidden and what is revealed. Cut off the head of (the word) enemies, and the complete year was—Haidar Vali, store of the knowledge of God—668.

10

Date 1399 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), the great minister Heggapa's son Mallarasa set up the god Lakshmî-Nârâyaṇa and erected for it the temple, with a tower. Usual final verse.

11

Date 1389 A. D.

Ôm. Obeisance to Šiva. Invocation of Šaṅkara.

(On the date specified = 1388 A. D.), pratâpa Immaḍi-Bukka-bhûpa gave to the guru Kriyâšakti, who was a form of Vidyâšaṅkara, the Kummâyi-paḷḷi village in the Âhabani district, free of all imposts.[1]

Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahârâjâdhirâja-râja-paramêšvara vîra-Harihara-mahârâya's son the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara vîra ... vâya Immaḍi-Bukka-Râya-Oḍeyar granted for the god Vidyâšaṅkara a *dâna-patra-šâsana* as follows:—the Kummâdêviyahaḷḷi village in the Âvani-nâḍ of the Muḷavâyi kingdom have we granted for the offerings to the god Vidyâšaṅkara, with all belonging to it, and this grant we have had inscribed in a stone šâsana and a copper šâsana.

Immaḍi-Bukkaṇṇa-Oḍeyar's approval: (*signed*)—šrî-Harihara.

Usual final verse.

12

Date ? 1389 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified,—the principal part of which is gone), when Immaḍi-Bukkaṇṇa-Oḍeyar was ruling the kingdom of the world:—.....

15 *a*[2]

Date ? 1244 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified) I, ... to god Mâdêvar,....... in case I survive him.

15 *b*

Date ? about 1244 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, ...mâchchan-aṅkakkâṟa.....rai, a servant of the maṇḍalika Kûttâḍun-dêvar, ...Imprecation.

16

Date ? about 1284 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Gaṅgapperumâḷ, son of Âdi-Šôḻan, ...to Nuḷambappan, son of Nuḷambâdirâyar of Âvaniya-nâḍu in...šayakoṇḍa-Šôḻa.........

[1] So far is in Sanskrit, what follows is in Kannaḍa.

[2] The inscriptions Nos. 15 *a*, 15 *b*, 16, 23 and 28 are fragmentary and do not make clear sense.

18

Date ? 1234 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), for the god Prasanna-Sômêśvara having restored the temple, enclosure, tower, Manmatha tank, the endowed villages, the maṇṭapas for alms, and all other religious provisions,—the râjâdhirâja mahârâya, raiser up of the Kâñchî-vaṁśa, obtainer of the favour of the god Êkâmbarêśvara, mahârâya-Vîra-Râya's son Yalavañji-Râya, to provide for the temple doles, worship with lights, daily, fortnightly and monthly festivals, car festivals, annual festivals, dancing, music and other enjoyments,—at the time of consecration gave 11 villages (named) belonging to the Muḷuvâyi-châvaḍi,—also the Sômêśvara tank in the kasabe, with land (specified) under it, and dry fields (specified) of the kasabe,—with all usual rights, making them over to the *archaka* Mandana-Kâlêśvara Chandraśêkhara-dîkshita. Usual final verses.

19

Date 1518 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa vîra-Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Salageya-dêva having made petition to Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâya that he might grant for. . . . . the Mandaragoṇṭe village in the Yelavañji-nâḍ belonging to the Muḷuvâyi kingdom,—favouring that petition, an order was issued to karaṇika Nâgaṇṇa that the village was granted to the god Sôme,—whereupon, according to the order of Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâya, ...

20

Date 1468 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara, hunting elephants his pastime, master of the eastern southern and western oceans, vîra-pratâpa Virûpâksha-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—in order that *dharma* might be to Narasiṅga-Râja-Oḍeyar,—Muḷuvâyi Hariyappa gave to the Muḷuvâyi city merchant Daṇḍapa's son Yeleya Saṅkapa-Seṭṭi this dharma-śâsana;—the fixed rent you pay of 2 haṇa, the gauḍa-suṅka of. . . . . ., tax for looms, watchmen, tribute, fixed prices, camps old and new, and two free bullock-loads, we have remitted to you, free of all imposts,—(on condition) that you daily present 2 betel leaves for the god Sômê of Muḷuvâyi, you and your posterity, as long as sun and moon exist. Imprecation.

22

Date 1544 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa Sadâśiva-Dêva-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world........

23

Date ? about 1250 A. D.

(Tamil)—Aruḷâḷa-nâdar.........*alias* Allâḷa-śamuttiram, ... to four men.......

25

Date 1553 A. D.

Muḷuvâgil Tuḷuva Gummaṇa-Nâyaka's son Krishṇam-Nâyaka, (in the year specified), granted to two gauḍas (named) a *kaṭṭu-koḍigi-mânya.*

26

Date ? about 890 A. D.

Be it well. When, having made Paramêśvara, the lord over gods and demons, reverenced in the three worlds, the doorkeeper,—Mâvali Bâṇarasa was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Pallava.........slew Niṅga-Râya and died.

28

Date ? about 1200 A. D.

(Tamil)—.....ḍ-aḷagiya-perumâḷ. Be it well. O great hero, lord of... dhika, Hasta was killed by the submarine fire of your arrow. How was it that the ocean became completely dry?[1]

Great in victory,................

29

Date 1398 A. D.

Be it well. (In the reign of) Harihara-Râya,—(on the date specified), at the time of setting up the god Sômê of Kâutanahaḷḷi in Âvani-nâḍ,—Viṭhappa-Voḍeyar granted certain villages.

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[1] The meaning of the verse is not clear.

30

Date 1546 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa Sadâśiva-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:— ....

31

Date about 950 A. D.

Be it well. When Iriva-Nolamba was ruling the kingdom of the world:— when Eradayûr was raided, Eṇabâra Dhavayya slew, died, and gained *sargga.*

32

Date about 950 A. D.

Be it well. When Iriva-Nolamba was ruling the kingdom of the world:— Ballada having carried off the cows....., Kobegayya hearing of it, sent Volipayya, who died....

34

Date ? 1396 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the time of vira-Bukkaṇṇa-uḍaiyar, we, the inhabitants (a few named) of Kâvuttarpaḷḷi in Âvaniya-nâḍu and the merchant Kâḍandai among the citizens of Muḷavâyil, made (on the date specified) a grant of lands (specified), to continue as long as the moon and the sun exist, to...ḷavikunṟam-uḍaiyâr, and gave a *śâsana* to that effect.

He who denies this shall go in the sin of having slaughtered a tawny cow on the banks of the Ganges. He shall be the paramour of his own mother. Witnesses to this—(four named). This is the writing of Śâvuttan.

35

Date ? 1557 A. D.

(In the year specified), Vîramarasa granted in Kâutanahaḷḷi, belonging to the Muḷuvâgil kingdom, land (specified) as a *bhaṭa-vṛitti* to Takkuru Vîrayya.

36

Date ? about 1370 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the reign of Virupaṇṇa-uḍaiyar, Kollaṇam Appaiya-nâyakan, ... Viṭṭappaḍaiyar, ...in Kâvattanpaḷḷi.

37

Date 1527 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (In the year specified), Hanumappa-Nâyaka,—in order that *dharma* might be to Krishṇa-Râya-mahârâya,—granted land (specified) as a *koḍigi-mânya.* Imprecation.

38

Date about 890 A. D.

The goddesses of Fortune and the Earth, with Pôḷalchôra's senior queen, the equal of Bhuvanâmbike (Pârvati) and the Speech goddess, Dîvabbarasi may compare, but do they surpass her? Having done fully sufficient in her own name, in her husband's name she made a famous agrahâra, as an indestructible grant, while her son was acting worthily in the kingdom,—thus in greatness of virtue equalled only by Arundhati, how faultless in the world was Dîvaḷabbarasi. Known is it to the world that formerly by the fierce arrows of the fire of the Raghu-kula it was heated, boiled up and sank down; since that, Agastya swallowed and again spat it out; afterwards it was dammed up; that such was its grandeur who does not know? The salt ocean then do not compare with the Dîvaḷabbâ-samudra, filled with abundance of water on every side, which exclaims—where is it? and where am I? If their desire should after great fatigue be accomplished, after great wanderings for one year hither and thither, people may see the beauty of the river of the gods,—what merit then was it in those of this country, that as if from love for us Gaṅge had come down to the south, the Dîvaḷabbâ-samudra was filled with abundance of water.

After the death of the walker according to Manu, the king Mahêndra, that great one's mother made in the name of Mahêndra a pond, in her own name also a tank, with temples of Îśa (Śiva) and Mukunda (Vishṇu), and promoting *dharmma,* was looking forward to the time when her younger son should come to the kingdom. The Kadamba-vaṁśa being the house in which she was directly born, the Pallavêndra Iṟiva-Noḷamba being the son born to her, the greatness of Dîvaḷabbarasi extended to the sky.

Be it well. The abode of many rare qualities and beauty, she, with all restraint, a glory of the Kadamba-vaṁśa the foremost in the world, revered by the good, queen of a king who was Manôja (the god of love) among kings (*srîmad râja-Manôja-bhûpa,*—otherwise, of the king Râja-Manôja),—Dîvâmbikâ was born famous, pure, praised, and with the quality of devotion to her husband.

Having made a temple, and devoted it to Mahêśvara, a sin-destroying bell was given by Dîvâmbikâ for (that) Noḷamba-Nârâyaṇêśvara.

Be it well. On the death of,—entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, the Pallava ornament, inaccessible in war, Java (Yama) to his enemies, of unfailing speech,—Noḷamba-Nârâyaṇa śrî-Vîra-Mahêndra-Noḷambâdhirâja,—Dîvabbarasi caused to be built in Poḷaramaṅgala the Dîvabbe-samudra, had a Vishṇu temple made there, and having Noḷamba-Nârâyaṇêśvara made in Âvani, for these gods granted Yeḷanagara, free of all imposts, to continue as long as earth and moon. Imprecation.

Written by Nâmayya.

39

Date 1369 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), to Anantappa's son Avasarada-Aṅkappa, the priests (named) of the god Râmayi of Âvani sold the Keluvaṇgeṟe tanks and lands attached to them belonging to the god, for the purpose of establishing a *dharma-chhatra.*

40

Date 1264 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Aḻagar, son of the headman of Maṇali—Uḍaiya-piḷḷai, one of the merchants of the village, gave (from the date specified) a perpetual lamp at Tiruppuṟakkuḍai for the god Tiruvirâmîśvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr........ (This charity is under) the protection of Mâhêśvaras.

41

Date 1228 A. D.

(This inscription is gone in parts.)

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Śôḻa [Iḷavañji-râyar] made a grant for the dancer in the temple of Tiruvirâmîśvaram-uḍaiyâr at Âvaniyam in Âvaniya-nâḍu of Nigarili-Śôḻa-maṇḍalam, ...and ? gave it over to the charge of the worshippers (named) in the temple.

42 *a*

Date 1349 A. D.[1]

(Tamil)—(From the date specified), we, the inhabitants of Âvaniya-nâḍu, including Ponna-gâmiṇḍar, superintendent of the same nâḍu, Aṅka-gâmiṇḍan and

[1] The cycle year given is Pramâdi and it is said to correspond to the Śaka year 1269. But Pramâdi = 1261 and Sarvajit = 1269.

others, made, with pouring of water, a grant of ? lands (specified) for the god Tiruvirâmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr of Âvaniyam in Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam. (Then follow signatures of Šadumban and Arašan-piḷai.) ....We also made a grant of one paṇam from every village for the goddess.....Nâchchiyâr. These grants are to continue as long as the moon and the sun endure. We have caused them to be engraved on stone and copper. Usual final imprecatory sentence. Signatures of Ponna-gâmiṇḍar and others (eight in number). (He who injures this charity) shall be the husband of his own mother. This charity is placed under the protection of Mâhêšvaras.

42 *b*

Date? 1098 A.D.

(The gaps in this inscription are filled in with the help of Nos. 42 *c*, 42 *f*, 47 and 54 and as far as possible a complete translation is given.)

(Tamil)—Be it well. In the 2[9 ?]th year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšari-panmar, *alias* the emperor šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêva, who—while the wheel of his authority rolled as far as mount Mêru on the earth surrounded by the moat of the sea which was encircled by his fame—when still a *yuvarája*, wedded for the first time the brilliant goddess of Victory by his heroic deeds at Šakkara-goṭṭam, and captured troops of rutting elephants at Vayirâgaram; who, having spurred his war-steed, unsheathed his sword and displayed the strength of his arm, put to flight the army of the kings of Kontaḷa who were armed with sharp lances, and, having established his fame, put on the garland of the victory over the Northern region; who, in order that the goddess with the sweet and fragrant lotus-flower (Lakshmî) of the Southern region might avoid being common property and the goddess of the good country whose garment was the Ponni (Kâvêri) avoid being lonely, put on by right of inheritance the pure and excellent[1] crown of jewels, while the other kings of the ancient earth wore on their heads his two feet as a large crown; whose sceptre swayed over every region so that the river of the ancient Manu's rules swelled and the river of Kali's evil dried up, while the sacred shadow of his white umbrella shone like white moon-light everywhere over the wide earth and his tiger banner fluttered on the matchless Mêru; before whom stood in rows rutting elephants given as tribute by the kings of remote sea-girt islands; outside whose golden town lay the big head of the runaway king of the South (the Pâṇḍya), pecked by kites; who made Vikkalan—his former words to Kulôttuṅga, viz., 'your stain shall be like that on the crescent

[1] puvani-naṟṟirumaṇi-makuṭam of No. 49 *c* appears to be the correct reading.

moon of your former family', only proving false, so that, without even bending the bow in his hand against the enemy, he was glad to find himself in his own dominions in the Western region, leaving his furious elephants which lay dead everywhere from Naṅgili of rocky path as far as the Tuṅgabattirai which adorned the middle of Maṇalûr, his pride being broken, his boasted valour disappearing, the mountains he ascended having their backs bent, the rivers he descended into eddying and breaching their banks in their course, and the seas he plunged into becoming troubled and agitated—(who made Vikkalan) turn his back together with his army as he had often done on so many days and seized at one and the same time the great goddess of victory who through fear changed over from the opposite side, the goddess of fame who was surrendered with humiliation, crowds of women the glances from whose beautiful eyes were as sharp as daggers, troops of furious elephants which the enemy had irretrievably abandoned, and the two countries (*pâṇi*) called Gaṅga-maṇḍalam and Šiṅgaṇam; who, having resolved in his mind to acquire Pâṇḍi-maṇḍalam along with much fame, led his great army, which, with its innumerable horses resembling the waves, with its war-elephants resembling...., and with its troops resembling a sea, marched as though the northern ocean was about to overflow the southern ocean, and who, when the five Pañjavas (Pâṇḍyas)[1] turned their backs, fled in terror from the battle-field, and took refuge in jungles,—cleared those jungles, subdued their country, made them catch hot fever in hills where woodmen roamed about, and planted the lofty pillars of his greatness in every direction; who was pleased to take possession of the pearl fisheries, the Podiyam (mountain) where the three forms of Tamil flourished, the middle Šaiyyam (Sahya) where wild rutting elephants were captured, and Kanni, and fixed the boundaries of the Southern (Pâṇḍya) country; who was pleased to establish settlements of people on all sides (in the conquered country) including Koṭṭâṟu as far as ...., so that even all the demon-kings of the western hill-country ascended to high heaven, while the Kuṅgalar became scattered; who took possession of the Kaliṅga-maṇḍalam, the land of many rivers; and who was for ever graciously seated on the throne of heroes along with Puvana-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷ, while his valour and liberality shone like his magnificent necklace and the garland of flowers on his sacred shoulders,—and while Puvana-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷ, the crest-jewel of liberality[2], was seated (on his left) receiving the adoration of the whole world, like Umai on the left side of Šiva,—and while Êḷ-ulagam-uḍaiyâḷ, accomplished in the seven tunes, an ornament of women, was seated on his right, like Gaṅgai when graciously seated with Šiva;—

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[1] Pañja-Pâṇḍavar is the reading in Nos. 42 *e* and 42 *f*.

[2] In Nos. 42 *c* and 42 *f* the reading is Tirušintâmaṇi, in No. 54 it is Tiyâgavallavitarum.

Šôḻa-mâttâṇḍa-Brahma-mârâyar, *alias* Aṇṇaman Âtti . . ., of the Kâšyapa-gôtra, the gâmuṇḍa of Iḷanagar-nâḍu and a resident of Âliyam in Iḷanagar-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, gave 24 cows, which must neither die nor grow old, for maintaining one perpetual lamp to be burned before the god Tiruvirâmîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar of Âviniyam in Âviniya-nâḍu. We three, the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas (named with their gôtras) of the temple, have received the 24 cows under the condition that we maintain one perpetual lamp for as long as the moon and the sun exist. (Usual final phrase.)

42 *c*

Date 1104 A. D.

(The historical part of this inscription is identical with that of No. 42 *b*.)

(Tamil)—Be it well. In the 35th year of the reign of . . . . [šrî-Kulôttuṅga]-Šôḻa-Dêvar, who etc.—

Râjêndra-Šôḻa-Brahma-mârâyan, (son of) Arumoḻi-dêvan . . . . ., of the Kâšyapa-gôtra, the gâmuṇḍa of Iḷanagar-nâḍu and a resident of Âliyam in Iḷanagar-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, gave 24 cows, which must neither die nor grow old, for maintaining one perpetual lamp to be burned before the same god, and the same three Šiva-Brâhmaṇas received them under the same condition. (Usual final phrase.)

42 *d*

Date 1302 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Kûttâḍun-dêvar, *alias* Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiyar, son of Vâšudêvar, granted (on the date specified) certain lands (specified) including the wells underground and the trees overground as a *dêvadâna* for the god Tiruvirâmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr of Âvaniyam in Âvaniya-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, to provide for the expenses of worship and of taking out the god in procession, for my welfare, during the festival in the month of Mâši.

Some more grants also appear to have been made—among others, one to the Šiva-Brâhmaṇa of the temple. (Usual final phrase.)

42 *e*

Date ? about 1300 A. D.

(Tamil)—We, Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañji-râyar, will take possession of the property of those without issue, to pay for the ? judges in the four nâḍu . . . . .
. . . .

42 *f*

Date 1096 A. D.

(The first part of the historical introduction of this inscription is gone, and the rest is identical with the corresponding portion of No. 42 *b*.)

(Tamil)—In the 27th year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšaripanmar, *alias* the emperor šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvar, who etc.—

Vikrama-Šôḻa-mûvênda-vêḷân, *alias* Šûriyan Šakkarapâṇi, of Nariyanûr in the ..... kûṟṟam of the southern Nittavinôda-vaḷa-nâḍu of Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, gave 24 cows, which must neither die nor grow old, for maintaining one perpetual lamp to be burned before the god Tiruvirâmîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar .... of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, and 5 cows of the same description for maintaining five twilight lamps—three to be burned before the god Šûrya-dêvar, one before the goddess Piḍâriyâr and the remaining one before the goddess Tukkaiyâr of the same temple.

The merchant Âṟṟumu ... Šîrâḷan-dêvan gave 24 cows of the same description for maintaining one perpetual lamp to be burned before the god Tiruvi-râmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr. For the stands of these seven lamps including the mould, seven *palam*, as weighed by the scales of Âyiravan, [were given]; and for these lamps 15 [*palam*]. We, three, the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas (named with their gôtras) of the temple, have received the above cows and bind ourselves to maintain the above lamps for as long as the moon and the sun endure. (Usual final phrase.)

42 *g*

Date about 1270 A. D.

(Tamil)—During the rule over the earth of Iḷaiya (the junior) Vâšudêvar, son of......., it was engraved in the *panchâṅgam* of the temple of Tiruvirâmîšuram-uḍaiyâr at Tirumaḍai-viḷâgam in Âvaniyam of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam that the property of those without issue in Âvaniya-nâḍu would be taken possession of for charitable purposes .... This charity .... Perumâḷ Iḷavañjiya-râyar.....

42 *h*

Date about 1071 A. D.

(The first portion of this inscription is gone, what remains merely gives the details of the allotment of paddy for the requirements of the gods.)

(Tamil)—......................The villages having been entered in the revenue register as tax-free temple property to provide for the requirements

of the god, Viḻuparaiyan, the *puravu-vari-tiṇaikkaḷam* [overseer], made the following allotment, in writing, of the revenue in paddy derived from those villages (details of the extent of land and of the quantity of produce as measured with the *marakkâl* called after Arumoḻi-dêvan are given):—

To the god Tiruvirâmîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar on the hill one kuṟuṇi and four nâḻi of rice for three daily offerings at the rate of four nâḻi of rice for each; 6 dishes of curry for three daily offerings at 2 dishes for each; 1 âḻâkku and 2 ševiḍu of ghee at 2 ševiḍu for each; 1 nâḻi and 1 uri of curds at 1 uri for each; 6 areca-nuts at 2 for each; 12 betel-leaves at 4 for each; and oil for 6 lamps to be lighted at the three times of the day at the rate of 2 at each. (Totals of all these items calculated for one year are also given with their equivalent in measures of paddy.) To the god Tiruvirâmîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar [? at the foot of] the hill 3 kuṟuṇi of rice per day with 2 nâḻi of rice for the *artta-yâmam;* 16 dishes of curry, 1 uḻakku 1 âḻâkku and 1 ševiḍu of ghee, 4 nâḻi of curds, 16 areca-nuts and 32 betel-leaves, per day; oil for 30 twilight lamps, 5 *artta-yâma* lamps and 8 hand-lamps to be lighted every day; (also totals given for one year in measures of paddy as before) and 3 kâšu (the equivalent given in paddy) for buying vestments for the deity. One nâḻi of rice for the noon-day pot-rice (*šaṭṭi-chchôṟu*).

To Aṟkaliṅga-dêvar taken out in procession when offering oblations 1 uḻakku of rice per day. (Total given for one year in measures of paddy.) To Šandira-šêkara-dêvar taken out for the same purpose offerings of rice, ghee, curds, curry and areca-nuts, and oil for twilight lamps. (Total given for one year in paddy.)

To Umâ-sahita Irâjantira ..... carried in procession during festivals, to Gaṇapatiyâr and to Karumâṇikka-dêvar offerings of rice, ghee, curds, curry, areca-nuts and betel-leaves, and oil for twilight lamps. (Totals similarly given.)

42 *i*

Date ? about 1100 A. D.

(Tamil)—The first portion of the inscription is gone. From the remaining portion we learn that 3000 kuḻi of land below some tank were sold for 2 kaḻañju of gold, and that the land was purchased to provide for the offerings of rice for the god .....ṇîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar.

42 *j*

Date ? about 1200 A. D.

(This is only a fragment.)

(Tamil)—We, ... for the god ......ḍaiya Mahâdêvar.... . Šôḻa-maṇḍalam.

44 *a*

Date 1289 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 34th year of the reign of the emperor of the whole world Pôsaḷa šrî-vîra-Irâmanâ-Dêvar—

I, Tiruñâlaṅgiḻavar Valliyâḻvâr, a merchant residing at Âvaniyam, promise to provide (from the date specified) one nâḻi of rice per day for the noon-day offering for the god Aṇṇîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr [? out of the interest] on the 5 pon which I have now advanced on Amudakkaḍai...which is a dêvadâna of this god. This charity is to continue as long as the moon and the sun endure.

Usual final imprecatory sentence.

44 *b*

Date 1189 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 12th year of the reign of šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvar which corresponded to the Šaka year 1112 (Saumya)—while šrî-Vallâḷa-Dêva was ruling the earth, (on the date specified) Širimalaiyâḷan Šâttaṅgaṇḍan..... ṟṟâḻvâr of Âvaniya-nâḍu, *alias* ... yaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa .... for the god ..... švaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar of Âvaniyam in Âvaniya-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam.

45

Date 1185 A. D.

(Tamil)—While the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, capturer of Taḻaikkâḍu Gaṅgavâḍi Nuḷambavâḍi Vanavâši Pânuṅgal and Uchchaṅgi, the strong-armed Vîra-Gaṅga, unassisted hero, Šanivâra-siddhi, Giridurga-malla, a Râma in firmness of character, Poyšaḷa vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar of unshaken valour was pleased to rule the earth—I, Pemmiyakka, the consort of Šrîkaraṇam Vallâḷa-daṇḍanâyakkan, *alias* Nâyagattêvan, the great minister of Poyšaḷa vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêva, headman of Puliyûr in Puliyûr-koṭṭam of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, the sarvâdhikâri, samasta-chatrapati, vâvuttara-niyôgâdhipati and the maha-pasâyatta, deposited (on the date specified)...pon with the two Šiva-Brâhmaṇas (named with their gôtras) of the temple of Tiruvirâmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr at Âvaniyam in Âvaniya-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam with the condition that the interest on the amount at the rate of one pâgam [per month] on each pon should be utilised for maintaining one perpetual lamp to be burned before the god for as long as the moon and the sun exist.

[This charity is under] the protection of Mâhêšvaras, of Nuḷambâdarâyar *alias* Puṟṟiḍaṅgoṇḍâr, and of Vaḷañjiyar.

46

Date about 1185 A. D.

(Tamil)—Some one deposits certain *pon* with the same Šiva-Brâhmaṇas for maintaining a twilight lamp in the temple of the same god.

47

Date 1079 A. D.

(The historical part of this inscription is identical with lines 1—9 of No. 42 *b*.)

(Tamil)—In the 10th year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšarivarmmar, *alias* šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvar, who etc. was graciously seated [on the throne of heroes], while his valour and liberality were conspicuous like his necklace and the garland of flowers on his sacred shoulders, and while his enemies prostrated themselves on the ground before him—Šembiyan, *alias* Ariñjišaḍaiyan, headman of Nîḍûr in Pâmbuṇikkûṟṟam of Šôḻa-vaḷa-nâḍu, which included Kalliyâṇa-puram, in Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, and Mûvênda-vêlân of Tenkirai-nâḍu, gave one perpetual lamp for the god Tiruvirâmîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar of Âvaniyam in Âvaniya-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, and, for its maintenance, made over 24 cows, which must neither die nor grow old, to the *pañchâchârya pûjâris* of the temple who ....

(Usual final phrase.)

In the 10th year, Vîraṇukkar also gave 24 cows of the same description for maintaining one perpetual lamp to be burned before the same god. May this continue as long as the moon and the sun exist.

(Usual final phrases.)

48

Date 1289 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 34th year of the reign of the emperor of the whole world šrî-Poyšaḷa vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvar—(from the date specified) I, Tiruñalaṅgiḻavan Villiyâḻvâr, a merchant residing at Âvaniyam, ... the 8 pon that I have ? spent on Kaṟkuṭṭai and Veḷḷirikkuṭṭai... .

49 *a*

Date 1072 A. D.

(The meaning of the latter portion of this inscription is not clear.)

(Tamil)—Be it well. In the 3rd year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšarivanmar, *alias* šrî-Râjêndra-Šôḻa-Dêvar, who—while the goddess of prosperity, having

become constant, increased—having as his companions his sword, and arms which resembled two branches—conquered Kalâvašan[1]; seized many troops of elephants at Vayirâgaram; graciously took tribute, the fame of which spread to all the regions, from the king of Dârâ at Šakkaragoṭṭam, which had been free from fear [of attack]; placed under the shadow of his umbrella, to her great joy, the goddess of the earth resembling a lotus which was in the direction of the sunrise, having gently raised her without disturbing anything that Vishnu, having, when she was immersed in the ocean, become the primeval Boar, had formerly raised; sent the wheel of his authority and his tiger banner to every region; established his fame and charity in every land; sat in state with victory for his companion, while valour, liberality, honour and mercy became his illustrious close relatives ever inseparable from him; rightfully wore his family crown of jewels, while other kings wore on their heads his feet as a crown; and caused his sceptre to sway over every land in the Jambû-dvîpa—

We—(the inhabitants of) the Eighteen vishaiya, the great army of the right-hand class armed with great weapons (*perumbaḍai-valañgai-mahâsênai*) and the (?) *Padaṅgaṇḍu*[2]—have caused a šâsanam to be engraved on stone to the effect that there being no tax on cows and she-buffaloes ever since the rise of the sacred family of the Chôḷas in the Šôḷa-maṇḍalam 78 nâḍu and in the Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam 48000 country, in both of which, by the grace of šrî-Râjêndra-Šôḷa-Dêvar, the ? farmers of the whole country came and settled, and likewise in the šrî-Râjêndra-Šôḷa 18 great vishaiya and the *Kaṇḍamâḍam*, in which the great army of the right-hand class armed with great weapons were settled, no such tax should be paid in the 18 country ? in accordance with the order of the officer Šôḷa-mûvênda-vêḷâr; that a fifth of the produce of forest tracts and of lands on which dry crops are raised and a third of the produce of lands below a tank on which paddy is grown should be given as Government share; that a ? cloth (*puḍavai*) should be given for every 1500 kuḷi of land on which *kumari* cultivation is carried on by the hill-tribes; that 2 kâšu should be paid on account of ..... *anta*... including kumaragachchâṇam, the tax on washermen, ? a good bull and ? a good cow; that the Âšuvi-makkaḷ (Jains) should pay 1 kâšu each for the minor tolls, and that if they failed to do so, they should pay an additional kâšu; that the house of ... the female servant and every house in which there are two women should supply labour [without payment]; that, excepting the houses of the schoolmaster, the temple manager, and the village watchmen, and the houses which have paid towards the minor tolls, ¼ kâšu should be levied on

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[1] Mulbagal No. 119 reads Keḷilâvañjan.

[2] Kaṇḍamadam in line 4 of No. 119.

every house; and that land should be measured with a rod of 18 spans, a span being equal to 12 fingers' breadth. . . . .

(Final imprecatory sentence.) . . . .

49 *b*

Date ? about 1185 A. D.

(Tamil) — While . . . . . . Dêvar was ruling the earth — . . . . Pâṇappiḷḷai-perumâḷ, son of Araṅgan Tirukkâḷatti-uḍaiyân, gave one perpetual lamp for the god Tiruvirâmîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar of Âviniyam in Âviniya-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam, and deposited 8 *nokki-mâḍai* [1] with the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas (two named) of the temple who pledged themselves to maintain the lamp for as long as the moon and the sun endure.

This charity is under the protection of Nuḷambâdarâyan and of Vaḷañjiyar. He who destroys this has killed a tawny cow in Vâraṇâši.

49 *c*

Date about 1100 A. D.

(Contains only a fragment of the historical introduction given in No. 42 *b*.)

(Tamil) — Kulôttuṅga-Chôḷa's time. It gives the correct reading *puvani-naṟṟiru-maṇi* of the expression *punidaṟṟirumaṇi* often met with in inscriptions.

50

Date aboat 890 A. D.

Praises (much effaced) of Dîvâmbikâ, of the great Kâdambânvaya. She caused to be made the Noḷamba-Nârâyaṇêšvara temple and granted for it Eḷanagara, free of all imposts. Imprecation,

51

Date ? about 950 A. D.

When Dilîpayya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—he remitted for Mahâdêva the twelve petty taxes of the Âvani temple, raising (or setting) up an iron post [2]. Imprecation.

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[1] In another place, these are called 8 kaḷañju of gold *(ippon eṇkaḷanjum)*.

[2] *Salâgeyan-ettisi*, — it is not clear exactly what this refers to.

53

Date 1225 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Tantira-pâlan Pêriyuḍaiyân, one of the servants of Kûttâḍun-dêvar, *alias* Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Śôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyan, gave (on the date specified) 5½ pon to provide for a daily offering of one nâḻi of rice for Tiruvirâmîśvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr at the time of awakening the god early in the morning. We, the Śiva-Brâhmaṇas (four named, with their gôtras) of the temple, have received the pon and pledge ourselves to apply the interest of the amount to the above purpose for as long as the moon and the sun exist.

I, Nîṟaṇiñjân, elder brother of Tantira-pâlan, gave 1 pon for burning two twilight lamps. (Usual final imprecatory sentence and usual final phrase.)

54

Date 1102 A. D.

(The historical part of this inscription is identical with that of No. 42 *b*.)

(Tamil)—Be it well. In the 33rd year of the reign of Kôv-Irâśakêśarivanmar, *alias* the emperor śrî-Kulôttuṅga-Śôḻa-Dêvar, who etc.—Gâṅgèya-râjan, *alias* Râjêndra-Śôḻan, *alias* Araiyan Aṟandâṅgi, the headman of Tiṅgâḍu-pâkkam in Ûṟṟukkâṭṭukkoṭṭam of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Śôḻa-maṇḍalam, gave one perpetual lamp for the same god (see previous number) and, for its maintenance, made over 24 cows, which must neither die nor grow old, to the *pañchâchâriya pûjâris* of the temple who...... May this charity continue as long as the moon and the sun exist. (Usual final phrase.)

55

Date 1271 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Śeṭṭâḻvâr, daughter of Brahmâdirâjar, *alias* Śelvâṇḍai-dêvar, and consort of Iḷaiya Vâśudêvar, son of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Śôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyar, *alias* Kûttâḍun-dêvar, granted (from the date specified) the wet and dry lands with the four boundaries, including the *ettam,* of the village of Toṭṭiganpaḷḷi, to provide for offerings of rice and expenses of worship and for the *pûjâri* in the temple of ....Ilavarâmîśvaram-uḍaiyâr at Âvaniyam, and, with pouring of water, gave the lands together with the right of worship to the Śiva-Brâhmaṇa (named, with his gôtra) who caused repairs to be done for the temple. (Usual final phrase.)

56 *a*

Date 1225 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Šûṟṟiyâḻvâr's son Tiru......, a servant of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyar, *alias* Kûttâḍun-dêvar, gave (on the date specified) 6 pon to the *bhaṭṭas* (five named, with their gôtras) of the temple to provide, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, for one nâḻi of rice .... for the dancer in the temple of Tiruvirâmîšuram-uḍaiyâr at Âvaniyam in Âvaniya-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam. (Usual final imprecatory sentence and usual final phrase.)

56 *b*

Date ? about 1150 A. D.

(Tamil)—This inscription is fragmentary. It seems to record the grant of some land whose boundaries are given to the *pûjâri* of the temple at Âvaniyam.

57 *a*

Date 1306 A. D.

(Tamil)—While Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañji-râyar, *alias* Kûttâḍun-dêvar was pleased to rule the earth—(on the date specified) we, ? Maṇidâri and Paṉṟi-mukkan, made a grant, to last as long as the moon and the sun exist, to Šîmâṇḍai, son of Peṟṟapiḷḷai, and to Šeṭṭiyaṇṇan, son of Vayirâṇḍai, among the Vîra-Šôḻavâṇukkas, who were prominent in carrying out repairs to the temple, of four kaṇḍagam wet lands in Peri-êri (big tank) which was a dêvadâna of the god Tiruvirâmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr of Âvaniyan in Âvaniya-nâḍu of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-vaḷa-nâḍu in Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam. They shall enjoy [the lands]. He who injures this charity has betrayed his own mother. This is under the protection of the temple authorities.

57 *b*

Date about 1289 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the .... the universal emperor [šrî-Râmanâ-Dêvar]—I, Tiruñâlaṅgiḷavan Valliyâḻvâr, gave 5 pon ...... to provide for a daily offering of [the equivalent in rice of] one nâḻi of paddy for .... (Usual final imprecatory sentence and usual final phrase).

58

Date 1362 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), by order of (with usual titles) vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-Voḍeyar's son Kampaṇṇa-Voḍeyar's palace minister Sômappa-Voḍeyar, — the sâmantâdhikâri Âvani Râmaya-dêva granted for the god Râmanâtha of Âvani, the two villages Âvani and Kambudimbu. Imprecation.

59

Date ? about 900 A. D.

Be it well. Entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, a bee at the lotus feet of Pallava Râma, a manifest Kañjâsana (Brahma), master of war, Bîra-Triṇêtra, royal wrestler with elephants, a champion terrifying many, šrîmad Chaladaṅkakaṛa-Dêva's perggaḍe Basavayya, perfect in war, had this *mâna-stambha* made.

60

Date 1645 A. D.

(Nâgarî characters.)

Obeisance to Veṅkaṭêša. With the two objects (the feet of Râma) do I take refuge, adored by the gods, by the merit of contact with which the stone became the jewel of a woman[1]. With Vishvaksêna do I take refuge, attended by the elephant-faced (Gaṇêša) and more than a hundred others, the remover of the difficulties of his votaries.

Victorious is the luminary (Chandra, the moon) which, sprung from the milk ocean, became the left eye of Hari, supporting the chakôra birds, and increasing the life of the immortals. His grandson was Purûrava, the son of Budha. His son was Âyu, whose son was Nahusha, from whom was Yayâti, and Pûru from him. In that vaṁša was the king Bharata, in whose line was Šantanu, fourth from whom was Vijaya (Arjuna), from whom was Abhimanyu, and from him Parîkshita. Nanda was eighth from him, and ninth from him the king Chalikka, from whom the seventh, glorious as Šrîpati, was Râja-Narêndra. From him Bijjalêndra was the tenth, and then from him the king vîra-Hemmâḷi-Râya was the third, who was a worshipper of Murâri, and lord of Mâyâpuri.

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[1] Ahalyâ, the wife of Gautama, being seduced by Indra, was cursed by her husband to become a stone, until the contact of Râma's feet should in time restore her.

Fourth from him was born the king Tâta-Pinnama, who terrified the hosts of his foes by his looks; from whom was born the king Sômi-Dêva, who captured seven hill-forts from his enemies in one day; from him was an heroic son, Râghava-Dêvarâṭ; from whom sprang the king Pinnama, the lord of Âravîṭi-nagarî; whose son was the king Bukka, by whom even Sâluva-Nṛisiṁha's kingdom was firmly established. To that king Râma-Râja, a *chintâmaṇi* to the crowd of suppliants, Lakkâmbikâ, the equal of Lakshmî the consort of the Lotus-eyed (Vishṇu), became the queen. To him was born a son through his penance, the king Šrî-Raṅga-Râja, a lamp to the Lunar race; with the increase of whose brightness,—O wonder—the eyes of his enemies' wives became bright (were left without collyrium,—on account of their being widowed by him). His wife was Tirumalâmbikâ (her praise). Skilled in policy, Râma-Râja, the learned Tirumala-Râya, and the king Veṅkaṭâdri,—three sons in this order were born to that great king by Tirumala-Dêvî. All the thorns his enemies in the world did the heroic Râma-Râja slay in battle.[1] The glorious Veṅkaṭâdri-Râja was as handsome in the world as Lakshmaṇa. Of the three sons of king Šrî-Raṅga, having defeated his enemies in battle, the king Tirumala-mahârâya having been anointed to the empire with great glory, was ruling the whole world with unequalled renown, like Hari among the Trimûrti. The streams poured forth with the gifts made by this most famous of kings at the time of his anointing to the throne caused the earth to appear as if she also was so anointed. As the Sâma and other (vêdas) from the mouth of Brahma, as *sâma* (conciliation) and the other modes of policy from the mouth of truth, as Râma and his brothers from Dašaratha,—so to this crowning ornament of kings were born the sons named Raghunâtha-Râja, Šrî-Raṅga-Râya, a tree of paradise to his dependants, Râma-Râja, like a moon to the world, and the famous Veṅkaṭa-Dêva-Râya.

Šrî-Raṅga-Râya, among his brothers, having seen to the farthest point of the ocean of policy, his fame spread to the eight points of the compass, was anointed to the crown in the Penugoṇḍa kingdom. Then Veṅkaṭapati-Dêva-Râya, of brilliant policy, protected the earth, his fame illumining the ten cardinal points. To his elder brother, whose character put to shame the trees of the gods, the lord Râma-Râja, were born Tirumala-Râja and the famous Šrî-Raṅga-Râya. Of them, to Šrî-Raṅga-Râya were born sons great in modesty, of high benevolence, learned and famous. Of king Šrî-Raṅga-Râya's sons, having seen to the farthest point of the works of many poets, among jewels like the *kaustubha* born from the ocean, the king Râma-Râya was long distinguished. To the afore-mentioned king Râma-Râja, a Râmabhadra in form,

[1] The second half of one verse and the first half of the next are in defect here. Also in some other places in the inscription.

an embodiment of all good fortune, were born five sons, like the five celestial trees born from the milk ocean, gratifying crowds of dependants with their gifts. Among those kings of distinguished bearing, Šrî-Raṅga-Râja, like the moon to the earth, lighted all the three worlds with his fame, being like the *pârijâta* among the trees of the gods. Pleased with the penance of Šrî-Raṅga-Râja, the lord of Šêshagiri (Vishṇu of Tirupati) of his favour gave him two handsome sons, full of happiness like Puruhûta (Indra). Named Peda-Veṅkaṭêndra and Pina-Veṅkaṭâdhirâṭ, they were able in maintaining their rank, and powerful in overcoming Khara and Dûshaṇa (otherwise, the cruel and backbiters), and were the cause of joy to the world like Râma and Lakshmaṇa. The fortunate king Peda-Veṅkaṭêndra, the elder of them, had all the qualities of courage, generosity, depth, resolution, and fullness of learning.

When Šrî-Raṅga-Râjêndra's son the heroic Veṅkaṭa-Dêva-Râya was anointed to the throne in the Penugoṇḍa kingdom, the learned were at the same time anointed with gold. Like his grandfather's younger brother, the king Veṅkaṭâdri was the object of the favour of the self-chosen of the goddess Šrî (*i. e.* Vishṇu), able in distroying the rutting elephants his enemies, in protecting the world of poets like a new Bhôja. To him the king Šrî-Raṅga was born, whose generous qualities caused the tree of plenty to dwell apart somewhere in Nandana (Indra's garden). Through the merit of the good deeds done by this king in his former birth, he obtained a son, great like Purûhuta (Indra), the mighty Gôpâla-Râja, who in gratifying the desires of all the learned caused Bhôja and other kings of old to be forgotten. He with his beloved consort, performing the good deeds of penance, was doing worship to the god of Veṅkaṭa-šaila, who, regarding him with favour and prepared to grant a boon, said to him: "As a son of the famous king China-Veṅkaṭêndra was I who am called Veṅkaṭa born in the world on account of his great penance, like as of old I was the king Vasudêva's son and called Kṛishṇa. As of old Nanda brought him up as his son, so adopt that Šrî-Raṅga-Râya as yours." Accordingly, adopting the king Šrî-Raṅga-Râya, who was in the form of Šrîkânta, for the protection of the world and the continuation of his own family, Gôpâla-Râja was filled with joy.

Thus Šrî-Raṅga-Râya, upholding the good and putting down the evil, like an incarnation of the destroyer of Kaṁsâsura, was seated on the throne of universal empire, daily receiving the obeisance with devotion of the kings of various countries, having obtained anointment to the crown. The kingdom being granted by the lord Šrî-Raṅga (Vishṇu), the great king Šrî-Raṅga-Râya, his lotus feet (*pâdâmbhôja*) reverenced by Bhôja and the Magadha king, had his feet placed on the heads of all the kings of the earth within the seven seas. Profound as the ocean, of great resolution, having subdued the eighty-

four hill-forts, the terror of his enemies in the eight points of the compass, having Šârṅadhara (Vishṇu) in his heart, destroyer of his enemies, a tree of plenty to his dependants, champion over those who have new titles, *râya-râhutta-miṇḍa,* favourite of the goddess of heroism, chief lord of Âravîṭi-pura, lord of serpents in his great arms, the boar incarnation to the world of chieftains, chief of the kings of the Âtreya-gôtra, of great glory, surpassing the kings of old by his policy, a tree of plenty to the learned, by the power of his arm possessing the throne of Karṇâṭa, from Sêtu as far as Himâdri having destroyed all his enemies, the great king Šrî-Raṅga-Râya protected the whole world surrounded with the ocean, with great glory.

(On the date specified), in the presence of the feet of (the god) Veṅkaṭêša,—for the maṭha of the learned Râmachandra-Bhârati-svâmi,—disciple of Viṭhala-Bhârati-svâmi, disciple of the chief of the *paramahaṁsa-parivrâjakâchâryas,* Višvârûpa-Bhârati-svâmi,—he granted the Chinâṇikallu village, (boundary villages named), belonging to the Kôḷâla-dêša, giving it another name of Narasiṁha-pura, together with all the usual rights.

This šâsana of the great king Šrî-Raṅga-Râya was composed by the grandson of Sabhâpati, and son of Kâmakôṭi, the poet Râma. By order of the king, Sômanâthârya wrote the šâsana, Kâmaya Gaṇapayârya's grandson.

Usual final verses. (*signed*)—šrî-Râma.

61

Date ? 1254 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Dêvan, son of the ? painter Šittira ...paṇḍita and a servant of Nuḷamba-dêvan, son of Kulôttuṅga-Šôḷavaṇukkan Uḍaiyâṇḍai, who was one of the feudatories of Tan-vâši-kâṭṭiya [1] Vâšudêvan, *alias* Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa Iḷa-vañjiya-râyan, [declare] that I am [champion over those] who, having been fed, run away [in time of need].

62

Date 1629 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa vîra-Râma-Dêva-mahârâya was ruling the empire of the world: Immaḍi Tammaya-Gauḍa, grandson of Sugaṭûr Tammaya-Gauḍa of the fourth gôtra, his wife, and certain gauḍas (named), had the *agnishṭôma* (sacrifice) performed by Kṛishṇa-sômayâji,—younger brother of Umâpati-sômayâji, son of Tirumala-sômayâji-bhaṭṭa, son of......bhaṭṭa,—in the presence of (the gods) Râmêšvara and Kâši-Višvanâtha of Âvani (and made a grant for it).

[1] Who has displayed his greatness or superiority.

65

Date 931 A. D.

Be it well. Having ruled the Âvaniya-sthâna for 40 years, had 50 temples made, and built 2 big tanks,—(on the date specified), departed (this life) Tribhuvana-kartara-Dêva, entitled the Kali-yuga Rudra, and gained the world of Rudra.

66

Date 973 A. D.

(On the date specified), on the ? death of Muddaka, Bhôgi entered the fire.

67

Date about 920 A. D.

Mahêndra-bhaṭṭa made for Kali-yuga Rudra the smaller temple.

68

Date about 930 A. D.

From the peak of mount Kailâsa marked by the footprints of Gaurî, to the celebrated bridge established by Râma, and from the mountain of the rising sun to that of the setting sun, who was a debater? who versed in the šâstras? who skilled in making orations?.... (*the rest effaced*).

69

Date ? 1552 A. D.

(In the year specified), Sugaṭûr Ayama-Gauḍa and his servant Silavanta Chikka had the *gadubu* fixed (its extent).

70

Date ? about 1228 A. D.

(Tamil)—Šeṅgâṇḍai, consort of Kûttâḍun-dêvan *alias* Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyan, had the door......set up....................

71

Date 1229 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Šûṟṟiyâṇḍan's son Pêriyndaiyân *alias* Tantira-pâlan, a servant of Kûttâḍun-dêvan *alias* Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyan, gave (on the date specified).....to the bhaṭṭas (named) of the temple to provide for a daily

offering of one nâḻi of rice, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, for Tiruvirâmîšvaram-uḍaiyar of Âvaniyam at the time of awakening the god early in the morning.

72

Date 1231 A. D.

(Tamil)—The inscription is fragmentary. It seems to record a grant by Kûttâḍun-dêvar for the same god, and the making over of the grant to the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas (named) of the temple.

73

Date 1228 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Šaṅgâḻvâr, daughter of Vâšudêvar, *alias* Nuḷambâda-râyar of Âvaniya-nâḍu in Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, and consort of Iḷavanjiya-râyar, *alias* Kûttâḍun-dêvar, son of Mârâḻvâr, *alias* Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyar, granted (on the date specified) as dêvadânas certain lands (specified), which I had purchased after making full payment in gold, to provide for offerings of rice, sandal, lamps and other daily requirements in the temple on the hill — otherwise called šrî-Mûlattânam — of Tiruvirâmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr at Âvaniyam in Âvaniya-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam.

74

Date 1397 A. D.

(Tamil)—While Immaḍi Bukka-Râyan, son of šrî-vîra-Arihara-Râyan, was ruling the earth—we, Muttarâṇḍâr Muttar and Vâšâṇḍai's son Pachchainâyan, who conduct the *mâḍâpattiyam* in the temple of Mûlattânam-uḍaiyâr at Âvaniyam in Jayaṅgoṇḍa Šôḻa-vaḷa-nâḍu, having received (on the date specified) 21 pon from Vaḍavâṇiyan Periya-perumâḷ and Kâmâṇḍai-šeṭṭiyâr, two of the Vaišyavâṇiya-nagarattâr who......, residing in the great street.. ...of Muḷavâyil, pledge ourselves to supply daily one meal, for as long as the moon and the sun exist, to ? every Brâhman during the ninth festival.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence and usual final phrase.)

75

Date 1527 A. D.

(On the date specified), among the *mahâ-mahattus,* the Kailâsa Maru-ḷappayya-dêva of Hoḷalakere and other......

76

Date ? about 1500 A. D.

(Telugu)—...... being the place in which the Vana-ḍêvatâ came and appeared to Sîtâ-bhagavatî, and remained,—Sugaṭûr Chikka-Tammaya-Gauḍa's elder sister Halasa-Râtama, through her purôhita Krishṇa-bhaṭṭa Tirumala-sômayâji, offered at the feet of the goddess in this southern Gayâ *tilôdaka* and *piṇḍa*, securing the reward of making the offering in Kâśi, Gayâ and Prayâga, as declared by Vâlmîki.

77

Date ? about 1250 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Viruda-maṇḍana[1] Mâdêvan, will not survive Viḻupparaiyan who...... I swear by Vallavaraiyan.

78

Date ? about 1250 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Paḷḷimukkaṇṇa's son Kâman, a servant of Kulôttuṅga-Śôḻavaṇukkan Udaiyâṇḍai, who is one of the feudatories (*śâmantar*) of Vâśudêvan, *alias* Iḷavañjiya-râyan, [declare] that if I survive him, the oath by Vallavaraiyan [will be fatal to me].

79 *a*

Date ? 1290 A. D.

(Tamil)—This inscription is fragmentary. It seems to record a grant of lands for the god Tiruvirâmîśvaram-uḍaiyâr and a grant of money for feeding Brâhmans.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence and usual final phrase.)

79 *b*

Date ? 1249 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, ? Uṟaikâṟumugan, a servant of Nuḷamba-dêvar, who is the son of Kulôttuṅga-Śôḻa-aṇukkan Udaiyâṇḍai, one of the feudatories of .... Iḷavañjiya-râyar Vâśudêvar, [declare] that I am [champion over those] who, having been fed, run away [in time of need].

80

Date 767 A. D.

Be it well. In the 42nd victorious year of the Śrî-râjya, when Śrîpurusha mahârâjâdhirâja paramêśvara bhaṭâra was ruling the kingdom of the world:—

[1] Adorned with titles.

and his son Duggamâr-Ereappa was ruling the Kuvalâla-nâḍ Three Hundred and the Gaṅga Six Thousand, and his queen Kañchiabbe was ruling Âgaḷi;—to Maduregiḷa Vellasamma were given lands (specified), free of all new (*apûrvva*) imposts. Imprecation.

81

Date about 767 A. D.

When Šrîpu[rusha-maha]râja paramêšvara was ruling the.....Thousand:—and...Narêndrarasa was ruling the Sixty,—the master of Ârâṅgaḷi.....made a grant to Jannayya.

82

Date ? 1501 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (In the year specified),—in order that *dharmma* might be to Narasaṇṇa-Nâyaka,—in Muḷuvâyi, Sênarâma's sons Râmapa and Bayireya made a grant of....as a gift to Kṛishṇa.

84

Date 974 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified),—Be it well. Entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, Pallavâditya, Noḷambâdhirâja and Chôrayya Noḷamba's father, these three having halted in Sûryya-Miniyûr,—hearing that Mârasiṅgha-Permmadi was dead,—Be it well. Possessed of the conjunction of all observances, the glory of the Pompala-kula, born in the Kâḍuveṭṭi-vaṁša, chief lord of Kâñchî-pura, like a thunderbolt in the front of battle, Nâṇḍi's Java (Yama), Naṇṇa.....

85

Date about 975 A. D.

Be it well. ... Aṇuva ..'s hound named Lôka killed 75 hogs; besides which, with this hound named Dhaḷaga, Pirisandi's son killed 26 hogs.

86.

Date ? about 767 A. D.

....in....ndu-maṇḍala, attacking the opposing enemy's force, and slaying, went to *sagga*.

Chiḷiya, standing in the wealth of the Chô[ḷa] kingdom, [Vikra]mâditya coming to Jannayya's side, [Vi]kramâditya gave a *koḍaṅge* of 12 kuḷa to Vâṇi ......Jannayya's..set up this stone for Hariyya-Bîraṇṇa...

87

Date ? 1540 A. D.

(In the year specified), Guru Tammaṇṇa granted for Âgâṇi Bayirava-gauḍa a *nettara-goḍagi* (as specified).

89

Date ? 1537 A. D.

(In the year specified), Timma-Râya, for the settlement of the Tipaṭûr-šîme,....

91

Date 1007 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when Tribhuvanakarttara-bhaṭâra was ruling the Âvaniya-sthâna;—Masekal..ppa-dêva's son Noḷamba-gâmuṇḍa, fighting in the destruction of Balla, died and went to *sargga*.

92

Date ? about 780 A. D.

Be it well. In the 2nd victorious year of Bâṇa-Vidyâdhara, born in the Mahâvali-kula, who made Paramêšvara (worshipped by all the three worlds, chief lord of gods and demons) the doorkeeper — when Raṇamukha-Duṭṭa's son Karapura coming, carried off the cows of Balla,—the village cowherd Uvaḷa, loving the cows, went against him, slew and fell. For him the Mâsarakuṭṭi and Attâṇi, being pleased, granted land (specified). Imprecation.

93

Date about 970 A. D.

Be it well. When Dilîpayya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—and Tribhuvanakartta was ruling the *sthâna*;—the cows of Damme of Balla being carried off, Basalva's son Kayye, fighting, died. For him the *bhaṭar*, being pleased, granted a *koḍaṅgi* of 10 koḷaga.

94

Date about 970 A. D.

Be it well. When Dilîpayya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—and Tribhuvanakartta-paṇḍita was ruling the kingdom of penance (*tapa*);—Banûchchâvari's son Palla, when the cows of Balla were carried off, fought, recovered the cows, and went to *svargga*......

95

Date ? 1007 A. D.

In the ruin of the Balla town, Mudda-Seṭṭi's son Malla....... died and went to *svargga*.

96

Date 1431 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), for this god Prasanna-Virûpâksha, a temple, enclosure, towers, golden finials, a Manmatha pond, provision for decorations and illuminations, agrahâras, maṇṭapas, a maṭha for mendicants, and all other religious works,—by the *dharma* of Vijaya-Râya-mahârâya's son, the elephant-hunting Dêva-Râya-mahârâya,—the Heggaḍe-dêvas of the Vishṇuvardhana-gôtra, Vommâyamma's sons Lakhaṇṇa-daṇṇâyaka and Mâdaṇṇa carried out as service to this god Prasanna-Virû-pâksha. May it be prosperous.

97

Date 1527 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa Virûpâksha-Dêva-Râya-mahâ-râya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Râyadurga Tipparasa's son Bhôgarasa,—in order that *dharma* might be to his ruler Tipparasa-Voḍeyar—granted for the god Prasanna-Virûpâksha, the Kaḷavekal village, otherwise named Tippasamudra, of Mukundasâgara in the Kundâṇi-śîme belonging to the Muḷuvâyi-châvaḍi, to provide for certain offerings and lights (specified), together with all the usual rights........

98

Date 1703 A. D.

(Telugu).—Be it well. (On the date specified), to Sahâya-śâstri, deputy of the âchâryya who was an establisher of the vêda-mârga, the dharmaśivâchârya

of the original Tiruvâlaṅgâḍu, otherwise named the western Virûpâkshapura, Immaḍi-âchâryya,—Vîra-Râjappa-šâstri, deputy of the Tiruvâlaṅgâḍu eastern new dharmašivâchârya, gave a written document *(patrika)* as follows:—Whereas you have come from the west claiming that the Bhava Bhêri merchants of Vêlûr are your disciples, and I have come from the east claiming that they are my disciples,—Gulâm Ali Khân Sâhêb having taken deposition from both of us,—and assembling together four (or several) other persons, has heard evidence from the mouth of the âchâris, and summoning people from Nagara on the subject, has taken written depositions from the âchâris, and hearing what they had to say, after inquiring into the old and new institutions,—has decided that you are the oldest, that the people of Nagara are my disciples, and that according to the *Šiva-dâna-patra* we are new:—Therefore, the old disciples belong to you, and Subbâ-šâstri and the Nagara people are my disciples. You are not to touch them. Such is the paper of decision written and given. Witnesses: (signatures).

100

Date 1290 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 36th year of the reign of šrî-Poyšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvar—I, Šâyan Dêvanâga-kûttan, the ? headman of Nâgapaṭṭaṇam, situated near Tammam, which was a dêvadâna of the god Tiruvirâmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr, having purchased after making full payment in gold certain lands (specified) from [the temple authorities], granted the same (on the date specified) for the god Kumbîšuram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr of the same village as a dêvadâna to last as long as the moon and the sun endure.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence and usual final phrase.)

May there be prosperity.

101

Date 1440 A. D.

(Tamil)—May it be auspicious. While the irâjâdirâja irâja-paramêšvara šrî-vira-Dêva-Râya-mahârâyar, a ? champion in elephant-hunting, was pleased to rule the earth—(On the date specified), on account of the victory gained by the great minister Mâdaṇa-daṇṇâyakkar at ....pâpaṭṭaṇam, the king granted certain lands (specified) situated near Tammam of Âvaniya-nâḍu, which was the property of the temple of Tiruvirâmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr at Âvaniyam, to provide for the offerings of rice at the *tiruvotta-šâmam* for the same god..
....

102

Date about 880 A. D.

Be it well. When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, Noḷambâdhirâja was ruling the kingdom of the world:—to Puttûr Koṅguṇi-svâmi was granted in Beḷambaḷḷi a royalty of three kaṇḍuga.

104

Date 1485 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), Vumbaṇa-Voḍeyar's son Liṅgaṇa, of the Vishṇuvardhana-gôtra and Âśvalâyana-sûtra, granted to Aubhalanâtha's son Siṅga-Perumâle, of the Kâśyapa-gôtra and Âpastamba-sûtra, a dharma-śâsana as follows:—Of the *umbali* land which has come down to us in Dêvarâyasamudra, we have separated a field of..*koḷa* (boundaries specified).....when Virûpâksha-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world, in the administration of Narasiṁha-Râja-Voḍeyar,......

105 *a*

Date 1073 A. D.

(Tamil)—Be it well. In the 4th year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêśaripanmar, *alias* śrî-Râjêndra-Śôḻa-Dêvar, who—while the goddess of the earth and the goddess of fortune wedded him of their own accord, and while the goddess of the earth, by reason of his valour, beamed under his white parasol—in union with the goddess of fortune, wielded the sceptre; destroyed the dark Kali;... ....decked himself, as with necklaces, with valour and liberality; performed the anointment of victory and was graciously seated on the throne of heroes along with Puvani-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷ.—

We, Vîrarâkshasa-Brahma-mârâyar and other citizens of Iratiyûr, *alias* Ammaṅgaiyâḻvâr Tirumaḍaippaḷḷi-ppuṟam, in Puda-nâḍu of Nigarili-Śôḻa-maṇḍalam, granted, in order that the sacred body of Ammaṅgaiyâḻvâr might become an ? auspicious sacred body (for her health ?), one oil-mill for the god Îśânîśvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar of the same village. We, the leaders of the assembly ...... in Iratiyûr, pledge ourselves to supply, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, 96 nâḻi of oil, measured with the nâḻi of Arumoḻi-dêvan: 90 nâḻi, at the rate of one uḻakku a day, for one perpetual lamp for the above god, and 6 nâḻi for one twilight lamp for the god Gaṇavatiyâr. This charity was caused to be founded by Nuḷamba-mâdêvi-kkôn . nâḍâḻvân, *alias* Śîrâḷan Tiruvaraṅga-dêvan.

105 *b*

Date 1073 A.D.

(Tamil)—In the 4th year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšarivanmar, *alias* šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvar, who—while the goddess of fame became conspicuous, while the goddess of victory desired him, while the goddess of the earth became bright, and while the goddess of fortune wedded him—rightfully wore the excellent crown of jewels; caused the wheel of his authority to roll over all regions; and was graciously seated on the throne of heroes along with his queen Puvana-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷ—I, Râja-Vichchâdira-Brahma-mârâyan, *alias* Irugan Šambi-dêvan, a Brâhman land-holder in Iratiyûr, *alias* Piḷḷaiyâr Ammaṅgai-yâḻvâr Tirumaḍaippaḷḷi-ppuṟam, in Pudal-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, made a grant...... to provide for offerings of rice, vegetables..........for the goddess Châmuṇḍêšvari of the same village...........

105 *c*

Date 1050 A.D.

(Tamil)—In the 33rd year of the reign of Kô-Râjakêšarivanmar, *alias* šrî-Râjâdhirâja-Dêvar, who took the head of Vîra-Pâṇḍiyan, the Šâlai of Šêralan (the Chêra king), Ilaṅgai and Iraṭṭapâḍi,—

I, Vîrarâkshasa-Brahma-mârâyan, *alias* Šâmuṇḍan Irugaiyan, of Iraṭiyûr, which was šrî-Râjâdhirâja-Dêva's Tirumaḍaippaḷḷi-ppuṟam, in Pudal-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, *alias* Nuḷambapâḍi, granted, with pouring of water, 1300 kuḻi of land (specified, with details of boundaries) as measured by the rod of 18 spans, including houses, house-gardens,........., to ....ṇavati, as a tax-free property, to be enjoyed by him under the condition that a certain quantity of rice (specified) was utilised for the daily offering for the god Îšânîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar of the same village. Similar grants of land (specified) were also made to provide for ghee, curds, etc. required for the same god.

106 *a*

Date 1050 A.D.

(Tamil)—Be it well. In the 33rd year of the reign of Kô-Râjakêšarivanmar, *alias* šrî-Râjâdhirâja-Dêvar, who[1] etc.—the same man, Vîrarâkshasa-Brahma-mârâyan, of the Šâṇḍiliya-gôtra, made to the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas (two named, with their gôtras) of the temple a grant in all of 2500 kuḻi of land (specified, with details of boundaries) as measured by the rod of 18 spans, under the condition

[1] See the previous number.

that they should measure out with the *marakkâl* of [Arumoḻi-dê]van a certain quantity of paddy (specified) to the treasury of the temple every day to provide for offerings of rice, vegetables, cakes, areca-nuts and betel-leaves, for oil for lamps and for the feeding of Brahmans, in the temple of the same god.

106 *b*

Date 1073 A. D.

(Tamil)—Be it well. In the 4th year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšaripanmar, *alias* šrî-Râjêndra-Šôḻa-Dêvar, who [1] etc.—Ammaṅgaiyâḻvâr granted Šêvaganpaṟṟu to provide for the daily expenses of the *artta-yâmam* in the temple of Îšâna-îšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar at Iraṭiyûr, *alias* Ammaṅgaiyâḻvâr Tirumaḍaippaḷḷi-puṟam, in.....of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam. The inhabitants of the village, whether they grew paddy or not, had to measure out annually with the *marakkâl* of Arumoḻi-dêvan a certain quantity of paddy (specified) to the treasury of the temple, to provide for offerings of rice, vegetables, ghee, curds, areca-nuts, ? *veṟuṅgây* and betel-leaves, and for oil for one perpetual lamp.

107

Date 1057 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 6th year of the reign of Kô-pPa[rakêšarivanmar, *alias* šrî-Râjêndra-Dêvar], who wielded the sceptre and was embraced by the goddess of fortune; who, while the army of his elder brother was at his back, led his army against the enemy, conquered the Iraṭṭapâḍi Seven-and-a-half Lakh country and planted a pillar of victory at Kollâpuram; who, without meeting with opposition in battle, while his drums were sounding through the eight directions, converted the whole warlike army of Âhavamalla into reeking corpses that covered the earth, and, when Âhavamalla turned his back and fled from the battle-field at Koppam on the bank of the great river (Pêrâṟu), was pleased to take possession of his elephants, horses and camels, together with.......; and who was graciously seated on the throne of heroes—

(The latter portion of the inscription is full of gaps and the meaning is not clear.)

The inhabitants of Iraṭiyûr appear to have agreed to give 26 kâšu......., 30 kâšu on account of.......? a good cow, 10 nâḻi of ghee and oil,...... and one-fifth of the produce of dry cultivation, as the god's share. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) The signature of Šembiyan Šôḻa-mûvênda-vêḷân, ? a member of the assembly.

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[1] The historical part of this inscription is identical with that of No. 105 *a*.

108

Date about 950 A. D.

Be it well. When Iriva-Nolamba was ruling the kingdom of the world:— Šrîmaṅgali Siṅgaparâkrama's son Tiruveṅgaḍayya, when the big cows of Ereḍiyûr were carried off, attacking and slaying, died.

Be it well. To Prithivî-Gâmuṇḍa-svâmi's son Gâmuṇḍa-svâmi's younger brother Vâmayya-dêva was given a *koḍaṅge* of a kaṇḍuga of rice-land and a kaṇḍuga of waste land. Imprecation.

This work was done by Koyatûr Bijayitâchâri's son Vikramâditya.

109

Date ? 1646 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), Raghunâtha...and Muni-Bhôya of the temple gave to Ana-Bhôya and others of the Yeladûr-saṁsthâna, the help of 400 *mâḍa,* as a gift (*inâm*).

110

Date ? 1674 A. D.

(In the year specified), Pâlaki Kempa-Channaya-gaṇḍa (records) the names of all the faithful religious persons who will permanently subscribe to keep up the maṇṭapa of Raghunâtha-svâmi.

111

Date ? 1705 A. D.

(Tamil)—This is fragmentary. It appears to record that some Muhammadan (presumably a Labbê) gave a *tope* and fields as an *inâm.*

112

Date ? 1559 A. D.

(In the year specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchâriya gave to.... ? Hâva-Nâyaka a šâsana as follows:—the land in...belonging to our office of Nâyaka,—in order that merit may accrue to.....—have we given. Imprecation.

113 *a*

Date 1207 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified) Paḷḷidêva-maṇḍalikar, *alias* Varaguṇa-pperumâḷ, son of Šakkidêva-maṇḍalikar, who was the son of Paḷḷidêva-maṇḍalikar, of Puda-nâḍu in Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam, made a grant of.....samudram

...... Iratiyûr for the god šrî-Mallikârjuna-dêvar. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) The signature of......na-baṭṭan.

113 *b*

This contains only the usual final imprecatory sentence.

114

Date ? 1669 A. D.

(In the year specified), Chikka-Râya Tammappa-Gauḍa, at the auspicious time of Šivarâtri,—in order that merit may accrue to Hiriya-Gauḍa,—made a grant for the god Varadarâja. Imprecations.

115

Date ? 1636 A.D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), the temple priest of the goddess Kâvabba of Uttaunûr Maḍavâḷa in Hode-nâḍ, Pallavoḍari-nâyinâr, and all the farmers and subjects of that place, granted to...Sûriyappa land (specified) under the Idagere tank, rent free.....

117

Date 1680 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), râjašrî Šambhôji-chakravartti orders the *kârukûn* of Kôḷâla, that to Veṅkaṭêša-šâstri, son of Channi-bhaṭṭa, the son of Gôvinda-bhaṭṭa of the Kâtyâyana-sûtra, Pârthiva-gôtra and Yajuš-šâkhâ, has been granted...of Uttanûr Maḍavâḷa, together with all rights.

119

Date 1072 A. D.

(This inscription is identical with No. 49 *a* above ; but has the following final sentences and verses which are defaced in the other.)

(Tamil)—We, [the inhabitants of] the Eighteen great Vishaiya and the great army armed with great weapons—have also caused it to be engraved on stone that those who [violate] this šâsana shall incur the heinous sin of having destroyed Brâhmans, herds of tawny cows and Vâraṇavâsi, and shall become hereditary enemies of the great Vishaiya and the great army armed with great weapons, while those who maintain this šâsana shall acquire the merit of having performed many horse-sacrifices. There is no guide but virtue to those who under-

stand virtue. He who confiscates land, whether given by himself or by another, is born a worm in ordure for sixty thousand years. 'Râmachandra again and again entreats all future kings that they should from time to time protect this bridge of virtue, which is common to all kings.'

120

Date ? about 1030 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Karumâṇikkâḻvâr, of the Kâśyapa-gôtra, one of the *pûjâris* in the temple of Karumâṇikkâḻvar at Uttanûr, *alias* Râjêndra-Śôḻa-chchaturvêdi-maṅgalam, pledge myself to burn one twilight lamp before the above god for as long as the moon and the sun exist [from the interest] on the money (specified) I have received from........Having approved........we had this engraved......

121 *a*

Date about 1269 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 1..year of the reign of the universal emperor śrî-Pôśaḷa vîra-Râmanâda-Dêvar— ....

121 *b*

Date ? 1268 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 14th year........in Nigarili-Śôḻa-maṇḍalam and Vikkirama-Śôḻa-maṇḍalam........ .....

122

Date 969 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when Nanni-Noḷamba having assumed the crown, was ruling the kingdom of the world:—the Sakapâdi elder Pogaḷmale-Nambe's son Noḷamba-śeṭṭi gave to the 12 Brahmans of Uttanûr 100 gadyâṇas of gold, to provide for daily feeding five in turn. On the days on which no one comes, five family Brahmans in the town will be fed. To continue as long as sun and moon.

And for the daily offerings to ... Paramêśvara, and a perpetual lamp, he bought land for 40 gadyâṇa and gave it. And for the daily fixed offerings of Mahâdêva he gave 15 gadyâṇa to the Brahmans of Badanûr........

123

Date 1003 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 19th year of the reign of śrî-Kôv-Irâjarâja-Râjakêśari-panmar, who,—while his heart rejoiced that like the goddess of fortune, the

goddess of the great earth also had become his faithful wife—during his long life of growing gracefulness, was pleased to destroy the ships at Kândaḷûr-Šâlai; conquered with his heroic and victorious army Veṅgai-nâḍu, Gaṅgapâḍi, Nuḷambapâḍi, Taḍigai-vaḻi, Kollam, Kaliṅgam, Kuḍamalai-nâḍu, and, after having crossed the deep sea, the impregnable Ni..ñjiram; and deprived the Šeḻiñar (the Pâṇḍyas) of their splendour at the very time when their greatness, which was adored everywhere on the earth, became conspicuous;—

Iḷaṅ.....of Arumoḻidêva-chaturvêdimaṅgalam in....ṟu of Pudal-nâḍu in Gaṅgâšâyaram.............

124

Date ? about 890 A. D.

Mahâbali Bâṇarasa's *karaṇiga* Valuṅgavamma's pillar.

125

Date 1210 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 32nd year of the reign of the emperor of the three worlds šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvar, which corresponded with the Šaka year 1133 (Pramôdûta)[1],—while Puḷḷa-dêvar, the maṇḍalika of Puda-nâḍu, son of Šakki-dêvar, who was the son of Puḷḷa-dêvar, who was again the son of Šakki-dêvar, the maṇḍalika of Râjêndra-Šôḻa-pPudanâḍu, was pleased to rule Puda-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam in peace—(on the date specified) Puḷḷa-dêvar made a grant, to last as long as the moon and the sun endure, of ? lands, exempt from taxes, to some Gâmuṇḍas (named, with a long pedigree) of Iratiyûr, ? who were descended from the family which had helped him in acquiring Vidirûr. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

126

Date 961 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when Iṟiva-Noḷamba was ruling the kingdom of the world:—And, born in the kula of Mahâbali, lord of gods and demons, reverenced by all the three worlds; supreme lord of Paṟuma-pura, joy of the bloodthirsty groups of *paysâchikas*, having a black flag and the bull crest, Sambayya was ruling Bidirûr, he granted the *biṭṭukaṭṭu* for the tank. Imprecation.

128

Date ? 1703 A. D.

(In the year specified), Yadarûr Yarapa-Nâyaka gave for the god Veṅkaṭaramaṇa land (specified.) Imprecation.

[1] Pramâdôti in the inscription.

129

Date ? 1673 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), mahârâjaśrî Deśapâṇḍa Krishṇappa gave for Koḷattûr Orugalaya's son Nâgarâjappa a *nettara-koḍige* as follows:— . . . .

130

Date 1439 A. D.

(Tamil)—May there be prosperity. While the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, destroyer of hostile kings, lord of the eastern, southern and western oceans, śrî-vîra-pratâpa. . . . .'s son Dêva-Râya-mahârâya was pleased to rule the earth—(On the date specified). . . . . . . .Muḷavâyi. . . . .

131

Date 1407 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), to Maṅgarasa, son of Mahadêva of the Gautama-gôtra,—the temple priests of the goddess Gaurî of Uttanûr Maḍavaḷa, the ? mortgagees and citizens, gave a śâsana for rent-free rice-land as a *kaṭṭu-goḍagi* for the tank, as follows:—Whereas you have built the tank in Vâṇiyarahaḷḷi in Hode-nâḍ, and made the Hirî-Maṅgasamudra,—of the rice-lands below and within that tank we grant you two (parts) in ten as a *kaṭṭu-goḍagi*; and of the two (parts) in ten, we grant one part free of all taxes, to be enjoyed as long as sun and moon exist, to your children's children. Imprecation.

132

Date 1494 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), to Girijeya of the Amṛitâtma-prabhu's maṭha,—Sômâdarasa's (son) Lakshmîvallabha-dêva granted land as follows:—Whereas through the favour formerly of Maṅgarasa there has come to you under the Vâṇiyanahaḷḷi tank the *kaṭṭu-goḍagi* rice-land which we gave, these 2 khaṇḍugas of rice-land we grant to you to enjoy, you and your posterity, as long as sun and moon exist.

135

Date ? 1488 A. D.

(In the year specified), Mummaḍi-Tamme-Gauṇḍa made a grant of Kempâ-pura. Imprecation.

139

Date 1646 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa vîra-śrî-Raṅga-Râya-Dêva-mahârâya granted to the *nâḍu-karta* Nalûr China-Jaya-gauḍa.....

144

Date ? 1459 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), Tammappa-Gauḍa granted to Eḷache-gauḍa, a *kaṭṭu-goḍige-mânya* (specified), free of all imposts, to continue as long as sun and moon.

147

Date 1469 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, the elephant-hunting Virûpâksha-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara.......

149

Date 1557 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), by order of Sadâśiva-Râya, Gurumûrti-Viṭṭhala-Râja granted to Tirumalapalle Appalâchârya the Kottapaḷḷi village. Imprecation.

153

Date 1521 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (On the date specified), the god Sôme on the rock of the Koṅga-janara-dinne (? being in ruins),—the Ares and others gave for the god Sôme of Hâdiya,—with the permission of Annadâna-Voḍeyar,—stone from the rock, and having again set up that god Sôme of the field, granted Upukuṇṭe for the god, set up stones at the four boundaries, and for performing the worship and ceremonies, appointed Daduga, son of Chandrapaya of the Kauśika-gôtra, as the temple priest. Imprecation.

154

Date 1653 A. D.

(In the year specified), the râjâdhirâja râjarâja Šambâji-Râja-mahârâja's son Kannarâyâji-Paṇḍita...buying [Koṇ]ḍiganahaḷḷi, granted it to...savati as a *kaṭṭu-goḍagi*.

156

Date ? 1497 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), Sugaṭûr Chikka-Râya Tammaya-Gavuḍa gave Basavapura to Mâdêva's (son) Madapaya, the rights of which pura this god's priest may enjoy as long as sun and moon endure. Imprecation.

157

Date 338 A. D.

(On the seal is Nandi, or a bull recumbent.)

Ôm. Obeisance to Šiva. He, whose throne is on the lofty peak of the mountain called Nandi, the ocean to the Mandâkinî (the celestial Ganges), lord of the earth, his lotus-feet worthy of worship from Dêvêndra and the gods, triumphs,—the adored.

Be it well. The object of the mercy of Šiva,—his breast embraced by the daughter of the bearer up of the mountains of the earth, bearer on his head of the nectar-producing moon,—his glory illuminating all worlds, the munificence of his gifts the sole cause of Kamalanâbha (Vishṇu), reposing on his couch the serpent in an ocean whose waters are flowing in shining waves, starting to take the three strides, and manifesting desire with the signs of hands and feet,—(was) Mahâbali (or the great Bali), lord of the Dânavas;—the cause of the increase of whose race, freed from the enemy of sin through the sound of the blessings chanted by great Brâhmans possessed of all merit acquired in the constant exercise of holy rites, having a force composed of mighty elephants, his terrible army led by commanders the prancing of whose restive chargers stopped the motion of the earth, worthy of reverence from all the kings in the world, his breast the abode of valour and government, the rod of his arm as long as the world-bearer (Âdišêsha), his dreadful sword unconquered by the most powerful kings, his body glittering with the radiance of garlands and epaulettes, having obtained the crown and the throne,—was Nandivarmmâ, the upholder of royal virtues.

After him, his excellent son, whose face was like a lotus opening to the light of the rays of the morning sun, his footstool illumined with the radiance caused by the crowns and chaplets of prostrate kings, by name Vijayâditya-

Dêva, possessed of many kinds of wealth won from his enemies by the strength of his own arm, filling all quarters with the shouts from his deep throat resembling thunder from the storm-clouds, having a serpent-like sword, his body glorious with groups of wounds from the stroke of warlike weapons in the moving fight, having governed the kingdom:—

There was, in like manner—a sun in awakening the lotus lake of the Bâṇa-vaṁša—his son, who in compassion for all living things in the three worlds was like Bôdhisattva, in valour the equal of Vîrabhadra beloved of Hara, in protecting the kingdom like Mahêndra, in possession of pearls the equal of the ocean, in having a (mount) Mêru of unique immovable wealth resembling Kârttikêya daily the cause of manifest joy to Umâ; as elephants tremble at the might of a raging lion so were his enemies overcome in battle by the wind of the strokes of the sword uplifted in his hand; the bright lotus-eyes of women, fascinating in their gait from the weight of their loins, being attracted to him could not be taken off again.

By him, being such a one, his long arms an ornament to the circle of the earth, daily adding to the three kinds of power,[1] ruler of a Seven-and-a-half Lakh country containing twelve thousand villages, in the Ândhra-maṇḍala, cause of continued segregation of the four castes,--by šrî-Vadhûvallabha-Malladêva-Nandivarmmâ, being in the town of Âvanya,—in the Šaka year two hundred increased by sixty-one, the twenty-third of his own reign being current, the year Viḷambi, the thirteenth (day) of the bright[2] fortinight of Kârttika, on Monday, the constellation being Ašvini,—to šrî-Rudrabhaṭṭa-šarmmâ of the Bharadvâja-gôtra and *sâmânya-charaṇa*, to Trilôchanabhaṭṭa-šarmmâ of the Kaušika-gôtra, to Trivikramabhaṭṭa-šarmmâ of the Kauṇḍalya-gôtra and *sâmânya-charaṇa,* to Nârâyaṇabhaṭṭa-šarmmâ of the Kâšyapa-gôtra and *sâmânya-charaṇa,* and including them to twenty-five Brâhmans of various gôtras, having washed their feet, the village named Muḍiyanûr in the Hodali-vishaya, is, with pouring of water, by me given. The boundaries of that village are stated, (here follow the boundaries in great detail[3]). Imprecations.

By order of Vadhûvallabha Malla, I, the carpenter Nandivarmmâchâryya, inscribe the šâsana of this gift. As long as sun and moon endure, for so long in perpetuity, I, king Vadhûvallabha make a gift of Chûḍa-grâma[4].

Thus was it done by the *sarvvapradhâna* Vaivasvata-daṇḍâdhipa.

The hunter Mullega[5].

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[1] *Prabhu-, mantra-,* and *utsâha-šakti.*

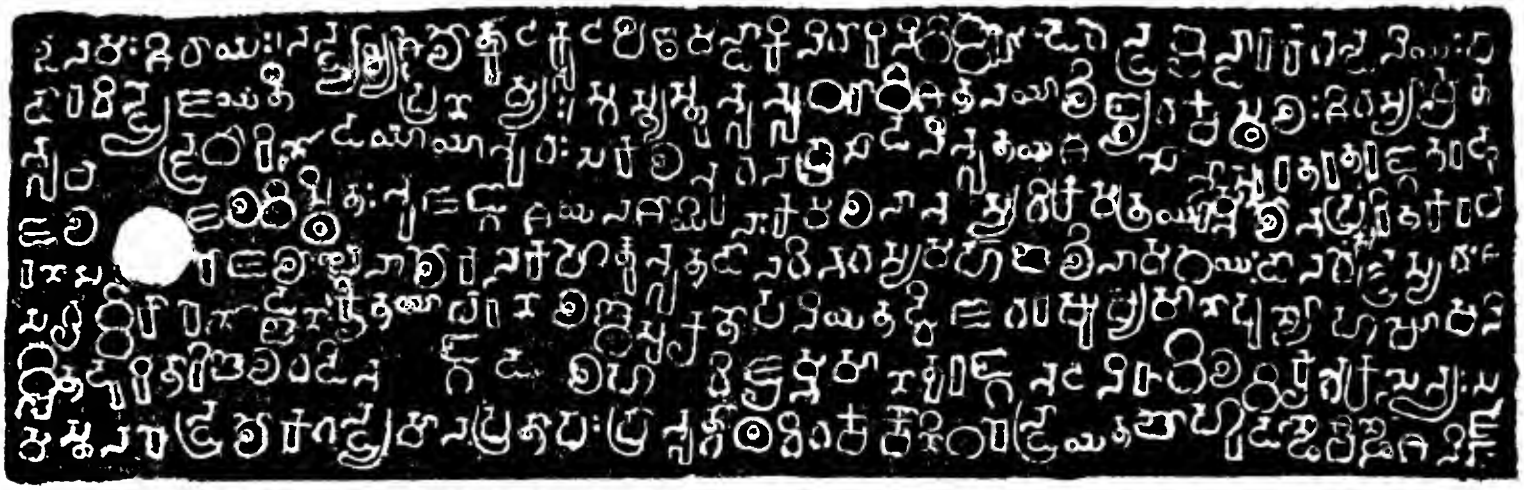
[2] The original has *Kârttikâšukla,* in which *ašukla* would mean dark; but the calculation of the date shows that *šukla* is meant.

[3] Among these is mentioned Kaṇṭakadvâra, the Sanskrit translation of Muḷubâgil (or -bâgal).

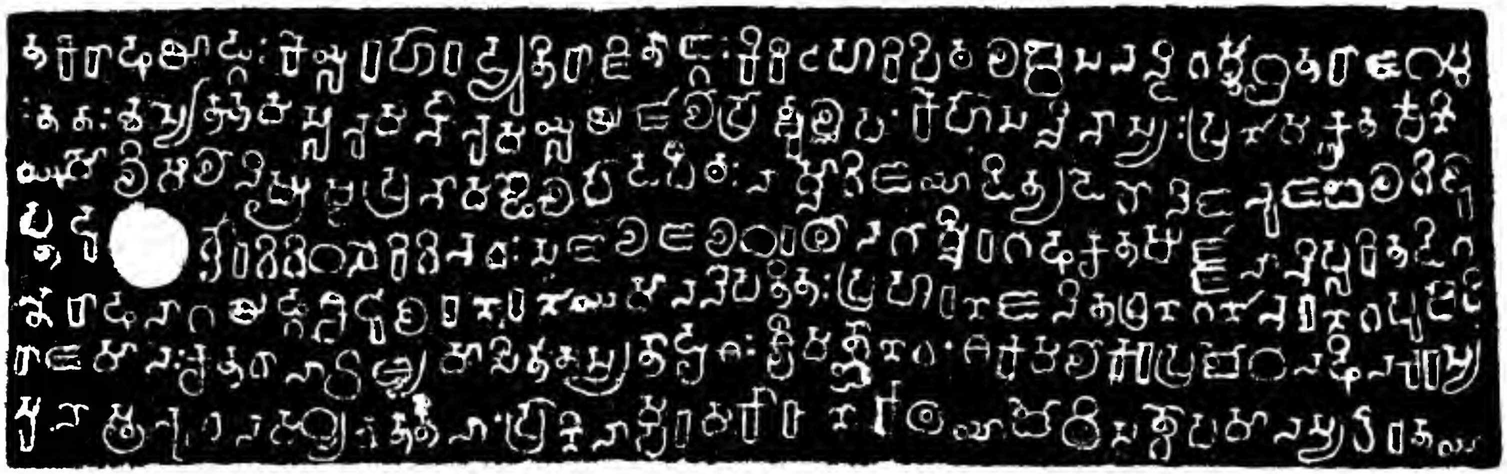
[4] *Chûḍâ-grâma* is the Sanskrit translation of Muḍiyanûr.

[5] *Vyâdhan Mullegam*—the object with which this name is inserted at the end is not apparent.

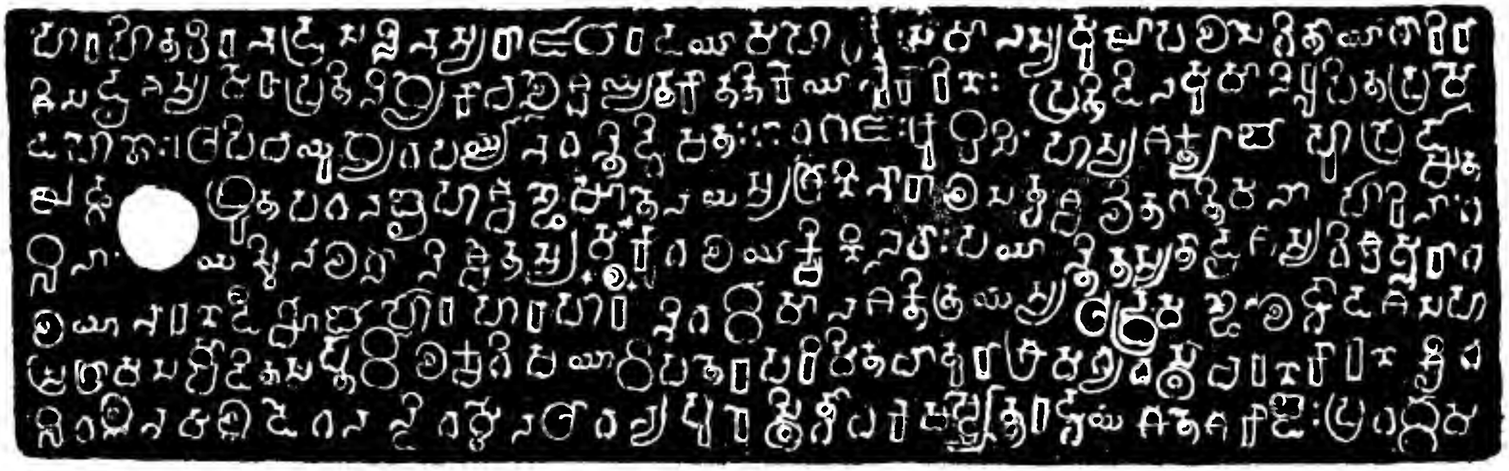
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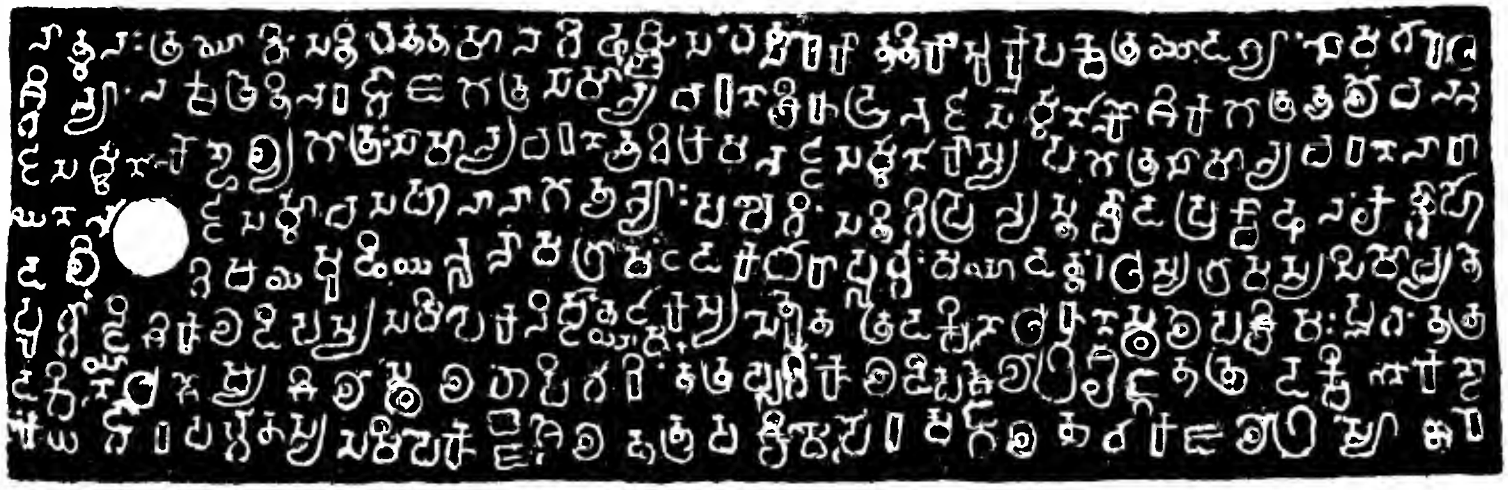
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II b

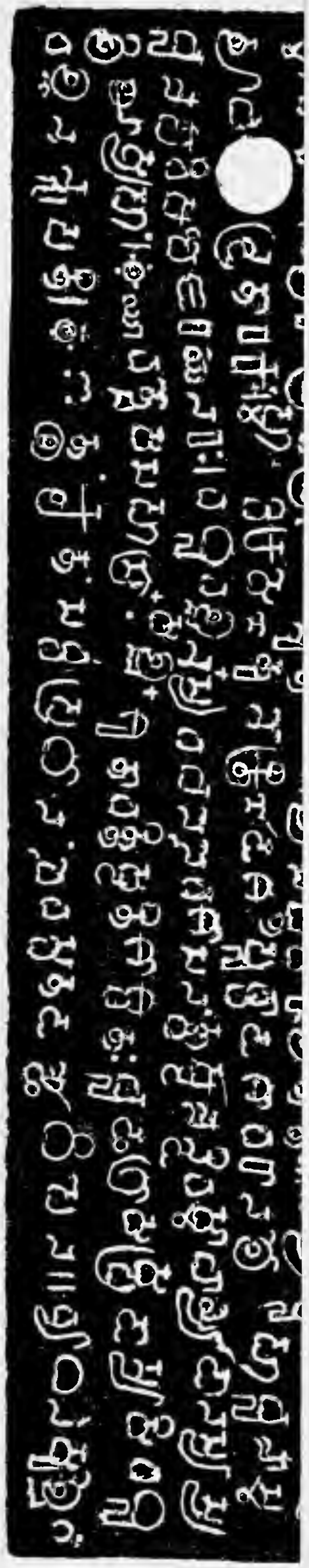


III a



MUDIYANŪR PLATES (Mb. 157)

IVb



MUDIYANŪR PLATES (Mb. 157)

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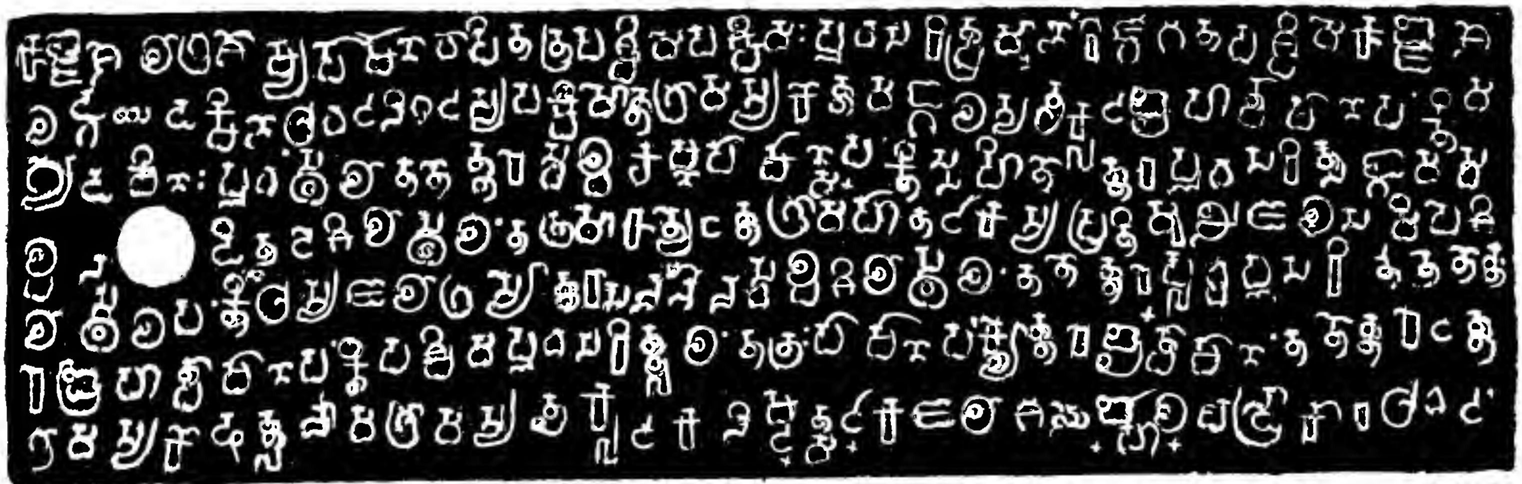
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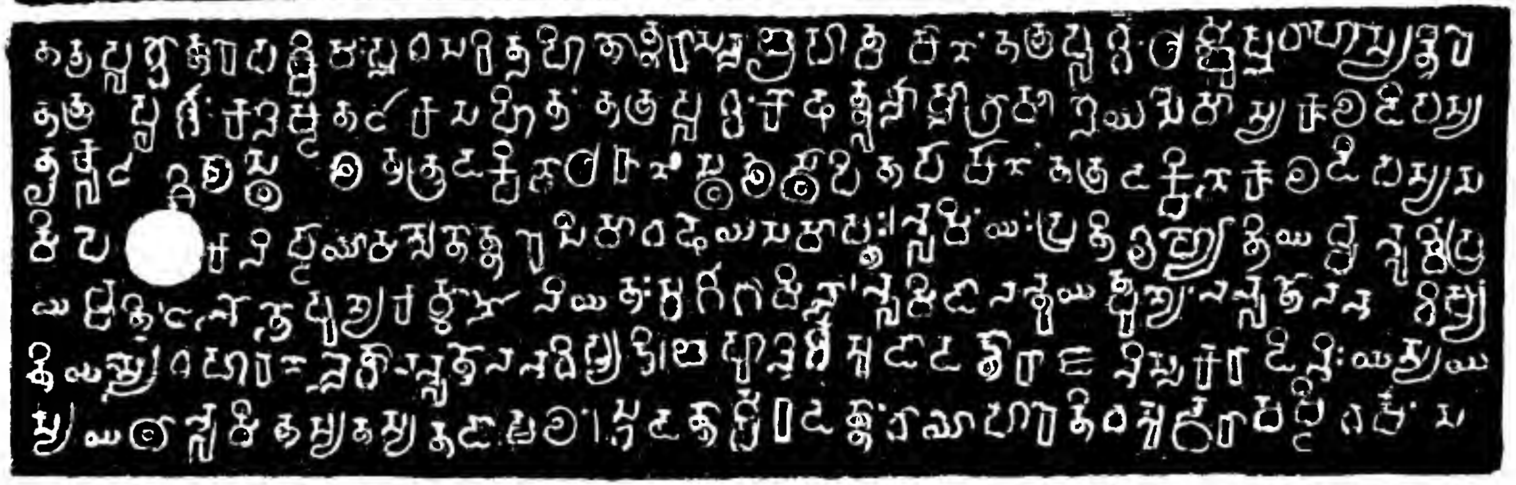
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IIIb



IVa



IVb



MUDIYANUR PLATES (Mb 157)

158

Date 1344 A. D.

(Nâgarî characters.)

Obeisance to Gaṇâdhipati. Obeisance to Šambhu, and praise of Gaṇêša and the Boar.

Born from the milk ocean, brother of the *kaustubha* and *kâma-dhênu*, younger brother of Ramâ, is the moon; in whose line was born the king Yadu, by Vâsudêva descended from whom the earth was ruled. In that family was Bukka by name, having fame, courage, and wisdom. Magâmbikâ was his queen, like Lakshmî of Hari. There was in his family, illustrious, invincible and displaying good qualities, by whom evil was driven away, the king named Saṅgama. Mâlâmbika was the queen of that king, bright with smiles, like Damayanti of Nala, or Šachî of Indra. The sons of that king were Harihara, Kampa, the king Bukka-Râya, Mârapa and Muddapa.

The middle one of the five, the king Bukka was famous, like the valiant Arjuna, the middle one of the Pâṇḍavas. Broken were the Kaliṅgas, with small display of courage; the Vaṅgas had their limbs dislocated and their eyes swollen; the Ândhras hid themselves in holes from the blows of the cruel weapons in his arms; the faces of the Turushkas shrivelled up; the Pâṇḍya kings fled;—when he was ruling the kingdom acquired by the might of his own arm. Bukka-Râya, illustrious with the glory obtained by his arm, protected the earth and his subjects as his children.

Distinguished by the titles râjâdhirâja, râja-paramêšvara, Garuḍa to the serpent kings who break their word, a royal rival of kings, terrifier of hostile kings, the Suratrâṇa of Hindu Râyas; seated on the jewel throne in the city named Vidyâ, distinguished as the abode of Vijaya (victory) made by Vidyâraṇya, and glistening with the streams poured forth with the sixteen great gifts, streams which nourished the tree of *dharma*,—by him, (on the date specified), in Pampâ in the Bhâskara-kshêtra, in the presence of (the god) Virûpâksha,—to Sôma, a moon (*sôma*) to the ocean Nâchana, versed in all the âgamas, understanding all the accepted meanings of the eighteen purâṇas, by the success of his poetry in eight languages having acquired wealth,—was given in the Guttidurga kingdom, in the Kôḍûr country, in Pena-mâgaṇi, on the bank of the Pinâkinî, the village previously called Pañchakaladinna, giving it another name of Bukkarâyapura, (boundary villages named).

And the illustrious Nâchana's (son), the great poet (*mahâkavi*) Sôma, blessed the king to have long life, and formed it into 110 shares, of which retaining 26 as manager, he bestowed the others on various Brâhmans (as specified).

The boundaries of that agrahâra, that all may understand, are here written in the language of the country[1]. (Here come the boundaries.)

The greatness of this šâsana of the king Bukka-Râjêndra, whose praise sung by all the chief kings was like the hum of bees, and who resembles an only tree of paradise on the earth. Kôṭidêvârâdhya's son, Mallaṇârâdhya, composed the verses. The carpenter Šâsanâcharya's son, by order of the king, the sculptor Nâgidêva made (or inscribed) it.

Usual final verses. (*signed*)—šrî-Virûpâksha.

159

(This contains merely one of the usual final verses.)

(Tamil)—Be it well. 'Râmabhadra again and again entreats all future kings that they should from time to time protect this bridge of virtue, which is common to all kings.'

160

Date 1338 A. D.

(Tamil)—When the pratâpa-chakravartti Pôšaḷa šrî-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar was ruling the earth—

I, ... šâhaṇiyâr, minister of the king, son of the great minister Dâdi-Vallappa-daṇṇâyakkar, râja-gaja-siṁha[2] ? pâpandyarâja-kumakâmi sadhâ-gaṇḍa, and a worshipper of the blessed lotus-feet of Sômanâtha-dêvar, ... for the god Sômîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr of Muḍiyanûr, ? *alias* Kûttâḍu-daiva-chchaturvêdi-maṅgalam, in Pudi-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam.

161

Date about 950 A. D.

Be it well. When Dilîpa-Noḷamba was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Mâgarayya, arming himself,—on the waists of the women being unloosed, and the cows carried off from the bull, slew and died. The work (of this stone) was done by Koyatûr Vikramâditya, famed for many good qualities.

162

Date about 950 A. D.

Be it well. When Dilipa-Noḷamba was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Maṇḍikal Kambaḷadâna, on a big tiger carrying off a young cow, made

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[1] These are in Telugu. [2] A lion to the elephants the (hostile) kings.

a vow to kill that tiger, and in one watch slew it, the tiger and his dog dying together. The work (of this stone) was done by the Koyatûr sculptor Vikramâditya, famous for many good qualities.

163

Date about 950 A. D.

Be it well. When Dilîpa-Noḷamba was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Nelmalliyûr Bhâmayya, his master's friend, arming himself,—when the waists of the women were unloosed and the cows carried off from the bull,—slew and died. The work (of this stone) was done by Vikramâditya.

165

Date about 1030 A. D.

(Tamil)—[In the...year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšarivanmar, *alias* šrî-Râjâdhirâja-Dêvar], who—while the goddess of the earth was resplendent under his fringed white umbrella, which......the moon—wedded the goddess of fortune, swayed the sceptre and destroyed the dark Kali; who, during his settled long life, cut off on the battle-field the beautiful head, which was adorned with large jewels and was never without the golden crown, of Mânâbharaṇan, one among the three kings of the South (the Pâṇḍyas); ....Vîra-Kêraḷan; .... while ....and Gaṅgâdaran fell along with their elephants whose temples swarmed with bees; .... when the warriors of great strength, Vikki and Višaiyâditan,..............

166

Date 1400 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), Râjašêkhara, the eldest son of the great minister Vîrappayya, in...., in the Muguvâyi-kula of the Chôra-maṇḍala, ...

167

Date ? about 1260 A. D

(Tamil)—This is the land granted to Ûr-uḍaiya-mudaliyâr, ... and to...šêkara-namachchivâya-dêvar.

170

Date 1427 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified) a grant of land was made to....perumâḷ.. ....the god Šômîšuram-uḍaiyar of Muḷavâyal.

171 *a*

Date about 1280 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the.....of the reign of šrî-Pôšala-vîra-Râmanâtha-Dêvar—to..
..nâyanâr in the *tirumadai-viḷâgam* of Peṅgîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr, I gave one servant for every ten servants required for........

171 *b*

Date ? about 1280 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Aḍaippan Âḷa-vanda-piḷḷai, granted some lands (specified) for the god Peṅgîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr.

172

Date 1496 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Copy of the agreement for the *kaṭṭu-goḍage* of the tank.

Be it well. (On the date specified), to Alapa's son Nârasiṁha-dêva,—the temple priest of the god Nârasiṁha, Koṇḍapa-Timmaṇṇa's son Aêvapa granted a *kaṭṭu-koḍage* agreement as follows:—Whereas the Guṇḍalahaḷḷi village, which is Nârasiṁhapura, in Hode-nâḍ, belonging to the offerings of our god Kadiri Lakshmî-Nârasiṁha, by the order of the god Nârasiṁha I have given in possession to the Nambi Apachi-Anantapa,—and it provides for the offerings and ceremonies (specified) of the god and the livelihood of the attendants,—On your expending money and causing a virgin tank to be constructed in the Mâvina-haḷḷa to the west of the old tank of Guṇḍalanahaḷḷi, forming an embankment with plenty of earth, building it up with stone, fixing a stone sluice and making it secure with bricks and good mortar, and thoroughly completing the tank,—of the rice-lands formed under that tank, four parts of the rice raised in them you may enjoy free of rent. After those four parts have been filled up[1], we grant you in the rice-lands that will be formed under the tank a *dašavanda* of three in ten as a *kaṭṭu-goḍage,* marking out with stones the best, middling and inferior soils, and of the dry fields granted as *kaṭṭu-goḍage-mânya* for this tank which are now cultivated and sown with râgi, we give you as *kaṭṭu-goḍage-mânya* 1 khaṇḍuga (as specified).

If any damage should come to the tank you build, you will make it good from your four parts of *mânya.* When that is filled up[1], if any the least failure occurs, we will levy money and grain from the rice-lands and on the tank, including those of your *dašavanda,* and have it repaired.

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[1] tumbida-baḷika.

For the rice-lands and dry fields of your *kattu-godage* there are no payments under the various heads (as specified) on account of our temple.

The same provisions are laid down for any future extension of rice-lands under the tank. Also permission to cultivate on half share or on contract, free of all payments on account of the temple, as before specified. If the flow of water from the tank allows, you may plant areca, cocoa-nut or other permanent gardens in your *kattu-godage* and have the full enjoyment of the same. If the tank should not fill sufficiently for your three-tenths *dašavanda* rice-fields, you will take your turn for the water. For building houses for the ryots who cultivate your *dašavanda* rice-fields we will point out sites. From such ryots we will not exact house-tax or other taxes (specified).

These *kattu-godage* rice-lands and dry fields are granted to you for as long as sun and moon endure, to be enjoyed by you and your posterity, with right to bequeath or sell. Witnesses:— (Here follow signatures).

173

Date 1503 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Copy of the *sâgubaliya-vôle* (or cultivation roll) of the rice-land of the tank. (In the year specified), the temple priests (named) of the god Kadiri-Nârasiṁha of Muluvâgil granted to Kadiri-Nârasiṁha-dêva of Râmasamudra a cultivation roll as follows:— Deducting your *dašavanda* rice-fields under the tank which you caused to be newly built in Guṇḍlahaḷḷi belonging to the offerings of our god Nârasiṁha, according to the rule for cultivation of the rice-fields of your temple, by which those of Aubhala-Sômayâji's tank are granted on contract for cultivation on half share at the rate of 7 khaṇḍuga for 6 khaṇḍuga, we will grant you by measurement 8 khaṇḍuga for 7 khaṇḍuga of *koḍage*. If the water in the tank fails and the crop is lost, we will share equally. If the water in the tank is insufficient, and it has to be lifted, we will reduce the contract in the same proportion as those in the neighbourhood. For sugar-cane, ginger and turmeric the rates (specified) will be paid to the treasury of the temple. The contribution of paddy for the offerings will be taken at the rate of sale. Signatures.

174

Date 1522 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (In the year specified), Kadiri Nârasiṁha-dêva granted to Chirata Sâmâji's son Râghava-bha... a grant of land as follows:— for the Sâmiṟêṟi-chatra belonging to the Šiva connection, between the Nârasiṁhapura village belonging to the offerings of the god Nârasiṁha and

the Kurujili village, we have transferred to the name of Kurujili .... land (specified) in front of the pura, to be enjoyed by you and your posterity as long as sun and moon endure. Imprecation.

175

Date 1408 A. D.

Be it well. When the mahâ-mandalêšvara, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, master of the eastern southern and western oceans, the Suratâḷa of Hindû Râyas, râjâdhirâja paramêšvara vîra-Harihara-Râya's son, vîra-Dêva-Râya-Voḍeyar was ruling the kingdom of the world; at the time when he was permanently anointed to the crown in Vijayanagari: — (on the date specified), when vîra-Vijaya-Râya was in Muḷavâgil, ruling the kingdom of the world;—the mahâ-nâyaka Bayira Kaṭhâri-Sâluva Sambe-Nâyaka's (son) Tirumale-Nâyaka and others (named) uniting,—under the Maṭṭikasamudra built in the stream of the small tank of....Agara in Hoda-nâḍ belonging to us, certain lands (specified) were granted to......

Imprecation. This šâsana was written by....

177

Date 1620 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa....Dêva-Râya [was ruling]:— ....Gauḍa, in order that merit might accrue to Amṛita-Gauḍa and others, made a grant of 4 villages (named) for......

178

Date 1260 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Šeṭṭâḻvâr,....... consort of Vâsudêvar, who was the son of Kûttâḍun-dêvar, *alias* Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyar, granted (on the date specified) some lands (specified) on which two crops were to be grown in succession, (1) for maintaining one perpetual lamp to be burned for as long as the moon and the sun exist, before the god šrî-Vâsudêva-pperumâḷ of Kuruḍi-malai, *alias* Kûttâḍundêva-nallûr, in Puda-nâḍu, and (2) for a daily offering of one nâḻi of rice for the god Šelva-Gôpâlar : and made over the same to the *pûjâris* (two named, with their gôtras) of the temple, who pledged themselves to carry out the above for as long as the moon and the sun endure.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

179

Date ? 1260 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Anantan, a servant of Taṇṇâkkan Vâšan, who was a feudatory (šâmattan) of Iḷavañjiya-râyan, [declare] that I......

180

Date ? 1656 A. D.

(Telugu)— (In the year specified), Kuriḍimala Gaṇapaya and others (named), having had a temple built, set up a Liṅga, and for this Nagarêšvara made a grant of land (specified).

181 *a*

Date 1312 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Paramêšvara-bhaṭṭan-dêvan, of the Gautama-gôtra, a land-holder at Tiruvallam in Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam, granted (on the date specified) as a dêvadâna, to continue as long as the moon and the sun exist, certain lands (specified), which the Mudaliyâr Iḷavañjiyar, *alias* Kûttâḍun-dêvar had given me with a libation of water, for the god Peṅgîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr of Kuruḍimalai in Puda-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam. šrî-Mâhêšvaras are the protectors of this charity.

181 *b*

Date ? about 1310 A. D.

(Tamil)—This is merely a fragment. It seems to record some grant for the same god.

182

Date ? about 1300 A. D.

(Tamil)—To the maḍam (maṭha).....at Kuruḍimalai, *alias* Kûttâḍun-dêva-nallûr, the oil-mongers of the village agreed to supply oil at the rate of half a šoligai for every oil-mill.

184

Date 1273 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa Iḷavañjiya-râyan-Vâsudêvan, granted (from the date specified) for the god Kûttâḍîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr of Kuruḍimalai, *alias* Kûttâḍun-dêva-nallûr in Puda-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam, certain lands (specified), excluding former dêvadânas, tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam and baṭṭa-virutti, as

a dêvadâna, with exemption from taxes, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, in order to provide for the expenses of worship and of other items of service in the temple. (Usual final phrase and Sanskrit verse.)

May there be prosperity.

185

Date ? 1270 A. D.

(Tamil) – Šiṟu-ppiḷḷai Šâmâšâṇḍân bestowed on.......the *mâḍâpattiyam* in the temple of his Tambirâṭṭiyâr and also....... He also granted some wet and dry lands (specified). The grantee shall take charge of and enjoy [these lands].

186

Date 1277 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Tanimai-nîkkinâr, son of Ponna-ppiḷḷai, who was one of the *mudalis* of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañji-râyar, granted (on the date specified) certain lands (specified) as a dêvadâna, to continue as long as the moon and the sun exist, to provide for the morning offering of rice for the god Peṅgîšvaram-uḍaiyâr set up by my maternal uncle Vayirâṇḍai. (Usual final phrase.)

187

Date 1270 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Šeṭṭâḻvâr, daughter of [Brahmâdirâjar, *alias*] Šelvâṇḍai-dêvar, and consort of Iḷaiya-Vâšudêvar, *alias* Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañji-râyar, granted (on the date specified) certain lands (specified) to provide for offerings of rice and vegetables, sacred garlands and lamps, and for the expenses of worship, sacred bath and festivals at the equinoxes and solstices, in the temple of........... I also granted lands (specified) to the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas (three named, with their gôtras) and to the *pûjâris* (named).....................

188

Date 1366 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified) .... in the temple of Kûttâḍišvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr at Kuruḍimalai...........

189

Date 1298 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Kûttâḍun-dêvan, [son of] Vâsudêvan, *alias* Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyan, granted (from the date specified) for the god Kûttâḍišvaram-

uḍaiya-nâyanâr of Kuruḍimalai, *alias* Kûttâḍundêva-nallûr, as a dêvadâna free from taxes, to continue as long as the moon and the sun exist, all the wet and dry lands and gardens adjoining Šôḷakuṭṭai which was to the west of the village (of Kuruḍimalai), excluding former dêvadânas, *tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam* and the three kaṇḍagam of land granted to Šômanâta-dêvar, situated within the four boundaries of the above lands.

190

Date 1361 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified) we, Šilandigan and others (three more named), superintendents of Puḍa-nâḍu, have given a šâsana to Veṅgaḍavâšâri to the effect that he shall receive certain lands (specified) as compensation for the deduction made by him in the charges—of one-third in copper work and of one-fourth in ? *dašaki*—when Nâyakar caused an image of the goddess to be prepared. This is to continue as long as the moon and the sun endure. May there be prosperity. Ôm.

191

Date 1373 A. D.

(Tamil)—. . . . .(on the date specified) we, Dekshiṇâmûtti and others (three more named), the authorities of the temple . . . . . ., pledged ourselves to grant certain lands (specified) to Atirêkavîra-ppiḷḷaiyâr Appu-ppiḷḷaiyâr and Malaipperumân's son Irugar. . . . .

192

Date ? 1256 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Vâsudêvappaḍai. . .'s son Šômanan, a resident of Pâṟpaḍu, and a servant of Taṉṉâkkar, *alias* Vâšanan, who is one of the . . . men of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa Iḷavañji-râyar, [declare] that I am [champion over those] who, having been fed, run away [in time of need].

193

Date 1185 A. D.

(Tamil)—While . . . . dêva-maṇḍalikan was pleased to rule Puḍa-nâḍu in peace and wisdom, I, Tantirapâlan, ..., beautified this village by building ponds and tanks and by renovating the two. . . . .

196

Date ? 1666 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), Kuriḍimala Gaṇapaya and others (named), gave to Kṛishṇa-gauḍa certain land (specified) as a *kaṭṭu-koḍagi.*

198

Date about 950 A. D.

Be it well. When Dilîpayya was ruling the kingdom of the world:— Tiruvayya's son Chandraśêkhara granted the *bittu-kattu* of the Maṇḍikal tank. Usual final phrases.

201

Date ? 1532 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa vîra-Sadâśiva-Râya-Dêva-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—for the master of all the myriad systems of the universe, the original lord of the crown, Bairakûr Raghu..... the god Hanumanta,—the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Yara-Timma-Nâyaka's son Mutôji and others (named, names defaced),—in order that merit might accrue to Yelavañji .... and others (named),—made a grant......

203

Date 934 A. D.

Be it well. In the 29th year of the capturer of Madire, Ko-pParagêśari-varmmâ:—Baydakûr Mâremma's grandson Gaṇipa Râma, recovering the cows, slew and died. For him, as a *kalnâṭu,* Permmâḍi's Sâmantappa ... granted one kaṇḍuga of rice-land.

204

Date ? 1222 A. D.

(Tamil)— .... the sixty-three devotees of Śiva (Aṟubattu-mûvar) among the .... mêśuras in the temple of Piḷḷaiyâr. My sons also shall carry on this sacred service.

205

Date ? 1550 A. D.

Be it well. Râmarâjayya's warrior Rôtu, (in the year specified), for the goddess Chauḍêśvari, of his devotion had a maṇṭapa made. Imprecation.

207

Date about 1000 A. D.

Be it well. By order of Dôsi-arasa, (apparently some grant was made to Pṛithivî-Râma-Bôyi; but the inscription is on several detached fragments of stone, which it is difficult to connect together).

208

Date 1000 A. D.

Be it well. In the 16th year of the assumption of the crown by Râjar a Mummaḍi-Chôḻa, who sent his army and conquered the Navakhaṇḍa-maṇḍala,—the warrior of the army, Noḻambâdhirâja, having given Perbbaṇṇa to the plunderer of ..., Kâdiyaṇṇa,—the big tank having breached, Maṇḍeya-gâmuṇḍa's son Pṛithuvî-Râva-Seṭṭi repaired the breach. Pleased therewith, by order of Noḻamba, 10 gadyâṇa of the old fixed rent of Perbbaṇṇa and a certain allowance of paddy (specified) was given by Kâdiyaṇṇa, together with certain rice-land (specified). Imprecations.

209

Date about 1000 A. D.

When Râjarâja-Mu[mma]ḍi.....was ruling the kingdom of the world:—and Perbbeṇṇa Maṇḍayya-gâmuṇḍa's son Pṛithivî-Râma-Seṭṭi was holding the office of gâmuṇḍa, he had....made below the big rice-fields and granted..... Imprecation.

210

Date ? about 1200 A. D.

(Tamil)—This is the charity of Piramâṇḍai-piḷḷai of ..... pûḷûr.

211

Date ? about 900 A. D.

(Vaṭṭeḻuttu characters.)

(Tamil)—In the 12th (year) of the reign of Kô-Višaiya-Îchchuvara-paruman—on Kârôniri Vâṇarâšar attacking Šiṟaiyûr in battle, ... fell ...... Vâṇarâšar.

212

Date ? 1222 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Šella-Gaṅgan, *alias* Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅgan, the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, supreme lord of the city of Kuvaḷâla, a descendant of the Gaṅga family, Kâvêri-

vallava, lord of Nandigiri, a Dêvêndra ? among maṇḍalikas, a truth-speaker, ..., a warrior in battles, and a champion over .... both sides (*ubaya-tala mettame..tar gaṇḍan*)—having taken possession of the wet and dry lands with their four boundaries in the village of .....Kummai, including the wells underground and the trees overground and excluding former dêvadânas, granted certain taxes (named) of the village to the temple of Tribuvana-viḍaṅga-Kshêtrapâla-piḷḷaiyâr at Šîpati to provide for unguents, sandal and camphor. The overseer of the Mâhêšvaras shall receive [these taxes] and supply the above articles for as long as the moon and the sun endure. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

213

Date ? 1560 A. D.

(In the year specified), by order of Râmayya-Nâyaka a rent-free field (as specified) was granted for the god Tiruveṅgaḷa.

216

Date about 1025 A. D.

(Tamil)—This contains only a fragment of the historical introduction given in Kolar No. 109 *a*.

Râjêndra-Chôḷa's time.

217

Date 1747 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), to Bayirakûr Tammappa-gauḍa's son Liṅgaṇṇa-gauḍa, for the *gauḍa-mânya,* was granted land (specified) in the Chennâpura village.

If Brahmans cause this to fail, it is as if they slaughtered cows in Kâši; if Turukas, as if they killed swine in Makka; if Šûdras, as if they had been unfaithful to their mothers.

218

Date ? about 1280 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Veṭṭummâra-Bâṇan (with usual Gaṅga titles), son of Uttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅgan, granted a dêvadâna in Tenpuli-nâḍu to the temple of Vîṟṟirunda-perumâḷ.

219

Date ? about 1200 A. D.

(Tamil)—May the arm....., which is a Sâla tree serving as a tying post in bringing under control the elephants....., which is a Râhu in seizing the disk of the moon the white umbrella......, and which is a store-house of daring, sustain the circle of the earth.

221

Date ? about 1250 A. D.

This is fragmentary and makes no clear sense.

(Tamil)—Apparently a Gaṅga inscription, as in line 5 occurs the expression—of Gaṅgas worshipped ....

222

Date ? 1525 A. D.

(In the year specified), the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvaṛa Râmappa-Râja....Tammayya granted an estate in Naṅgali for (the god) Veṅgaṭêšvara ..... to continue as long as sun and moon.

224

Date ? 1556 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (In the year specified), Malla-gauḍa's son Châva-gauḍa granted to Kṛishṇamaṅgala Padumaya a rent-free field (as specified). Imprecation.

225

Date about 1600 A. D.

Whoso causes to fail for the service of the god Naṅgali Kailâsam-uḍeyâr Sôme, the customs-dues and money rent of the Madavaḷa tank, is guilty of unfaithfulness to his mother. Whoso maintains this reaps the reward of presenting cows in Kâši.

226

Date ? 1535 A. D.

Šrî-Râma. (In the year specified), certain Brahmans (named) of Naṅgali granted a *kaṭṭu-koḍagi*, for the trouble taken for three years (? to repair the Naṅgali tank).

227

Date ? about 900 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 24th year of the reign of Kô-Višaiya-Narašiṅga-vikkirama-paruman-Šeḻigar, the servant of Kanda-Vâṇadi-arašar, fell, having recovered the cattle which had been harried by Daḍiyaṅga.., Vâṇarašar and Mayindira-mikkiramar. May the Kannâḍagar.......... (Final imprecatory sentence, mostly gone).

228

Date ? about 890 A. D.

Be it well. Born in the Mahâvali-kula,—who made Paramêšvara the chief lord of gods and demons, reverenced by all three worlds, their door-keeper—(was) Mahâvali Bâṇarasa.—Permmânaḍigaḷ having captured Bâṇarasa's Mahârâjara-nâḍ,—Noḷamba-Râchamalla placed a vow upon Mayindâdi-Daḍiga,—and in the battle of ? Mândâu, ? Pagekaliyâr's son Vijattan, a foremost champion, in the height of the battle, charging into the array and the horse, slew many and died. Whereat being pleased, Kaṅgavaḍiyân (? the Gaṅga leader) granted a *kalnâṭu.*

Whoso maintains this, his feet (shall be) on my head. Imprecation.

229

Date 909 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when Bejeyitta-Bâṇarasa was ruling the kingdom of the world:—and Dakkâytayya was ruling the town;—the Maṇighaṭṭa ruby, Meṇḍimuduḷa-gâmuṇḍa's son Kasavayya, by order of his ruler, fighting the hostile army in Mûḷkâḍ, slew many, and himself also went to *sagga.* For him was given land (specified). Imprecations.

230

Date ? about 890 A. D.

When Mâbali Bâṇarasa [was ruling the kingdom of] the world:—and.... was ruling...;—the cows being carried off, ...died in...

231

Date ? 1540 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), in order that merit might accrue to Râma-Râya,—Viraṇṇa-Voḍeyar granted this Maha..pura village for the god Sômêšvara, free of all imposts. Imprecation.

233

Date ? 1660 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), the big tank and the small tank being both breached, and in ruins,—Aggali-gauḍa having had them built and restored, a *goḍigi* was granted....

234

Date about 1750 A. D.

The Muḷuvâgil Jamevâladâr having made Gôpâla-Tirumala...a *kârakûn*....

235

Date 1046 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), ... of ..... in the Puli-nâḍ Sixty, made for the god Mallikârjjuna a grant of land (specified) for perpetual lights.

236 *a*

Date ? about 1300 A. D.

(Tamil)—This is the šakkaram (circle or wheel) of..madi Bhîmanan.

236 *b*

Date ? about 1200 A. D.

(Tamil)—This is a very short inscription in which only one word Šôḻan can be made out.

237

Date 1436 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), all the learned Brahmans of Guḍipalli, which is Pratâpa-Dêvarâyapura, granted the šâsana of a *kaṭṭu-goḍage* for a tank to Brammasagaya Viṭhappa's son Bâvappa, as follows:—(*rest gone*).

238

Date 1525 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), all the learned Brahmans of the Guḍapalli *sarvamânya* agrahâra, which is Pratâpa-Dêvarâyapura, in Hore-nâḍ belonging to the Muḷuvâgil kingdom, granted a šâsana for a gift of land for the offerings of the god Râmachandra, as follows:—Whereas there was no temple in the street of our agrahâra, and you Sôyaṇṇa, son of ...ṇṇa, had a temple built in the street to the south of the god Janârdana,

and set up therein the god Râmachandra,—we Brahmans, to provide for the offerings and illuminations, grant land (specified) under the middle sluice of our big tank ....

239

Date ? 1546 A. D.

(Nâgarî characters.)

(In the year specified), Muḷuvâgil Anantappa made to Hariyapa for the god Hanumanta a grant of land (specified), free of all imposts, under this Chinnahaḷḷi tank. Imprecation.

240

Date 1524 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when...Sadâśiva-Râya-mahârâya was ruling...:—Vîraṇṇa-Gauḍa's son Timmaṇṇa-Gauḍa granted to the temple priest.......

241

Date 1451 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), Sugaṭûr Immaḍi Chikka-Râya Tamma-Gauḍu granted to Yisaph-ji land (specified) in Kôḍipalli village. Imprecations against Karṇâṭakas and Turakas. Witnesses.

242

Date 1505 A. D.

... (On the date specified), ... in order that prosperity may be to Narasiṅga-mahârâya and to Narasiṅga-Nâyaka,— ..... of Chintâ... in Muḷavâgil-nâḍ.....

243

Date about 900 A. D.

Be it well. When Mahâbali-Bâṇarasa, born in the Mahâbali-kula, who made Paramêśvara,—the chief lord of gods and demons, reverenced by all three worlds,—their doorkeeper, was ruling the kingdom of the world:—in Kundatûr, Karita-pogaḍe...attacked and slew.....

When Bijayitta-Bâṇarasa was ruling the kingdom of the world:—he halted and made a grant of a kaṇḍuga of rice land, and.....having obtained Âvanneya, gave.....and having obtained the Puli-nâḍ Sixty, gave....Imprecation.

244

Date about 890 A. D.

Be it well. When, born in the family of Mahâvali, who made Paramêšvara, chief lord of gods and demons, reverenced by all three worlds, their door-keeper,—Mahâvali-Bâṇarasa was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Tâmpeya Pigaḻam, fighting among the cows of Kundatur, slew and died.

Date about 900 A. D.

When Bijayitta-Bâṇarasa was ruling the kingdom of the world:—? Dôsi arasa having obtained the Pali-nâḍ Sixty, he granted one kaṇḍuga of rice land as a *kalnâṭu*....Usual final verses.

245

Date 1277 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Aḷagaikkôn Tiruvêṅgaḍa-pperumâḷ, the receiver of a *paḻḻi-chchandam* from Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa Iḷavañjiya-Râyar of Iḷavañji-nâḍu, having, in accordance with the orders of Mudaliyâr (Iḷavañji-Râyar), set up the god Tiruvêṅgaḍam-uḍaiyân at..Kunṟattûr, and caused to be built at my expense Arašampaḷḷam to the east of Taṭṭaikuṟukki, granted (on the date specified) certain lands (specified) as a *tiruviḍaiyâ̤ṭam* for the above god, after having caused to be planted stones marked with the discus of Vishṇu at the four boundaries (specified). (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

246

Date 1732 A. D.

(Persian)—In the name of God.—Shêkh Muhammad built it at Muhammad-nagar. Searching for the year of its construction,......enlarged the forehead of (or first letter of the word) piety, and said—A mosque built for the sake of God. Seeking for it soaring towards heaven, (a voice replied)—Undoubtedly a second Kaaba has been formed.

247

Date ? about 1100 A. D.

Be it well. Praised in all the world,....adorned with many good qualities .....perfect in good conduct and caste customs,.....paramêšvara parama-bhaṭṭârakas,.....like the four arms of....— the Five-hundred made the Mahêndra-chaturvvêdimaṅgala an Ayyâvoḻe. Fortune to it.

248

Date ? about 860 A.D.

..When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the [Pallav]ânvaya, ... Noḷambâdhirâja was living in peace (*sukhum bâḻuttire*):—and on his behalf... ditarasar, was ruling the Âvani-nâḍ Thirty, and Duggamâra (was ruling) Ma....;—on their behalf ruling Malderi, Maydaḍiyarasa's .... Aṟumbara-gaṇḍa, when Gaṅga-maṇḍala and Kañchi-maṇḍala both rose against Pâṇḍya, pierced through the foot-guards, and hewing them to pieces, died. For him was granted as a *kalnâḍ* land under the Tâyalûr tank, free of all imposts. Imprecation.

250

Date ? about 1200 A.D.

(Tamil)—This is the dog of the tiger-hunter Vam...likamachchar, son of Kuḷaiya-nâyakkar.

253

Date ? 1470 A.D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified [1]), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara, subduer of hostile kings, master of the eastern western and southern oceans, hunter of elephants, Virûpâksha-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world: Narasiṅga-Râja-Voḍeyar,—by order of Dêvavara Îśvara-Nâyaka,—the Bêtamaṅgala adhikâri Agasti-Piḷḷe, and Maḍivaḷa Sômeya-dêva of Tâyalur in Âvani-nâḍ, gave for the god Chauṇḍêśvarî a *dharmma-śâsana* as follows:—Whereas formerly Sômeya-dêva granted for the god Chauṇḍêśvarî certain lands (specified),—these we confirm. And Narasiṅga-Râya-Voḍeyar, in order that *dharmma* might be to Îśvara-Nâyaka, granted anew the 12 *honnu* and 12 khaṇḍuga of *bhatta* formerly given as *vibhûti-gâṇike*,—and confirmed the grant of 5 gaṇḍaga of rice-land at the Mêlu-Tâyalûr tank by Sômeya-dêva for the offerings, ceremonies and festivals of the god Chauṇḍêśvarî. Usual imprecatory verses.

254

Date ? about 1250 A.D.

(Tamil)—.... gave to the possession of the Vipras (Brâhmans) land as far as the boundary of the tank and of ? Bali .....

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[1] Given as Śaka 1388, Vikṛiti, but 1388 (expired) = Vyaya, while Vikṛiti = 1392 (expired).

255

Date about 750 A. D.

Be it well. When Šrîpurusha-mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara bhaṭâra was ruling the kingdom of the world;—and his son Duggamâra Eṟeyappa was ruling the Kuvaḷâla-nâḍ Three-Hundred and the Gaṅga Six-Thousand;—on the army going to Kampili, Komâla's son Pâṇḍappa died in the battle. On which Duggamâra made for him the following grants,—land at the sluice in Sântanûru and Ereḍiyûru, and his house, for his sword.

This is the *slôka*:—Usual imprecatory verses.

256

Date about 1000 A. D.

Be it well. When Râjarâja-Mummaḍi-Chôḷa-Dêva was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Elavara Kadhavabûr Mâya-gâvuṇḍa's son.....fought in the ruin of the town of Maṇḍikal and died.

257

Date about 1470 A. D.

(In the year specified, name gone),.... Râja-Voḍeyar having favoured the Muḷuvâyi kingdom to Hiri....,—having come to Nâ...na, and...Maḍivaḷa being in ruins, caused to be written and given to the subjects *koḍagi* fields.. ..(? for its repair)........

258

Date ? 1356 A. D.

(In the year specified), for the god Mallikârjuna of Mâvinakuṇṭe, the great minister Mâcha-daṇṇâyaka granted this pond to provide for the offerings to the god. Imprecation.

259

Date 1442 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), the Kuruḍimale temple priests granted to Siddapa's son Timmaṇṇa a dharma-šâsana of a deed of sale:—in connection with the construction of a virgin tank named Siddasamudra on the stream north of Kasagôḍu in the Kuruḍimale-šîme, the rice-fields to be formed in the land under the embankment being in Tûḍaghaṭṭa-šîme,—we having therefore given the Tûdaghaṭṭa people other fields, and

marked them out with stones—and you having said that out of the rice-fields to be formed three parts in ten should be granted to you as *dasavanda,* and that you would sell the remainder, and as a work of *dharma* wish to erect a *chhatra* in the presence of the god Vinâyaka,—we have received from you 50 *honnu* as the price, and grant to you by šâsana all the rights (named) pertaining to the land connected with this tank, which you will enjoy, and erecting a *chhatra* for daily feeding 6 Brahmans in the presence of the god Vinâyaka, will transmit to your posterity, for as long as sun and moon endure. Some other stipulations. Imprecations.

260

Date 1442 A. D.

The first part is gone. The remainder consists of boundaries, apparently of the land mentioned in No. 259, and directions to establish the *satra.*.

(*signed, by the priests*)—Vinâyaka-dêva.

261

Date ? 852 A. D.

Be it well. When, born in the family of Mahâvali, who made Paramêšvara (worshipped by all three worlds, the lord of gods and demons) his doorkeeper,—Mahâvali Bâṇarasa was ruling the kingdom of the earth:—(? in the year specified), some man died in recovering the cows which had been carried off.

262

Date ? 852 A. D.

.....the cows of Tândikal being carried off,......recovered the cows and died.

263

Date ? about 400 A. D.

...... of the .... gôtra, was šrîmat Koṅgaṇivarmma-dharmma-mahâdhirâja. His son, united with the great qualities of Purandara, of an energy regulated by learning and modesty, having obtained for himself the honours of the kingdom only for the sake of the good government of his subjects, a touchstone to the host of threatening enemies, skilled among those who expound and practise the science of politics, author of a treatise on the law of adoption (*dattaka-sûtra*), was šrîman Mâdhava-mahâdhirâja. His son, uniting the great qualities of a beloved son, having entered into war with many elephants (so

that) his fame had tasted the waters of the four oceans, was šrîmad-Hari-varmma-mahârâjâdhirâja. His son, devoted to the worship of Brahmans, gurus and gods, praising the feet of Nârâyaṇa, was šrîmad-Vishṇugôpa-mahârâjâdhirâja. His son, whose head was purified by the pollen from the lotuses the feet of Tryambaka, having by personal strength and valour purchased his kingdom, ...

264

Date about 970 A. D.

Be it well. When Dilîpayya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—and Tribhuvanakartta . . . . was ruling the kingdom of penance (*tapa*); . . . .

265

Date about 860 A. D.

Be it well. When Vânarasa was ruling Guvaḷâla and Goṅgu:—and Pompula was ruling Vêgûr;—the cows being carried off, Paḷḷi Arakamma recovered the cows and fell . . .

266

Date ? about 900 A. D.

Be it well. In the destruction at the river of Kundatûr . . . Salaga Tiramaṇḍa-gavuṇḍa's (son) Muddaya fought and went to *svargga.*

BOWRINGPET TALUQ.

1

Date 904 A. D.

Be it well. (In the Šaka year specified), beginning with the month Chaitra, when the third month is current, beginning with the month Śrâvaṇa, to any in want of food who come separately, for twenty Brahmans in a month, the Brahmans of the ? nine villages on the southern road [? will give food], as long as sun and moon endure. Whoso destroys this work of merit is guilty of the five great sins.

2

Date 943 A. D.

Be it well. (In the Šaka year specified), the work of merit of the company of Brahmans of Bijayâdityamaṅgala. To such as have no one to depend on, the Brahmans will give one meal as a work of merit. Whoso destroys this destroys Vâraṇâsi.

3

Date ? about 950 A. D.

.... of the [Pallav]ânvaya, Pri. .Noḷambâdhirâja......

4

Date about 950 A. D.

Be it well. Under the orders of—entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, single of speech,—Iṛiva-Noḷambâdhirâja Nulipayya:—

Be it well. His broad chest embraced by the Lakshmî of victory gained in many war struggles, a Trinêtra to..., wrestler with rutting elephants, crest-jewel of the Vaidumbas, Vikramâdityan Tiruvayya, having re-united (or restored) the breach in the great tank of Vijayâdityamaṅgala and made it secure,—in order to overcome destruction of it as long as sun and moon endure, and in order that they might so act that damage would not touch it (again), he granted to the five hundred Brahmans of Kayvâra the *bittukaṭṭu* (or permanent right of sowing) of the rice-fields within the four boundary lines descending from the joint boundary of the Vijayâdityamaṅgala village, Kaṇṇanûr and Manayûr.

Whoso considers this work of merit too great is guilty of the five great sins. To make a grant is very easy, to maintain another's troublesome; but of making a gift or maintaining one, maintaining is far superior to giving.

5

Date 1528 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), continually worshipped by....., Kṛishṇa-Râya's......

6

Date 1288 A. D.

(This inscription is fragmentary.)

(Tamil)—Some one of the Kauṇḍinya-gôtra seems to have made a grant for the god Vîṟṟirunda-perumâḷ.

7 *a*

Date ? about 1300 A. D.

(The first part of this inscription is gone.)

(Tamil)—I, Vâšar, made a grant of certain lands (specified) for maintaining eight sacred lamps for as long as the moon and the sun endure in the temple of................

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

7 *b*

Date 1275 A. D.

(Tamil).—Iḷaiya-perumâḷ, son of Tâḷakkuṭṭai Vîṟṟirunda-piḷḷai, of the Harita-gôtra, and one of the *Bhâgasvâmis* of the village, granted (on the date specified) one twilight lamp to the temple of Vîṟṟirunda-perumâḷ at Vijayâdittamaṅgalam of Iḷavañji-nâḍu and gave one *pon,* as a sacred gift, for maintaining it before Šênai-mudaliyâr for as long as the moon and the sun exist.

We, the *pûjâris* (two named, with their gôtras) of the temple, having received the *pon,* pledge ourselves to burn the lamp regularly from the interest on the above sum at the rate of one *pâgam* per month. This charity is under the protection of Šrîvaishṇavas.

8

Date 1167 A.D.

(Tamil)—While the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, capturer of Taḻaikkâḍu Koṅgu Naṅgali Nuḷambapâḍi Vanavaši and the fortress of Pânuṅgal, the strong-armed Vîra-Gaṅga-pratâpa-šrî-Nârašiṅga-Poyšaḷa-Dêvar was pleased to rule the earth in peace and wisdom[1]:—At the time when the mahâ-sarvâdikâri, the commander-in-chief Amarêšvara-daṇḍanâyakkar, having built an encampment at Vijaiyâditta-maṅgalam, was residing there, (on the date specified) he caused to be celebrated the marriage festival of the god Maṇavâḷâḻvâr with the goddess and granted certain lands as a *dêvadâna,* having purchased them from all the Brahmans after making full payment in gold, to provide for the expenses of offerings and worship of the god and the goddess. (Then follow details of the lands granted.)

9

Date 1155 A.D.

(Tamil)—While the great minister, sarvâdhikâri, sênâdhipati, the senior general (*periya-paḍaivaḷa*) Šokkimayya, putting down the evil and protecting the good in the Gaṅgapâḍi Ninety-six Thousand, was encamped at Naṅgili in Tâmaraichcheṟuvaḷi,—distributing (on the day specified) great gifts among all the poor and the helpless, he restored in a sound manner (in the year named) the great tank at Vijayâdityamaṅgalam, which had been breached for a long time; had the *pâšapuri* (?) and the great sluice built; caused the temple of the goddess Durgaiyâr to be constructed; granted certain lands (specified) to provide for ever for a daily offering of two nâḻi of rice for the goddess; and also established the mahâ-grâma. Thus did šrî-Vishṇuvarddhana-Dêva's Garuḍa, the senior general Šokkimayya cause his ? fame to last as long as the moon and the sun.

[2]Victorious was the glorious Vishṇuvarddhana's Garuḍa, Šokki by name, who suddenly routed in battle the king named Šaṅkha and also Panarjoṭṭa, who built here the pure tank called Vijayâditya, and who defeated with great energy the rulers of Kâñchî and Koṅgu and obtained superior elephants.

10

Date 1338 A.D.

(Tamil)—Ôm. Be it well. While the refuge of the whole world, favourite of earth and fortune, mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara parama-bhaṭṭâraka, lord

[1] The Kannaḍa form *sukha-saṅkathâ-vinôdadim* is used.

[2] This is a Sanskrit verse.

of the excellent city of Dvârâvatî, a sun in the sky of the Yâdava family, crest-jewel of the all-knowing, king of the hill-kings, champion over the hill-chiefs, terrible to warriors, fierce in war, sole warrior, unassisted hero, Śanivâra-siddhi, Giridurga-malla, a Râma in firmness of character, a lion to the elephants his enemies, uprooter of the Makadha kingdom, raiser up of the Pâṇḍya family, establisher of the Chôḷa kingdom, the emperor Hôsaḷa-śrî-Vallâḷa-Dêvar of unshaken valour was pleased to rule the earth;—(on the date specified) the great minister Dâti-Śiṅge-dhaṇṇâyakkar's younger brother Val.......... .. ...granted, as a dêvadâna, the wet and dry lands, together with their four boundaries adjoining Toḷḷanpaḷḷi, *alias* Rûpa-Nârâyaṇa-Vallâḷa-nallûr; in the Vijayâdityamaṅgala-ppaṟṟu of [Iḷava]ñji-nâḍu .... Vallâḷa-Dêvar.

11

Date 1444 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), Annappa-Uḍe-yar granted for the god Prasanna-Virûpâksha of Bukkasâgara a *dharma-śâsana* as follows:—

When the mahârâjâdhirâja paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa, chief lord of the eastern western and southern oceans, hunter of elephants, vîra-Pratâpa-Dêva-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—in the Muḷavâyi kingdom,...... of Bukkasâgara.... (the whole of one side is effaced, contains details of lands granted). From the gardens under the tank, 2 areca nuts for every areca-nut tree......(the rest is too much effaced to make out a connected meaning).

12

Date ? about 1300 A. D.

(Tamil)—Vîṟaṟâmu-ppiḷḷai, the headman of Iḷaiyûr, gave 15 *paṇam*.

13

Date about 890 A. D.

Be it well. When, of the Gaṅgânvaya renowned in all the world, the praiseworthy and honourable Mâdhava Muttarasa was ruling the Eḷenagar-nâḍ Seventy, the Âvanya-nâḍ Thirty, and the Ponkunda Twelve:—the army having marched upon Mahâvali Bâṇarasa, when it was penetrating Koyâttûr, Ermmeya's son Boḷva Gaṅga-gâmuṇḍa of the Kogaḷi-okkal, smote and fell.

For him was granted as a *kalnâḍ* 30 ploughs of land under the Tâmare-kaṭṭe in the Baduvaṇa-keṟe in Pâlpaḍu, free of all imposts.

Usual final verses.

Tâyûr Kammara's son Pêraṇṇan made it.

14

Date 1489 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, ... Kaṭhâri-Sâluva..... (*rest effaced*).

15

Date about 1420 A.D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified — *effaced*), when the......paramêšvara, master of the eastern southern and western oceans, vîra-pratâpa Vijaya-bhûpati-Râya-mahârâya's son the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara vîra .... [was ruling] the Muḷuvâyi [kingdom];—a grant was made for the god Sômanâtha (the details of which are nearly all effaced). Usual final verses.

16

Date ? 1096 A.D.

(Tamil)— In the 27th year of the reign of the emperor šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḷa-Dêvar—Adichchan Kappadêvan, *alias* Nâṟpatteṇṇâyira-nila..., of Kaṇṇaviḍu-mukkaṇṇa ... in Arumoḷi-dêva-vaḷa-nâḍu of Šôḷa-maṇḍalam, had the tank at Pâṟpaḍu in Iḷanagar-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam dug out. This tank (? is named) *Nânâ-dêsiyan*.

17

Date 1388 A.D.

(Tamil)—At the time when the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, destroyer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, šrî-vîra-Harihara-Râya's son Immaḍi-Bukkaṇṇa-uḍaiyar was ruling the earth, from his residence at Muḷa-vâyil—for the success of his sword and arm—I, šrî-Vêṅgaḍa-nâyakkar's younger brother Nâgeya-nâyakkar, son of *mûva-râya*...*sankara mûva-râyar-adhîšvara nâyanâr* Vîrappa-nâyakkar, granted (on the date specified), with pouring of water, certain lands (specified with minute details of boundaries) exempt from taxes, having formed them into 16 shares. (Then follow details of shares and names and gôtras of shareholders.) May there be prosperity. Of giving and maintaining (another's gift), maintaining (another's gift) is

superior to giving: by giving, one obtains svarga, by maintaining (another's gift), one obtains the eternal abode.

18

Date 1465 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), for the god Svayambhunâtha of the Maḍavaḷa-sthâna of Kêsambaḷa in the Eḷavañji-nâḍ belonging to the Muḷuvâyi kingdom, Muḷuvâyi Jannarasa granted a *dharma-šâsana* as follows:—the tribute money for sacred ashes (*vibhûti-gâṇike honnu*) and the revenue from forced sales (*kaḍḍâyada huṭṭuvaṭi*) which are levied for the palace from the temples of the Muḷuvâyi kingdom, he granted for the lights, offerings, decorations and festivals (specified) of the god,—in order that merit might accrue to Mallikârjuna-Râya-mahârâya,—and ordered *dharma-šâsanas* to be written and given. Vara-Saṅgarâja-Voḍe (*stops here*).

19

Date 1472 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), at the time of an eclipse of the sun, when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Virûpâksha-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom:—in order that merit might be to the mahâ-maṇḍalêša, champion over the mustaches of the world, Kaṭhâri-Sâḷuva Narasiṅga-Râja-Voḍer,—Îšvari-Nâyaka, for the god Svayambhu of Maḍavaḷa in the Elavañji-nâḍ,—when according to the orders of the Nâyaka, in this Hiriya-Kasambaḷa village belonging to his office of Nâyaka, the Bêtamaṅgala officer Liṅga-Râja was carrying on the service at the three watches from the lands (specified), and had laid down rules for carrying on the services, and Siṅgarasa and Apaya were continuing them,—[Si]ṅgarasa came into Bêta-maṅgala, and the temple priests applied to him that he should establish.....in this country, and for the exaltation of the god should grant a *dharma-šâsana* for the *pañchâṅgadavaru* (or calendar-makers),—on which, Siṅgarasa marked out the four boundaries, had them stamped with the seal, (*stops here*).

20

Date 1465 A. D.

(This appears to be the continuation of No. 18 above.)

(Voḍe)yar having given the order of the presence to Hariyapa-Arasu, our Nañjamma directed the šâsana to be written, and according to it (here come details of the tribute money etc. granted for the god, and how it was to be apportioned).

Usual final verses.

This supplement to the šâsana was written by Aṭhavaṇi-Dêvarasa's son Timmarasa.

21

Date ? about 1475 A. D.

The great minister Tipparasayya (having granted) for the offerings of the god Svayambhunâtha, Jakarasa's kasba village which belongs to us (*stops here*).

22

Date about 1410 A. D.

(The inscription is fragmentary.)

(Tamil)—While (with usual titles) šrî-vîra-Harihara-Râya's son Dêva-Râya-uḍaiyar was pleased to rule the earth—........................

23

Date 1293 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 39th year of the reign of the universal emperor šrî-Pôšaḷa-vîra-Irâmanâda-Dêvar—I, Mañjeya-mâguttar, son of Irâmanâda-Dêvar, granted (from the date specified) for the health of the king's sacred body, certain lands (specified), including the wells underground and the trees overgound, to provide for the sacred service and for the festival in the month of Puraṭṭâdi on the day of Šadaya (Šatabhishâ)-nakshatra, the star under which the king was born, in the temple of Svayambhu-nâya........at Kêšavan-parvatam in Iḷavañji-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam. This is to continue as long as the moon and the sun.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

24

Date 1462 A. D.

(Tamil)—During the rule of Tiribuvana-Kaṭṭâri-Šâḷuva Narašiṅga-irâja-uḍai...'s mahâpa..kara Tirumalai-aṇṇa-daḷapar on the throne of the great champion over the three kings, champion over kings who break their word, Dêva-irâya-mahâ-irâyar's son Malikâṟchuna-irâyar—I, Tamma-irâguttar, son of Âvayâla-malla-irâguttar, a resident of Muḷavâyil in Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam, granted (from the date specified), with exemption from taxes, certain lands (specified), for as long as the moon and the sun endure, for the god....... nâyanâr, to provide for the expenses of the third day festival during......

and of feeding devotees at the time. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) This charity is placed under the protection of the king.

25 *a*

Date 1295 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 41st year of the reign of the emperor of the whole world vîra-Irâmanâ-Dêvar—I, Mañjaya-mâvuttar, son of Irâmanâ-Dêvar, granted (from the date specified), for the health of the king's sacred body, certain lands (specified), as a dêvadâna, to last as long as the moon and the sun, excluding former *dêvadânas,* including trees and wells, for the god Svayambhu-nâyakar Âḍikkoḍi-iṭṭa-nâyanâr of Kêšavan-paḷḷam in Iḷavañji-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence and usual final phrase.) May there be prosperity.

25 *b*

Date 1295 A. D.

(Tamil)—The same man (Mañjaya-mâguttar), after directing that the oil from the dêvadâna oil-mill of the same god should be utilised for burning the twilight lamp as before, granted the tax on ? oil-mills for burning one perpetual lamp before Mudaliyâr for the health of the king's sacred body, and gave certain lands (specified) to provide for the expenses of....Gôpâla-šandi for as long as the moon and the sun exist. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

26

Date 1299 A.D.

(Tamil)—(From the date specified) Nâchchiyâḻvân, son of Karuppuḷân-peṟṟa-piḷḷai of Uṟigayam, granted, for the benefit of Mudaliyâr Kûttâḍun-dêvar, one perpetual lamp for the god Šuyambu-nâyinâr of Iḷavañji-nâḍu and, for its maintenance, made over 12 cows to the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas of the temple, who pledged themselves to burn the lamp for as long as the moon and the sun endure.

27

Date 1293 A.D.

(Tamil)—In the 39th year of the reign of the emperor of the whole world šrî-Poyšaḷa-vîra-Irâmanâ-Dêvar—we, the inhabitants of Periya-nâḍu in Iḷavañji-nâḍu and Vâṇaki-yaḍaiyar, granted (from the date specified) all the taxes (named) of this village to provide for a daily allowance of rice, as detailed

below:—an offering of 3 uḻakku of rice each for the goddess of the bed-chamber and for Periya-mudaliyâr; 1 kuḻagam of rice for pâtra-śêsham; 2 oḍukku of rice for Mâhêśvaras; and 1 oḍukku for the people of the nâḍu. (Usual final imprecatory sentence and final phrase.)

28

Date 1339 A. D.

(Tamil)—For the success of the sword and arm of the great minister Dâti-Śingaya-daṇṇâyakka's younger brother Vallappa-daṇṇâyakkar, we four—Kambar, the vêḷân of Karikâla-Śôḷa-nerumûr-nâḍu, Têvarâmamugiyân Śûriya-dêvar of ? Ponnûr-maṇṇai, Tennavadaraiyan Śrîraṅga-pperumâḷ and Malai-yaṇṇan Vâśâṇḍai—who are responsible for the revenue and taxes due to him, having received from the villages the tax on looms, the tax on goldsmiths, the tax on horses, ... including the various contributions connected therewith, granted the same (from the date specified) for the god Jayambu-nâyanâr of Kêśavan-parvatam in Iḷavañji-nâḍu of Nigarili-Śôḷa-maṇḍalam for as long as the moon and the sun exist. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

29

Date 1285 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Vayirâṇḍai, son of Mâdêvar, who was the vêḷâr of Kallagara-Pûdavûr and one of the Veḷḷâḷa-residents of Pûdavûr in Iḷavañji-nâḍu, gave 4 pon to provide for the offerings of rice at the *tiruvotta-śâmam* for the god Svayambhu-nâyakar. We, the Śiva-Brâhmaṇas (three named, with their gôtras) of the temple, have received the above *pon* and pledge ourselves to supply (from the date specified) the quantity of rice (specified), for as long as the moon and the sun exist, out of the interest of the sum at the rate of one *pâgam* per month on each *pon*.

(Usual final phrase.)

30

Date 1285 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Vâṇakiṟai-uḍaiyâr Śokka-nâyan's son Śiṟu-nâyan, lord of the city of Kâñchi, *tatasûdran*, and Kachchi-vaṇṇakkan gave four *pon* for maintaining one perpetual lamp in the temple of Svayambhu-nâyakar and also granted some lands (specified). We, [the Śiva-Brâhmaṇas of the temple], pledge ourselves to burn the perpetual lamp for as long as the moon and the sun exist, from the interest of the sum, viz., one paṇam, at the rate of one *pâgam* per month on each *pon*.

31

Date 1359 A. D.

(Tamil)—Be it well. Kâṭṭaiya-nâyakkar, son of Kampaṇṇa-uḍaiyar, who was the son of the champion over kings who break their word, champion over kings who swerve from truth, Kaṭṭâri-Sâḷuvan, vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-uḍaiyar—granted (from the date specified) certain lands (specified with details) to provide for the offerings of rice at the *tiruvotta-šdmam* for the god Šeyambu-nâyanar. Muḍi-gavichcharâ Vâšâṇḍai was to take possession of these temple lands, grow crops, take both the shares (the government share and the cultivator's share) and supply every day a certain quantity of rice (specified). .... The family of him [who injures this charity] shall become extinct. This is Kâṭṭaiya-nâyakkar's charity.

32

Date 1262 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Šeṭṭâḷvâr, daughter of Brahmâdhirâjan Šelvâṇḍai and consort of Šiṟu-Vâsudêvar, who was the son of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa Iḷavañjiya-râyar, *alias* Kûttâḍun-dêvar granted (from the date specified) one perpetual lamp for the god Svayambhu-nâyanar and, for its maintenance for as long as the moon and the sun endure, gave 10 *pon*. We, the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas (three named, with their gôtras) of the temple, have received the *pon* and pledge ourselves to maintain the lamp, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, from the interest on the sum at the rate of one *pâgam* on each *pon*.

(Usual final phrase and final imprecatory sentence.)

33

Date 1294 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 38th year of the reign of the emperor of the whole world šrî-Pôšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâda-Dêvar—I, Vâṇakiṟai-uḍaiyâr Šokka-nâyan's son viruda-Murâri ? Ainâyan[1], lord of the city of Kâñchi and Kachchi-vaṇṇakkan, granted (on the date specified) the twenty-five *pon* and 5 *paṇam* which the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas and the managers of the temple in the village are paying, to provide for the morning and noonday offerings of rice (specified) and for the expenses (amount given) of the festival in the month of Tai for the god Âdi-koḍi-iṭṭa-nâyanâr of Kêšavan-paḷḷam. Out of the morning offering one oḍukku was to be given to Vâṇakiṟai-uḍaiyâr, and out of the noonday offering the same quantity was to be distributed among people who had come from other places.

[1] In No. 30 the name is given as Šiṟu-nâyan.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence and final phrase.) The engraving of Višâka.

34

Date 1269 A. D.

(Tamil) — During the rule over the earth of Iḷaiya-Vâsudêvar, son of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyau Kûttâḍun-dêvar — it was engraved (on the date specified) in the *pañchâṅgam* of the temple of Šayambu-nâyakar at the *tirumadaivilâgam* of Kêšuvan-paḷḷam in Iḷavañji-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam that the property of those without issue in Iḷavañji-nâḍu would be taken possession of for as long as the moon and the sun exist, for ? paying the judges in the four nâḍu and for charitable purposes.

This charity is under the protection of Iḷavañjiya-râyar, *alias* Šiva-pâda-šêkara-pperumâḷ.

35 *a*

Date 1231 A. D.

(Tamil)—During the rule over the earth of Kûttâḍun-dêvan, son of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyan, *alias* Mârâḻvân—I, Tantirapâlan, *alias* Pêriyuḍaiyân, son of Šûṟṟiyâḻvân, who was one of his servants, granted (on the date specified) one perpetual lamp to be burned at the *tiruppuṟakkûḍai* within the temple of Svayambhu-nâyanâr and, as a fund for maintaining it, gave 9 *pon*. We, the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas (three named, with their gôtras) of the temple, have received the above sum and pledge ourselves to burn the lamp for as long as the moon and the sun exist. (Usual final phrase.)

35 *b*

Date 1228 A. D.

(Tamil)—During the rule over the earth of Kûttâḍun-dêvan (see previous No.)—we two, Nîṟaṇiñjân, son of Šûṟṟiyâḻvân, who was one of his servants, and Tantirapâlan, *alias*. . . . Pêriyuḍaiyân made (on the date specified) a grant of lands . . . . We have taken possession of these lands and pledge ourselves to carry out . . . . (Usual final phrase.)

35 *c*

Date about 1231 A. D.

(Tamil)—(The first part of this inscription is gone). . . . . We, the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas (three named, with their gôtras) of the temple, have received paddy and money (both specified) and pledge ourselves to conduct the charity for as long as the moon and the sun endure. (Usual final phrase.)

35 *d*

Date ? about 1250 A. D.

(Tamil)—Šaṅgâṇḍai, son of Tuvarâpati-nâḍan ...... ḍai, granted one twilight lamp for Nâyanâr.

35 *e*

Date ? about 1250 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Šaṅgâṇḍai, ? son of Tuvarâpati-nâḍan Vîmâ ......, granted one twilight lamp for Jambu-nâyakar.

35 *f*

Date ? about 1200 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Puḷiyâḷvâr, son of the Irâša-puram minister Šoṭṭaiyâḷvâr, granted two ? horns (musical instruments) for the god Šoyambu-nâyanâr of [Kêšavan-]paḷḷam.

35 *g*

Date ? about 1250 A. D.

(Tamil) — ? Šantâṇḍân, son of Tuvarâpati-nâḍan.....tava-nâyakkan, granted one twilight lamp............

36

Date 1465 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (On the date specified), for the goddess Pârvatî of the god Svayambhunâtha, land (specified) was granted for the perpetual lamp.

37 *a*

Date 1228 A. D.

(Tamil) — During the rule over the earth of Kûttâḍun-dêvan, *alias* Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa Iḷavañjiya-râyan — I, Tantirapâlan, *alias* Pêriyuḍaiyân, [one of his servants], gave (on the date specified) six *pon* to provide for the morning offering of rice for the god....dêvar. We, the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas (three named, with their gôtras) of the temple, have received the *pon* and pledge ourselves to provide a daily offering of one nâḻi of rice, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, from the interest on the above sum. (Usual final phrase.)

37 *b*

Date ? about 1260 A. D.

(Tamil) — During the rule over the earth of Iḷaiya Vâšudêvar, son of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyan Kûttâḍun-dêvar — we, the ? Pagalmaṟi and Šuḷḷikuḍi of Iḷavañji-nâḍu and Iḷanagar-nâḍu, gave for the god Svayambhu-nâyakar the money (specified) received...............in marriage..........
(Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

37 *c*

Date ? about 1250 A. D.

(Tamil)—(This inscription has neither beginning nor end.) Some one made a grant, free from all imposts, of lands (specified, with details of boundaries) situated in various villages (named), to provide for ? offerings of rice, expenses of festivals and wages of servants performing various duties in the temple of ....

38 *a*

Date ? about 1280 A. D.

(Tamil) — Be it well. The lord of the city of Kâñchi, ? Antaṟa-šûttiran, Vaṇṇakkan, Šaṅkandarašan, Mârašiṅgan Šiva-pâda-šêkaran, *alias* Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa Iḷavañjiya-râyan, caused to be built in the temple of Jayambu-nâyakar the dancing hall (*nirutta-maṇḍapam*), the ? vestibule (*naḍai-mâḷigai*), the surrounding wall and the tower; set up the images required for the temple; granted vessels, insignia and four perpetual lamps; and made a grant, free from all imposts, of lands (specified) for the maintenance of the following 52 families of servants who had to perform various duties in the temple: — 4 Šiva-Brâhmaṇas including the Šaivâchâriyan, 5 drummers including the dancing-master, 24 dancing girls, 1 singer of the *Tiruppadiyam*,[1] 1 stage-manager to have the sacred drama acted, 12 families of Brâhmaṇas for repeating prayers, ... and for conducting sacrifices, 1 gardener for the temple gardens, 2 families of potters, and 1 temple accountant.

38 *b*

Date 1261 A. D.

(Tamil) — I, Šeyambu-nâyakan, son of Nâyan Mârâṇḍai, granted (from the date specified) certain lands (specified) to provide for the daily offerings of rice (specified) and for two twilight lamps in the temple of Šeyambu-nâyakar, and made over the same to the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas (three named, with their gôtras)

[1] Tamil hymns in praise of Šiva.

of the temple who pledged themselves to conduct the charity. (Usual final imprecatory sentence and final phrase.)

39

Date 1533 A. D.

(On the date specified), in order that merit might accrue to Achyuta-Râya, in the presence of (the god) Veṅkaṭanâtha, Kûḷûr Râma-Râya granted the Balûranahaḷḷi village for the god Channa-Kêśava of Muḷuvâgil.

40

Date about 950 A. D.

Be it well. When Dilîpayya was ruling the kingdom of the world:— Koṅgamaṅgala Mêdayya, on the cows of Pokkunda being carried off, fought, died, and went to *sagga*.

41

Date about 900 A. D.

Be it well. When ? Ma[hê]ndra-Noḷamba was ruling the kingdom of the world:— on the cows of Pokkunda being carried off, Mâchi-Râya recovered the cows, died, and went to *sagga*.

42

Date about 920 A. D.

Be it well. When Noḷambâdhirâja Ayyapa-Dêva was ruling the kingdom of the world:— Ponkunda Beḷmâdeṅga, on the cows of Kañchiśâyi Narasiṅgamaṅgala being carried off, died,—and the thirty-two granted (for him) 4 ploughs of land.

43

Date about 950 A. D.

Be it well. When Dilîpayya was ruling the kingdom of the world:— on the cows of Ponkunda being carried off, Bêlûr Mâdayya fought, died, and went to *svargga*.

44

Date about 950 A. D.

Be it well. When Dilîpayya was ruling the kingdom of the world:— in the fight when Tagaḍûr was destroyed, Pokunda Bârândaravayya fought before Basavayya, died, and went to *sagga*. For him was granted . . ploughs of land as a *koḍaṅgi*. Whoso destroys this destroys the cows of Vâranasi.

45

Date ? about 880 A.D.

Be it well. When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, Noḻambâdhi-arasu was in....:—in the Beṇṇagûr riot, when Pâṇasâmi's son Purekâman was marching along with a hundred men, he died in Aṟadi.

46

Date about 930 A. D.

Be it well. When Noḻamba was ruling the kingdom of the world:—.......

47

Date about 970 A. D.

Be it well. When Mârasiṅgha-Dêva was ruling the kingdom of the world:—on the she-buffaloes and cows of Pokkunda being carried off, without thinking of food, Kuppaṇa fought, died, and went to *sagga*.

48

Date ? about 890 A. D.

Be it well. When Mahâvali Bâṇarasa was ruling the Gaṅga Six Thousand:—Avagâni Matti-Gaṅga's (son) Nâga-Dêva having carried off the cows of Mâdêva of the Ponkunda Twelve, and Dêvaya being killed,—the king and Attâṇi gave for him here 4 ploughs of land. Imprecation.

49

Date ? 1300 A.D.

(Tamil)—This is the charity..........in accordance with the orders of Maduvarašayyan during the minority of Iṟamai-dêvar.

50

Date ? 1654 A.D.

(In the year specified), Nikhili-Bannâta-Nâyaka's ... Virapa had this *khambâra* made.

51

Date ? 1646 A.D.

(Telugu)—Timmi-Râyappa-Nâyaka's son Bana... (in the year specified), made a grant of land (specified).

52

Date ? 1674 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), Konama-Nâyaka Krishṇappa-Nâyaka granted to Ayappa's son Chintaya land (specified) as a *koḍagi-mânya.*

53

Date ? about 925 A. D.

Be it well. Pokunda Nâyaka Ereyapa....

54

Date about 1300 A. D.

(Tamil)—Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅga, *alias* Gaṅgapperumâḷ, šrî-Pirân's son Vikkiramâdittan, and Dêva-Šôḻa-šuvâmi made separate grants of land (specified in each case) for the god Tôrîšvaram-uḍaiyâr of Poṟkunṟam. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) Taḻaišaiya-râyan with ten others (named) made a grant of land (specified) for the same god. (Final imprecatory sentence.) Perumâḷ *alias* Vikkirama-Gaṅga-vêḷân also granted lands (specified) to provide for the special worship of the same god............

55

Date about 1280 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Veṭṭumappâra-Bâṇan, son of Uttama-Šôḻa-Gaṅgan Vîra-Gaṅgan, the supreme lord of the city of Kuvaḷâla, a descendant of the Gaṅga family, Kâvêri-vallava and lord of Nandigiri—granted certain lands (specified) to provide for ? offerings of rice and wages of servants performing various duties, in the temple of Tôrîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr at Poṟkundam in Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu, and exempted former dêvadânas from the payment of certain taxes (named). I also ? granted some taxes (named) to the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas and other servants of the temple. He who injures this charity shall incur the heinous sin of one who has killed tawny cows between the Ganges and the Kumari (Cape Comorin). (Usual final phrase.)

56

Date ? about 1295 A. D.

(Tamil)—The great minister Mudali-piḷḷai and the inhabitants of Periya-nâḍu in Ila-nâḍu..............I, ...yuttâṇḍân-piḷḷai, caused to be given some land for maintaining, for the health of the king's sacred body, one perpetual lamp in the temple of Tôrîchchuram-uḍaiyâr at Poṟkunṟam.

57

Date ? 1286 A. D.

(Tamil) — The great minister Šilavida-dandanâyaka appears to have made a grant for the same god.

58

Date ? 1314 A. D.

(Tamil) — This inscription is fragmentary. It seems to record a grant for the god šrî-Mûlastânam-udaiyâr.

59

Date 1288 A. D.

(Tamil) — In the 33rd year of the reign of the emperor of the whole world, Pôšala-vîra-Irâmanâ-Dêvar — some one granted (on the date specified)....šan-gattai to provide for offerings of rice, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, for the god Šômanâ-dêvar of Urigaiyam.

60

Date 1268 A. D.

(Tamil) — (On the date specified) I, Kûttâdun-dêvan, son of Nâyan Vengâdai, granted, as a dêvadâna, certain lands (specified) for the god Jayangonda-Šôlichchuram-udaiyâr of Urigayam in Ilavañji-nâdu of Nigarili-Šôla-mandalam.

61

Date 1417 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (In the year specified), the secretary Râmachandra-dêva, [in order that merit might accrue] to Vijaya-Râya-mahârâya, made a grant of......

62

Date ? 1332 A. D.

(Tamil) — Vaiyannu [and others] of Têkkal-nâdu seem to have made a grant for the god Gangî.......

63

Date 1337 A.D.

(Tamil)—During the reign of Hoyišaḷa vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar—(on the date specified) the great minister Dâta-Šiṅgaya-deṇṇâyaka ...., having assembled, seem to have granted a *kuḍaṅgai* to Vaiyaṇṇa of Ilavappaḷḷi for having built a tank. This is to last as long as the moon and the sun ....

64

Date about 900 A. D.

Be it well. When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, glory of the Pallava-kula, favourite of earth and fortune, Mahêndrâdhirâja was ruling the Gaṅga Six Thousand:—the Maraṅgal-Oḍeya Kaṇḍamayya's son Gaṇḍayya, on the cows of Mâtrapalaga being carried off, died.

This stone was made by Bibhadiḷâdi Šivâkarayya and Nâgôjanayya.

65

Date about 900 A. D.

Be it well. Nâgârjjunayya and Nandingeyabe's daughter Sâminirmmaḍi is famous for (knowledge of) all the šâstras[1].

66

Date ? 1688 A. D.

(In the year specified), Kârimaṅgala Timmappa-Nâyaka granted to Kâribale Nâchappa-gauḍa a *nettara-goḍage* (as specified).

67

Date about 1530 A. D.

Sugaṭûr Mummaḍi-Tamme-Râya granted to Paṇḍita Bâlapa-voḍeyar a *mânya* (as specified), from love of the faith.

68 *a*

Date 1291 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the [37th] year of the reign of the universal emperor Šrî-Pôšaḷa-vîra-Irâmanâ-Dêvar—Nambi...., the mahâ-pasâyitta and the chief of Ubaya-Nânâdêši, seems to have made a grant to provide for offerings of rice for some god.

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[1] Above the inscription is a figure of a woman seated on a bench, holding a palm-leaf book in her hand.

68 *b*

Date? 1276 A. D.

(Tamil)—This inscription has neither beginning nor end. It seems to record that some one granted certain taxes (several named) for a purpose which cannot be made out.

69

Date 1478 A. D.

(On the date specified), when, the.....paramêšvara, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, ...Virûpâksha-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world........

70

Date? 1595 A. D.

(In the year specified), Anantappaya granted to Nalapa-Gauḍa and Kempaṇa-Gauḍa, under the Mâgere tank, a *kaṭṭu-koḍige* (as specified). Imprecation.

72

Date 1430 A. D.

(In the year specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara, ? elephant king, Kaṭhâri-Triṇêtra, master of the four oceans—eastern, southern, western and northern, vîra-Vijaya-mahârâya's son Dêva-Râya was on the throne:—in Lakkaṇṇa-Voḍeyar's Mulabâgil-Têkal-nâḍ, in Maragal belonging to the Jañjira-gaṇas,—the Sâlumûle of the 56 countries, with all the cultivators and Pañchâḷas, having assembled, established a *sante* (or weekly fair). In connection with which, as a *mânya* for the *paṭṭaṇa-svâmi* of the fair, Chiyi Bassi-seṭṭi, they granted land (specified).

For all who belong to the six *daršana*, whatever they buy ... bullocks, servants or horses, and whatever they sell, they are free from all tolls. Blacksmiths, carpenters, goldsmiths, washermen, barbers, Holeyas,—these are free from all tolls. Imprecations.

77

Date 1579 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Šrî-Raṅga-Râya-mahârâya, seated on the jewel throne in Penugoṇḍe, was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Kârimaṅgala Chikkaṇa-Nâyaka's son Krishṇama-Nâyaka granted to Mugulabale Kônapa-Gauḍa and Timmaṇa-Gauḍa a *kaṭṭu-koḍage* for the tank (specified).

79

Date 1231 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Jayangoṇḍa-Šôḷa-tTêkkâla-râyan, *alias* Šembondayâgi, granted (on the date specified), as a pious gift, the wet and dry lands with the four boundaries in the village of Mâdamangalam, together with certain taxes (named). The *mâjanas* shall pay 10 *pon* for the ? village watchman *(pâḍi-kâval)*. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

82

Date 1284 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 30th year [of the reign of Irâmanâ-Dêvar]—for victory to the arm and sword of the king, we, the inhabitants of Periya-nâḍu in Têkkal-nâḍu and the officer......nâyan, granted, with pouring of water, land (specified) to............

83

Date 1426 A. D.

(In the year specified), in the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara vîra-Vijaya-Voḍeyar's son ....Dêva-Râya-Voḍeyar's [reign]:—Juñja Vôbeya-Nâyaka's son Chitivoyya-Nâyaka gave the office of *paṭṭaṇa-svâmi* to Buḍapa-Seṭṭi, together with a *mânya* (as specified). Imprecations.

85

Date ? 1508 A. D.

(In the year specified), according to the order of Narasappa-ayya this chamber has been built. This belongs to Kakkemaḍuvu fort. Whoso holding the *pârapatya* of this village, builds this half fort, and....

86

Date ? about 770 A. D.

Be it well. When, having appointed [Paramêšvara], .. worshipped by all worlds, as his doorkeeper,—Mahâvali-Bâṇarasa was ruling the Gaṅga Six Thousand:—Râchamalla in .... marched upon Kañchî and fought.... and came close upon .... After that, Bâṇa-Âlarasa ... Tekal ... Then, by that king's order, ... overwhelmed that force first and last, and fell.

On his falling, being pleased, land (specified) was given for his sword. Any one of the Bâṇa-vaṁśa who destroys this is guilty of the five great sins. Be it well. Śrîpurusha ? joined.

87

Date 1433 A. D.

(In the year specified), when Lakkaṇṇa-Voḍeyar was ruling the Têkal kingdom:—Kîramande....pa's son Sotappa made a grant of land (specified).

MALUR TALUQ.

1

Date ? 1434 A. D.[1]

Be it well. (On the date specified), to the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, champion over the mustaches of the world, Kaṭhâri-Sâḷuva, Tribhuvani-Râya, a bull to champions, establisher of Šambu-Râya, subduer of the southern Suratâḷa, a hawk to royal birds, Sâḷuva-Tippa-Râja-Voḍeyar's son Gôpa-Râja, — when, by order of Dêva-Râya-mahârâya, Lakkaṇṇa-Voḍeyar and Mâdaṇṇa-Voḍeyar gave Têkal to that Sâḷuva-Gôpa-Râja, — the stone fort formerly erected by Ballâḷa-Râya's ministers Ballappa-daṇâyaka and Siṅgi-daṇâyaka having been overturned and gone to ruins, — by order of the god Varadarâja, Gôpa-Râja desiring that it should be restored, his minister Siṅga-Râja erected both the inner and the outer fort, — and in proximity to the maṇṭapa facing the god Varadarâja, having erected the bastion named Râja-gambhîra, that Gôpa-Râja and his son Tippaya had tigers seized and brought, and hunted them at this indispensable bastion. Good fortune.

2

Date ? 1434 A. D.[2]

This ? hound, named Sampige, seizing the ? tail of the tigers, dragged them along so as to frighten them.

To the stone-cutter Tirumala, who engraved these šâsanas, by order of the god Varadarâja, we have given land (specified) in Seṭṭahaḷḷi. This land may be held by order of the god Varadarâja. May it be prosperous.

3

Date 1431 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, champion over the mustaches of the world, Kaṭhâri-Sâḷuva, Tribhuvani-Râya, a bull to champions, establisher of Šambu-Râya, subduer of the southern Suratrâṇa, a hawk to royal birds, Tippa-Râja-Vaḍêr's son Gôpa-Râja-Vaḍêr's minister Mallama-Râja's son Siṅga-Râja [had the image] named Gaṇḍa-bhêruṇḍa, which was on the Mâragauḍanakaṭṭe west of Dûḍanahaḷḷi in Pâla-nâḍ, brought to the

[1] The date in the original is Šaka 1438, Pramâdîcha, — but Šaka 1438 (expired) is Dhâtu, and is not anywhere near the time of Dêva-Râya. No. 3 below is a guide to the actual date.

[2] Above the inscription is the representation of a tiger.

door of the gôpura of the maṇṭapa facing the god Varadarâja,—and having the wood-work done by the hand of the Âvikal carpenter Bevôja's son Châja-ôja, and having the door set up and the iron work done by the hand of the blacksmith Añjala Diviṅgôja,—gave to those ôjas horses and umbrellas, with hereditary land (as specified).......

And for Hiriya-Choka-Perumâḷa-Dâsa's son-in-law Hara-Dêva's son Choka-Perumâḷi-Dâsa's son-in-law Nâyanâr-Dâsa who brought it with honour and came to the Têkal city,—for the Tigula Brâhmans who perform the worship and ceremonies for this god (here follow their names), and other temple servants (named)....

(Rest illegible.)

4

Date about 1435 A. D.

.... At that time, when Vijaya-Râya-mahârâya's son Dêva-Râya-mahârâya, as master of the four oceans, was seated on the throne:—and when, like the prowess of that king's right hand, Tippa-Râja-Voḍeyar's son Gôpa-Râja-Voḍeyar was ruling this Têkal city,—that Siṅga-Râja had the two lines of fortification round this city built, and holding the office of paṭṭaṇa-svâmi by order of the god Nâyinâr, so that all the people could see, for the god's *tirumâna* had maṇṭapas made before and behind the temple, had a pond constructed called after Gôpa-Râja the Gôpasamudra, had a palace built for Gôpa-Râja to the west of that pond, and to the right of the god, Siṅga-Râja's palace; and that he might at sunrise and at evening twilight bathe at both times, and have a room for domestic sacrifice, from the threshold of which he might look to the spire of Varadarâja's temple, and coming to the temple, offer *naivêdya* and *tâmbûla* to the god, and taking the *tulasi* and *tîrtha*, make provision for the enjoyment of the god; and at the eastern gôpura which Kundapa-daṇṇâyaka had built in front of the maṇṭapa facing the god, ... in order that all empire might be to ..... Lakhaṇa-Voḍeyar and to Mâdaṇṇa-Voḍeyar .... to Tippa-Râja-Voḍeyar, ... and to Gôpa-Râja-Voḍeyar..... such is the dharma-šâsana of the capital (*koḍaga-sthâna*) made for the god Varadarâja. And in the Chikiṭimaṅgala agrahâra land (specified) for the god.

5

Date 1499 A. D.

(Tamil)—Be it well. While Narasâ-nâyakkan, the agent for the affairs of the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara Mêdinî-mîsara-gaṇḍa Kaṭhâri-sâḷuva Narasiṁha-Râya, was ruling the earth—

(On the date specified) I, Višvanâtha-râhutta's son Râma-râhutta, of the Kâšyapa-gôtra, of the lineage of Nâgasiddhaya, and a Râhu to the suns the maṇḍalikas, granted for the god Aruḷâḷa-nâḍar of Têkkal, the dry lands with their four boundaries included within the limits of the village of Tammaṭṭakkeṟai in Têkkal-nâḍu which belongs to Muḷavây-šâvaḍi, as a *sarva-mânya* to last as long as the moon and the sun endure, to provide for offerings of rice, sandal, lamps and temple repairs, and gave a deed of gift (*dâna-sâdana*) to Šokkapperumâḷ-tâdar. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) The two feet of him who carries on this charity shall be on my head.

6

Date 1509 A. D.

(This inscription is mostly gone.)

(Tamil)—Be it well. While the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara, lord of the eastern, southern and western oceans, srî-vîra-pratâpa vîra-Narasiṁha-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the earth—

.... Yâdava-Nârâyaṇa, sun in the sky of the Yâdava family, crest-jewel of the all-knowing, king of the hill kings, champion over the hill chiefs, terrible to warriors, ...

7

Date 1336 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Šitta-nâdar *alias* Šôḻappa-perumâḷ, son of irâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara Gaṅgaikoṇḍa-Šôḻan, *alias* Irâjên[dra]-Šôḻa-chakravatti Šôḻappa-perumâḷ, granted (on the date specified) the village of Pulikkuṟichchi in Tama-nâḍu, as a *sarva-mânya,* for as long as the moon and the sun endure, to provide for offerings of rice, sandal, lamps and temple repairs, for the god Aruḷâḷa-nâdar of Têkkal, and gave a deed of gift to the above effect to the authorities of the temple and to Šokkapperumâḷ-tâdar, permitting them to have the same engraved on stone and copper. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) This is the signature of .... May there be prosperity.

8

Date 1339 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Kônaiya-pPemme-nâyakkan, one of the ? officers under the great minister Dhâti-Šiṅge-deṇṇâyakkan, granted (on the date specified) the village of Puttûr in Ponmaṇika-nâḍu, as a *sarva-mânya,* for as long as the moon and the sun exist, to provide for offerings of rice etc. (see previous

No.) for the same god, and gave a deed of gift to the same persons, with permission to have it engraved on stone and copper. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) This is the signature of Pemme-nâyakkan. May there be prosperity.

9

Date 1310 A. D

(Tamil) — (On the date specified), Šokkapperumâḷ-dâsar, manager in the temple of Varadarâjan at Têkkal, gave a *šâsana* to the *pûjâris* (six named) of the temple to the effect that on their behalf one of the two *pûjâris* (named) should conduct the affairs of the temple and that each of the six *pûjâris* should get certain lands (specified) and a daily allowance (specified) of cooked rice during the existence of the moon and the sun..............

10

Date 1328 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Vallappa-daṇṇâyakkar, younger brother of Dâti-Šiṅge-daṇṇâyakkar, who was the son of the pratâpa-chakravartti Pôšaḷa vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar, granted (from the date specified), with pouring of water, for the god Varadar of Têkkal, all the wet and dry lands with their four boundaries in the village of Âlambâ . of Têkkal-nâḍu, including the wells underground and the trees overground, and the village also, as a *sarva-mânya* to last as long as the moon and the sun endure, to provide for offerings of rice, sandal, unguents, lamps and temple repairs; and gave a deed of gift to the above effect to Šokkapperumâḷ, with permission to have it engraved on stone and copper. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) The two feet of him who regularly carries on this charity shall be on my head.

11

Date 1328 A. D.

(Tamil) — (From the date specified), we, the inhabitants of Têkkal-nâḍu, granted, with pouring of water, for the same god, the wet and dry lands etc. (see previous No.), together with some wet lands (specified) below the big tank of Širaṭṭimaṅgalam of the same nâḍu, for as long as the moon and the sun exist, to provide for offerings of rice etc. (see previous No.); and gave a deed of gift to the same person with permission etc. We also pledge ourselves to pay any unjust dues that this village may become liable to by reason of this nâḍu passing into other hands and to restore it intact for the above purpose. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

Then follow signatures of eight of the inhabitants and of the accountant of the nâḍu.

12

Date 1328 A. D.

(Tamil) — I, Vallappa-deṇṇâyakkar, younger brother of etc. (see No. 10), made (from the date specified) a grant, with pouring of water, for the same god, of all the wet and dry lands with their four boundaries in the village of Kaṟpaḷḷi of Kaivâra-nâḍu, including the wells underground and the trees overground, which I had ? purchased, to provide for offerings of rice, sandal, unguents, lamps, garlands and temple repairs, and allowed the grant to be engraved on stone and copper. (Usual final sentences. See No. 10.)

13

Date 1328 A. D.

(Tamil) — (From the date specified), the same man made for the same god, to provide for the same purposes, a grant of all the wet and dry lands including the wells underground and the trees overground, situated within the four boundaries of the village of Pûvaipaḷḷi in Koḍambuliyûr-taḷam, to Šokkapperumâḷ, with permission to have the grant engraved on stone and copper. (Usual final sentences. See No. 10.)

14

Date 1336 A. D.

(Tamil) — I, Kaṟkaṭa-mârâyan, *alias* Uttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅgan Virundar, supreme lord of the city of Kuvaḷâla, lord of Nandigiri, the truth-speaker, granted (on the date specified) the village of Šâmâṇḍârpaḷḷi in Talaimalai-nâḍu, as a *sarva-mânya,* for as long as the moon and the sun exist, to provide for offerings of rice, sandal, lamps and temple repairs, for the god Aruḷâḷa-nâdan of Têkkal, and gave a deed of gift to the above effect to the authorities of the temple and to Šokkapperumâḷ-tâdar, with permission to have it engraved on stone and copper. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) This is the signature of Kaṟkaṭa-mârâyan Virundan. May there be prosperity.

15

Date 1336 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), I, Kulôttuṅga-Šôḷa-tTagaḍâdhirâjan Šembondiyâgan, granted, for the same god, the village of Malaimundi-agaram in Šimiḍa-paṟṟu, as a *sarva-mânya*, to continue as temple property as long as

the moon and the sun exist and as long as the grass grows and the earth endures, to provide for offerings of rice, sandal, lamps, temple repairs and servants performing various duties in the temple, and gave a deed of gift to the above effect etc. (See previous No.) (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) This is the signature of Šembondiyâr, *alias* Kaṟkaṭaka-râyan. May there be prosperity.

16

Date 1343 A. D.

(This inscription is gone in parts.)

(Tamil)—For the success of the sword and arm of Vallappa-deṇṇâyakkar, younger brother of the great minister Dâti-Šiṅge-deṇṇâyakkar,—(on the date specified) I, Šokkapperumâḷ-dâsar, one of the managers of the temple of Aruḷâḷa-nâdan at Têkkal, the Prahlâda of the Kali age, champion over scoffers at religion, gave, with pouring of water, certain lands (specified), exempt from taxes, to the eight *pûjâris* (named) of the temple, and authorised them to receive [certain sums of money] from the temple treasury on festival days. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

17

Date 1355 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), we, the authorities of the temple [of Aruḷâḷa-nâdan at Têkkal] and Šokkapperumâḷ, granted, with pouring of water, certain lands (specified) and a daily allowance (specified) of cooked rice to Kômaṅgalam-uḍaiyân Šûriya-dêvar, *alias* Tiruvâymoḻi-dâsar [1], the husband of Varada-akkan, for as long as the moon and the sun exist, as his portion.

18

Date 1330 A. D.

(This inscription is full of gaps and the meaning is not quite clear.)

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), Tanan, son of Vallappa-deṇṇâyakkar, who was the younger brother of Dâti-Šiṅgaya-deṇṇâyakkar, who was again the son of Pôšaḷa vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar, seems to have granted certain lands and a daily allowance of cooked rice to four persons performing some duties in the temple at Têkkal.

[1] Apparently the reciter of the *Drâviḍa-prabandham* in the temple.

19

Date 1343 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), we, the authorities of the temple at Têkkal and Šokkapperumâḷ-dâsar, the Prahlâda of the Kali age and champion over scoffers at religion, granted certain lands to two persons (named) for reciting the *Tiruppallâṇḍu*[1] and waving the evening lamp before the god.

The signature of Šokkapperumâḷ-tâdar.

20

Date 1343 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), I, Periya-Pemmaya-nâyakkar, son of . . . Eṟamañji Pemmaiya-nâyakkar, champion over kings who break their word, ..., granted, with pouring of water, for the god Aruḷâḷa-nâdar of Têkkal, certain lands (specified) including the wells underground and the trees overground, as a *sarva-mânya,* to provide for offerings of rice, sandal, lamps, garlands, temple repairs and other various requirements, and made them over to the temple authorities and Šokkapperumâḷ-tâdar. (Usual final sentences See No. 10.) May there be prosperity.

We, the inhabitants of the Têkkal-nâḍu, pledge ourselves to maintain the above lands as a *sarva-mânya* during the existence of the moon and the sun. (Then follow signatures of four of the inhabitants of the nâḍu.)

21

Date 1356 A. D.

(Tamil) — (On the date[2] specified), among the dancing girls of the temple [at Têkkal], Malaiyâttai Srîranga-nâyakiyâr Mâṇikkam, daughter of Šeṇḍikkâ-dêvi, was granted the first turn in the temple of Aruḷâḷa-nâdan and certain lands (specified), and her sister Varadi, the first turn in the temple of the consort of the above god and certain lands.

22

Date 1356 A. D.

(Tamil) — (On the date specified), we, the authorities of the temple and Šokkapperumâḷ-dâsar, granted, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, certain lands (specified) and a daily allowance (specified) of cooked rice to. . . . râja-mâṇikkam, *alias* Varadi.

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[1] A small Tamil poem in praise of Vishṇu, forming a portion of the *Nâlâyira-prabandham.*

[2] *Saṁvatsarada,* the Kannaḍa genitive, is used.

23

Date 1329 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), Šoṇṇai-nâyakkan, Iruga-šeṭṭi and two others granted to Šokkapperumâḷ certain lands (specified), including the wells underground and the trees overground, as a *sarva-mânya.* (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) Then follow the signatures of Šoṇṇaiyan,.....kaṇṇa, Iruga-šeṭṭi and Vimâṇḍai.

24

Date 1336 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), Šokkapperumâḷ-tâdar, the owner of the temple at Têkkal, granted to one of the dancing girls of the temple certain privileges and a daily allowance (specified) of cooked rice. The signature of Šokkapperumâḷ-tâdar.

25

Date 1332 A. D.

(This inscription is incomplete.)

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), the same man seems to have made some grant to Malai..r.

26

Date 1333 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), the inhabitants of Têkkal-nâḍu, including Vaiyaṇan and Mâra-kûḷi, the superintendents of Malai-nâḍu, granted, with pouring of water, for the god . .. kêšuram-uḍaiya-nâyinâr of Têkkal, certain lands (specified, with details of boundaries) as a *dêva-dâna,* to provide for sandal, ..., unguents, lamps and expenses on festival days; and made over the same to the managers (two named) of the temple.

27

Date 1328 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), the authorities of the temple of Šiṅgîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr granted certain lands (specified) to Nallâšâri, to last without any hindrance as long as the moon and the sun.

28

Date 1333 A. D.

(Tamil) —While (with usual Hoysaḷa titles) Pôšaḷa vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêvar was ruling the earth—

Vallappa-daṇṇâyakkar, son of Dâti-Šôme-daṇṇâyakkar, granted (from the date specified) to the authorities and Pâla-baṭṭar of the temple of Šiṅgîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr at Tékkal, two villages (named), as a *dêva-dâna,* to provide for offerings of rice, sandal, unguents, lamps, expenses of festivals, temple repairs, temple vessels etc.

29

Date ? about 1470 A. D.

Tank built by Uṅgi-seṭṭi's son Baiyari-seṭṭi.

30

Date ? 1475 A. D.

(In the year specified), the tank having breached, and being subject to the palace authorities,—the palace authorities first called on the stone-cutter, the claimant Muniya, to rebuild the tank,—on which he said he did not want it, and instead of the claimant the palace authorities might repair it and grant relief. Whereupon the tank was rebuilt, Dora Tipaya's son Kaduripati doing a half, and Dore-gauḍa and the Haḷepêṭe washerman Chinna doing a half.

31

Date ? about 1300 A. D.

(Tamil) —The *pûjâri* of the temple of Tô. .šuram-uḍaiyar.

32

Date 1542 A. D.

(Tamil characters, but Kannaḍa language.)

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara, master of the eastern southern and western oceans, vîra-pratâpa .... vîra-Achyuta-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—the Pareyadava Râma-nâyaka's son Yerapa-nâyaka, and the temple priest of the gods Sôma and Râmaliṅga of Têkal, Nâyinâraika, granted a dharma-šâsana as follows:—(rest illegible).

33

Date ? 1264 A. D.

(Tamil) — (From the date specified), I, Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Chôḷa Mâman-aṅkakâṟa Têkkal-râyan, gave Mâdêvar, son of Pâṅgal-vêḷâr, the village of Ilavaṅguḷi, which, having newly cleared the jungle, I built at my expense and called by the above name, together with the wet and dry lands with their four boundaries, and ten servants of Ânaya-nâyakkar of Têkkal-nâḍu to attend upon him ? as a mark of honour.

34

Date ? 1260 A. D.

(Tamil) — Âmaṇṇan seems to have made a grant to the same person—Mâdêvar.

35

Date 1525 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), Viraṇṇa-râhuta, in the Têkal-śîme which Krishṇa-Râya-mahârâya had favoured to him for his office of Nâyaka, granted Uḷḷêyarahaḷḷi to Kola Tambi, free of all imposts, as a *bhaṭa-vṛitti*. Imprecation.

36

Date 1281 A. D.

(Tamil) — (From the date specified), I, Kûttâḍun-dêvar, *alias* Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa Mâman-aṅkakâṟa Têkkal-râyan, son of Têkkal-râyar Šembondiyâgiyâr, gave, as a pious gift, for as long as the moon and the sun exist, Kûtta-samudram and the adjoining wet and dry lands with their four boundaries, including the wells underground and the trees overground and every thing besides, to Varadarâja-baṭṭar of Vaṅgippuṟam. I also gave the tax on land and other kinds of revenue. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) The signatures of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa Mâman-aṅkakâṟa Têkkal-râyar, Varada-dêva. . .and Mudaligaḷ. (Usual final Sanskrit verse.)

37

Date about 1281 A. D.

(Tamil) — Agreeably to the grant made by Têkkal-râyar (see previous No.) to Varadarâja-baṭṭar, of lands (specified, with details) and taxes, we, the inhabitants of Periya-nâḍu in Têkkal-nâḍu, Kêḷvi-mudaliyâr and other officers

and Viruvi-nâyan, also gave, with pouring of water, for the success of the arm and sword of the universal emperor šrî-Poyšaḷa vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvar and for the health of his sacred body, certain taxes (named) to the same person, his sons and grandsons. This is to continue as long as the moon and the sun endure. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

This is the edict, for the benefit of all the world, of Chitramêḻa. ., the son of the goddess of the earth and a descendant of the Vâturvaṇa family.

38

Date 1284 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 30th year of the reign of the universal emperor šrî-Poyšaḷa vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvar—

For the success of the sacred body, sword and arm of the king, we, the inhabitants of Periya-nâḍu in Têkkal-nâḍu and the officer Viruvi-nâyan, ? confirmed, with pouring of water, the grant made formerly in 1278 A. D., by Aiyan-aṅkakâṟa Têkkal-râyar, *alias* Nâraṇa-dêvar, of the dry and wet lands with the four boundaries adjoining Šemba-šamuttiram, *alias* Amara-Nârâyaṇa-chaturvêdi-maṅgalam, and Toṭṭiganpaḷḷi, to the *mahâ-janas*. We also gave, with pouring of water, certain taxes (named). This is to continue as long as the moon and the sun endure. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

39

Date 1346 A. D.

(Tamil)—The following is the order with the royal seal issued by the subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, šrî-Hariyappa-uḍaiyar and Muttaṇa-uḍaiyar, to the inhabitants of Têkkal-nâḍu—We have granted (from the date specified) to Vaiyaṇṇan Kômuppan, the superintendent of your nâḍu, Mâdaraišanpaḷḷi situated in your nâḍu, as a *kuḍaṅgai*, exempt from taxes. He is free to grow any crop he pleases on all the dry and wet lands of the village, excluding former gifts, and is entitled to receive all the taxes (many[1] named) of the village for as long as the moon and the sun exist. We have given him the above grant engraved on stone and copper.

[1] Among the taxes are, the good cow, the good bull, forced labour and many others whose meaning it is difficult to make out.

40

Date ? 1406 A. D.

(Tamil)—On Iḷandêvan Šittara-dêvan attaining to Šiva-lôka on the date specified in Mâdarašanpaḷḷi, the *kuḍaṅgai* of Kômuppar,—Ulagar, Âdichchar and Pêrâyiram-uḍaiyâr made [? respectively] this Šiva temple, this flower garden and this well.

41

Date 1578 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Salaka-Râja Chikka-Tirumala-Râjayya's son Šrî-Raṅga-Râjayya's Kônêrigutta Narasiṁha .....

43

Date 1291 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 37th year of the reign of the universal emperor šrî-Poy-šaḷa vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvar—

For the success of the sword and arm of the king, we, the inhabitants of Periya-nâḍu in Têkkal-nâḍu and the officer [Viruvi-nâyan], granted (on the date specified), as a pious gift, to last as long as the moon and the sun, the wet and dry lands with the four boundaries in the village of Âlappaḷḷi........, including the wells underground, the trees overground and all other things besides, to the *ašêsha-mahâjanas* of Šeṭṭa-šamuttiram.....This is the signature of Viruvi-nâyan. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

44

Date 1384 A. D.

(Tamil)—Mâvan-aṅkakâṛa's village.

(On the date specified), we— ... yâṇḍai-šiyar, the superintendent of Têkkal-nâḍu, and Šiṅgaya-nâyakkan Kambaṇan of..kunda,— made a grant of Mâṅguṭṭai, situated to the east of the village of Â...paḷḷi, to Bhaṭṭa-bhâga-vati, to be enjoyed by him as a *sarva-mânya* for as long as the moon and the sun endure. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

45

Date 1271 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 16th year of the reign of the emperor of the whole world šrî-Pôšaḷa vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvar—

(From the date specified), we — the inhabitants of Periya-nâḍu in Têkkal-nâḍu and the superintendents of the nâḍu. . . .vêḷâr Mayilâṇḍai and Šembi-dêvar — exempted from taxes all the [former] gifts of land to temples — *dêva-dânam, tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam* and *paḷḷichchandam* — and to bhaṭṭas, the *baṭṭa-virutti*—, and, for the success of the arm and sword of Irâmanâ-Dêvar, granted as a *sarva-mânya* certain lands, to provide for offerings of rice, sandal and temple repairs. . . . . . ., to the inhabitants of Têkkal-nâḍu and the *Mâhêśuras,* who should supply the above and enjoy the lands. This grant is to last as long as the moon and the sun. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

46

Date 1508 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (On the date specified), for the Dêva of the Têkal-šime, the temple priest Nayanârayya ? received a grant of land in connection with the Timmasamudra. (Much of the inscription is effaced. The name of Gôpa-Râya occurs.) Written by Nandi Kempaṇṇa.

47

Date 1757 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), in Kempina Tambi-Seṭṭi's connection, Vîraṇṇa had the town gate set up.

49

Date ? about 1325 A. D.

(This inscription is mostly defaced.)

(Tamil) — One of the generals of vira-Vallâḷa-Dêvar and the officer Ponnaya seem to have made a grant for some purpose. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

51

Date 1535 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Achyuta-Râya-mahârâya. . . . .

52

Date about 920 A. D.

Be it well. When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, a

refuge of Padmaga (or Lakshmî), Ayyapa-Dêva was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Eṟeyappa's enemy Navilûr Sîṭiyapêndran-arasa having come and attacked him, he attacked and slew him, and stopping and breaking his opponents, they fought fiercely and died, ? roaring their loudest.

53

Date about 1293 A. D.

(Tamil)—These wet lands are to continue without obstruction as the property of........ Thus is the grant made to Âvuḍaiyâr by Tâmarai ..... palavan. This is under the protection of Mahêšvara.

54

Date 1600 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), Gô.. Immaḍi-Tammaya-gauni-ayyavâru caused to be .... the Râjaka-agrahâra.......

57

Date 1578 A. D.

Obeisance to Šambhu etc. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Tirumala-Dêva-Râya-mahârâyarayya, seated on the jewel throne in Chandragiri, was ruling the empire of the world:—of the fourth gôtra, the Yalahakka-nâḍ-prabhu Nañje-Gauḍa's grandson, Kempa-Nañje-Gauḍa's son, Hiriya-Kempe-Gauḍa caused to be written and given to Tirumalayya (descent etc. given) a šâsana of a grant of land as follows:—In our dominion the Beṅgaḷûr-šîme, in the Voratûr-hôbaḷi, the 3 villages of Voratûr, Soruhuṇiši and Hâruvahaḷḷi,—at the auspicious time of the eclipse of the sun, in the presence of the god Gaṅgâdharêšvara in Kakud-giri, considered to be the southern Vârâṇaši, as an offering to Paramêšvara,—have we granted, free of all imposts, (with all rights as usual). Of the 8 parts of Voratûr and Soruhuṇiši villages, forming 64 shares, 32 are the proprietor's portion and the remaining 32 shares and the Hâruvahaḷḷi village are granted to you in sole enjoyment. Grant repeated three times. Usual final verses.

59

Date 1052 A. D.

(The left side of the stone is gone, and meaning doubtful.)

(On the date specified), ... named Choṟa... saying that Nukkiyûr Mâraya was the Tuṅgilûr ? cook, Mânarati Baṭṭarâjêndra.......

60

Date ? about 1300 A. D.

(Tamil) — I, ... ḷvâr, younger sister of Attiyâṇḍai, [who was the ? wife of] the mahâ-maṇḍaḷêšuvara, lord of Tirupuvanamallapura, granted, as a pious gift, certain lands (specified). (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

61

Date 1346 A. D.

(The last portion of the inscription is mostly gone.)

(Tamil) — During the reign of the mahâ-maṇḍaḷêšura, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, šrî-vîra-Ariyappa-uḍaiyavar —

(On the date specified), the mahâ-maṇḍaḷêšura Ariya Vallappa-deṇṇâyakka, having received 110 *pon* for the two villages Toṟu . . . . . and . . . . ḍalanpaḷḷi of Mâšaṇḍi-nâḍu, at 80 for the former and 30 for the latter, from . . . Vallappa, granted him ? the right to collect certain taxes (named) in the lands of those two villages, including the wells underground and the trees overground, and excluding gifts to temples (*dêvadânam* and *tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam*) . . . .

62

Date 1542 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara, chief lord of the eastern southern and western oceans, pratâpa-Veṅkaṭa-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world: — for the god Allâḷanâtha of Mâsitti, the pêṭhe Râma-Nâyaka's son Vaṟada-Nâyaka granted a dharma-šâsana. The Mukkaṟi village of the Têkal fort in Vandinakayya-nâḍ, with its four boundaries, at the auspicious time of the eclipse of the sun, in order that dharma may be to Tirumala-Râya-Voḍeyar, have we granted for the god Allâḷanâtha. Imprecation.

63

Date about 950 A. D.

Be it well. When Dilîpayya was ruling the kingdom of the world: — Ayappa-Dêva having received Daḍiga . . . .

64

Date 1338 A. D.

(Most of the inscription is gone.)

(Tamil) — (From the date specified), Pamma . . ., son of the *mahâ-prasâyitta* . . . . ., made a grant to some one of certain lands. . . . .

65

Date about 1338 A. D.

(This is only a fragment.)

(Tamil)—........ pratâpa-šrî....According to the order of Pammayaṇa, ? his younger brother ....

66

Date 1338 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), Pammaya-nâyakka, son of the *mahâ-prasâyitta* Irâma-nâyakkar, made a grant of certain lands to some one and had a stone set up with the grant engraved on it.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

67

Date 1301 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), the pratâpa-chakravatti šrî-Pôšaḷa vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêvar granted, with pouring of water, certain lands (specified) together with certain taxes (named), as a *sarva-mânya,* for the god Tiruvirâmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr of Kundâṇi in .... nâḍu. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

This is under the protection of Mâhêšvaras.

68

Date about 1330 A. D.

(Tamil)—(From the date specified), I, the *mahâ-prasâyitta* ... râyana, ? along with the inhabitants of Periya-nâḍu, the gâmiṇḍas and the officer Vayaṇa, [granted], for the success of the arm and sword of Vallâḷa-Dêvar, the wet and dry lands with their four boundaries belonging to the village of Toralpaḷḷi in Mâšandi-nâḍu to Šiṅgar and ......

69

Date ? about 1760 A. D.

Koḍige granted to Râjašrî Lachirâma-Jamedâr, of 2 kaṇḍugas. Imprecations against Hindus and Musalmâns.

71

Date 1301 A. D.

(Tamil)—The pratâpa-chakravatti šrî-Hoyšaḷa-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêva-arašar addresses the following petition to the heads of *maṭhas* and *sthânas* in the temples

situated in the Kundâṇi kingdom, Virivi-nâḍu, Murašu-nâḍu, Mâšandi-nâḍu, Šokkanâyan-paṟṟu and all other [nâḍus]:—

(From the date specified), we have granted, with pouring of water, [? the taxes on] the dry and wet lands in the *dêva-dâna* of the god Tirukkaṇḍîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr. Be it well. Parichchhêdi-kaṇḍi-îšvaram.

For the benefit of ourselves and our kingdom, be pleased to see that the worship, offerings of rice, enjoyments and temple repairs are adequately provided for and pray for our prosperity.

72

Date ? 425 A. D.

Be it well. Success through the adorable Padmanâbha, resembling (in colour) the cloudless sky.

A sun illumining the clear firmament of the Jâhnavî (or Gaṅga)-kula, having a territory of good people which was born from the swift victory of his own arm, adorned with the ornament of a wound received in cutting down in war the hosts of his cruel enemies, of the Kâṇvâyana sa-gôtra, was šrîmat Koṅgaṇivarmma-dharmma-mahâdhirâjaḥ.

His son, inheriting the qualities of his father, possessing a character for learning and modesty, having obtained the honours of the kingdom only for the sake of the good government of his subjects, a touchstone for (testing) gold the learned and poets, distinguished for his skill among those who expound and practise the science of politics in all its branches, having well distributed faithful servants, author of a treatise on the law of adoption (*dattaka-sûtra*), was šrîmân Mâdhavavarmma-dharmma-mahâdhirâjaḥ.

His son, uniting the qualities of his father and grandfather, having entered into war with many elephants (so that) his fame had tasted the waters of the four oceans, of wonderful skill acquired from riding rutting elephants and horses, distinguished for wealth (gained) from the use of the bow, was šrîmad Harivarmma-mahâdhirâjaḥ.

His son, devoted to the worship of gurus, cows and Brâhmans, meditating on the feet of Nârâyaṇa, was šrîmad Vishṇugôpa-mahâdhirâjaḥ.

His son, inheriting the qualities of his father, his head purified by the pollen from the lotuses the feet of Tryambaka, his two arms grown stout and hard with athletic exercises, having by personal strength and valour purchased his kingdom, reviver of many thousand donations and sacrifices for long ceased festivals of the gods and Brâhman endowments, his sharp sword beloved by the demons whose lips were shrivelled with thirst, daily eager to extricate the ox of merit from the thick mire of the Kali-yuga in which it had sunk, was šrîmat Mâdhavavarmma-dharmma-mahâdhirâjâḥ.

By his son, who had obtained the honours of the kingdom on the couch of the lap of his divine mother; the circle of hostile kings smitten through by the brightness of his own valour; rivalling Âkhaṇḍala (Indra) as the home of courage, heroism, fortitude and fame; without a second in managing elephants, riding horses, and in the use of the bow; to the lines of bees the eyes of women a constant attraction; for protecting his subjects well prepared;—what more?—by the Yudhishṭira of this Kali age;—by śrîmat Koṅguṇivarmma-dharmma-mahâdhirâja, for his own welfare, in the first year of his increasing fortune, the month Phâlguṇa, the bright fortnight, the 5th tithi,—on the advice of his preceptor the *parama-Arhata* (or devoted Jaina) Vijayakîrtti, whose fame (*kîrtti*) had pervaded all regions,—to the Uranûr Arhad temple established by Chandranandi and others of the Mûla-saṅgha was given the Vennelkarani village in the Kôrikunda-vishaya,—and to the Pêrûr Êvâni-aḍigaḷ's Arhad temple one-fourth of the *kârshâpaṇa*[1] (or money) of the outside customs—with pouring of water in the manner of *dêvabhôgas* (or temple endowments).

Usual imprecatory verses. As directed by the mahârâja's mouth, by Mârishêṇa the carpenter were the *tâmra-paṭṭikâ* (or copper plates) engraved.

73

Date about 370 A. D.

Be it well. Obeisance to Sarvajña (or the Omniscient). Success through the adorable Padmanâbha, resembling (in colour) the cloudless sky.

A sun illumining the clear firmament of the Jâhnavî (or Gaṅga)-kula, having a territory of good people which was born from the swift victory of his own arm, adorned with the ornament of a wound received in cutting down in war the hosts of his cruel enemies, of the Kâṇvâyana sa-gôtra, was śrîmat Koṅgaṇivarmma-dharmma-mahâdhirâjaḥ.

His son, inheriting the qualities of his father, possessing a character for learning and modesty, having obtained the honours of the kingdom only for the sake of the good government of his subjects, a touchstone for (testing) gold the learned and poets, distinguished for his skill among those who expound and practise the science of politics in all its branches, having well distributed faithful servants, author of a treatise on the law of adoption (*dattaka-sûtra*), was śrîman Mâdhavavarmma-dharmma-mahâdhirâjaḥ.

His son uniting the qualities of his father and grandfather, having entered into war with many elephants (so that) his fame had tasted the waters of the four oceans, of wonderful skill acquired from riding rutting elephants and horses, was śrîmad Harivarmma-mahâdhirâjaḥ.

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[1] *Kârshâpaṇa*—copper coins of 80 *ratis* weight, belonging to the earliest native coinage. (See Rapson's *Indian Coins*, in Dr. Bühler's *Grundriss*.)

His son, devoted to the worship of gurus, cows and Brâhmans, meditating on the feet of Nârâyaṇa, was śrîmad Vishṇugôpa-mahâdhirâjaḥ.

By his son, inheriting the qualities of his father, his head purified by the pollen from the lotuses the feet of Tryambaka, his two arms grown stout and hard with athletic exercises, having by personal strength and valour purchased his kingdom, his sharp sword beloved by the demons whose lips were shrivelled with thirst,—by śrîmat Mâdhavavarmma-mahâdhirâja, for his own welfare, in the 13th year of his increasing fortune, the month Phâlguṇa, the bright fortnight, the 5th tithi,—on the advice of the sun illuminating the sky of the Vîra-dêva śâsana (or doctrine of Mahâvîra, the Jain doctrine), the âchâryya Vîra-dêva, proficient in his own doctrine and in other dogmas,—for the Arhad temple established by the Mûla-saṅgha in the Perbboḷal village of the Mudukottûr-vishaya, was given with pouring of water land (specified) under the big tank, and the Kumârapura village,—the whole free of all imposts.

Whoso through avarice or indifference seizes this, is guilty of the five great sins. Moreover as to this are the ślôkas delivered by Manu;—usual imprecatory verses.

74

Date ? about 750 A. D.

When....Koṅgaṇi was ruling the kingdom of the world:—......gave.....Imprecation.

75

Date 1566 A. D.

(On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara..... Dêva-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom:—.....

76

Date 1762 A. D.

...of Veṅkaṭêśvara. Be it well. (On the date specified),....Gôpâl-Siṅgh's grandson, Râmachandra's son, Hṛidaya-Râma,— as advised by the svâmi, — for the Bairâgis and Brâhmans who were constantly coming, to provide for their daily expenses, granted the Tambihaḷḷi village, a mauje belonging to the Lakkûr-taraf, in the Havêli-sammat of the Hosakôte-paragaṇa. Boundaries, as settled in 1760.

78

Date ? 1302 A. D.

(Tamil) I, Nallâṇḍai, *alias* Kômuttan, granted (from the year named), for the health of the sacred body of the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Tribhuvanamalla-puravâdirâyar, *alias* Kâmattâḷuvâr, certain lands (specified) to 7 Brâhmans (named).

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

79

Date 1367 A. D.

(Tamil) — While the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, šrî-vîra-Pukkaṇṇa-uḍaiyar was ruling the earth from his camp at Muḷavây —

......ya-dhaṇṇâyakkar, Duggaṇṇa and the inhabitants of Erumaṟai-nâḍu [made some grant].

80

Date 1762 A. D.

Obeisance to Gaṇâdhipati. Obeisance to Šambhu etc. (On the date specified), Hṛidaya-Râma Jamâdâr (descent as in No. 76 above), for the service of the god Šaṅkara-Nârâyaṇa of Mâlur, granted the Varadaṇḍahaḷḷi village, belonging to the Mâlûr hôbaḷi of the Havêli-taraf of the Hosakôṭe-paragaṇa. Boundaries.

81

Date 1760 A. D.

Veṅkaṭêšvara-svâmi. Be it well. (On the date specified), at the time of the eclipse of the moon,—of the Bhâradvâja-gôtra, a moon to the ocean the Chayisakula, Gôpâla-Siṅgh's grandson, Râmachandra's son, Hṛidaya-Râma Jamâdâr, made to Veṅkaṭâchârya (descent given) a grant of land (specified) in Varadaṇḍahaḷḷi (situated as in No. 80 above) and under the tank of the kasaba,—with all rights (specified). This, may you, your sons and posterity enjoy in peace, and grant your blessing to me. Usual final verses.

82

Date 1341 A. D.

(Tamil) — While (with usual Hoysaḷa titles, to which the new one—having a pillar of victory at Sêtu — *Sêtu-mûla-jaya-stambha* — is added) šrî-Poyšaḷa vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar was pleased to rule the earth in peace —

Taḷuvachchitta-Viṭṭappanavar, one of the ministers at the gate of the great minister Dâti-Śiṅgaya-deṇṇâyakar's younger brother Vallappa-deṇṇâyakar, and Naḍappar, granted (from the date specified) certain lands (specified), as a *sarva-mânya,* for as long as the moon and the sun endure, to Tuṟavar-nâyan, the superintendent of Pullayûr-nâḍu; and gave the grant engraved on stone and copper.............

83

Date 1307 A. D.

(Tamil)—While śrî-Pôśaḷa-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar was pleased to rule the earth—

(On the date specified), we—Pramâṇanan, the responsible officer of this nâḍu in Tirumaṟai-paṟṟu of Mêla-mukku in Mâsandi-nâḍu of Nigarili-Śôḷa-maṇḍalam, Villa-gâmuṇḍar, the superintendent of vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar-nâḍu, Kôvâṇḍai, the subordinate officer of this nâḍu, and several others (named)—..........

87

Date ? 1406 A. D.

Be it well. (From the date specified, which is altogether wrong), by order of the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa-Bukka-Râya's son pratâpa-Harihara-Râya,—the minister Yalarasa-Oḍeyar granted to Vîrappa of Haṭṭiyûr in Hulliyûr-nâḍ, the Toṟavasamudra village in Hullûr-nâḍ, as a *dayirya-koḍagi*, free of all imposts. Imprecation.

90

Date ? 1720 A. D.

(In the year specified), Mâlûr Timmâji-Râja Hampa-Râya.....the vîrakal cave.

94

Date about 950 A. D.

Be it well. Kannara's Java (or Yama), Voḷana having risen up and fought and slain, and captured the fort of Chikkaûr, ... the Sivaûr gâuṇḍa .. .. Pulinallûr Nijarâvayya's son Mudayya, in order to stop the army, entered ..... and piercing through, died. His praise. The writing of Saraḷâchâri's son Kovaḷi.

96

Date about 750 A. D.

Be it well. In Pṛithivî-Koṅgoṇi Muttarasa Śrîpurusha-mahârâja's time, — Nellivara Kâḷakanna smote and drove away Kalikaṅga, and Gañji-nâḍ Kalidôre Gombakki-arasu received....vûr. Imprecation.......[1]

98

Date 1288 A. D.

(Tamil) — (From the date specified), in the 3[4]th year of the reign of Pôśa[ḷa]v-Irâmanâ-Dêvar — I, Madurânta-Śôḷa Viruvi-nâḍ-âḻvar, *[alias]* Pâlâṇḍai-nâyan, granted certain lands (specified) for a perpetual lamp and for morning offerings of rice for the god Gaṅgêśvara[m]-uḍaiyâr. The charity of Pâlâṇḍai-nâyan.

99

Date 1293 A. D.

(The meaning of the last portion of this inscription is not clear.)

(Tamil) — In the 38th year of the reign of the emperor of the whole world, śrî-Poyśaḷa vîra-Râmanâ-Dêvar —

I, Âḷ-uḍaiyâr, son of Tâmarai-kiḻâr Ambalavar, granted (in the month named), for the god Gaṅgîśuram-uḍaiya-nâyauâr of Maḍaiviḷâgam [in] Mâliyur, certain lands (specified) below the tank [named] Ponnambalapputtêri, — which, having ? stopped the leak with sand, I built,—excluding my former gifts to temples and Brâhmans — *tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam, maḍappuṛam, Piḷḷaiyâr-nilam* and *baṭṭa-virutti* — below the said tank............

100

Date 1301 A. D.

(Tamil) — The pratâpa-chakravatti Poyśaḷa-Villâḷa-Dêvan addresses the following petition to the heads of *mathas* and *sthânikas* in the temples situated in the Hesar-Kundâṇi kingdom, Virivi-nâḍu, Mâśandi-nâḍu, Muraśa-nâḍu, Śokka-nâyan-paṟṟu, Peṇṇaiyâṇḍârmaḍa-nâḍu, Aimbuḷugûr-nâḍu, Elavûr-nâḍu, Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu, Kaivâra-nâḍu, Ilaiyâkka-nâḍu and all other *nâḍus*: —

(From the date specified), we have remitted all kinds of taxes (several named) hitherto paid in the gifts to temples — *dêva-dânam, tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam, maḍappuṛam* and *paḷḷichchandam* — of our kingdom, and granted, with pouring

[1] The inscription is very indistinct, except at the beginning.

of water, such and such ? *vibhavas* for such and such gods, to provide for worship, offerings of rice, enjoyments and temple repairs.

Be pleased to see that adequate provision is made for the above items (repeated) for the respective gods, and live happily praying for the prosperity of ourselves and our kingdom.

101

Date 1112 A.D.

(Tamil) — In the 43rd year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšaripanmar, *alias* the emperor šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêva, who — while the goddess of fame became conspicuous, while the goddess of victory desired him, while the goddess of the earth became bright, and while the goddess of fortune wedded him — rightfully wore the excellent crown of jewels: caused the wheel of his authority to roll over all regions, so that the Mînavar (Pâṇḍyas) lost their position, the Villavar (Chêras) became disconcerted, and the other kings retreated with disgrace; performed the anointment of victory; and was graciously seated on the throne of heroes along with his queen Avani-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷ —

I, Râjarâjan Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻan, [*alias*] Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa Atimûrkkachcheṅgirai, granted, as a *déva-dâna,* for the god Gaṅgaigoṇḍîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar of Mâliyûr in Kuṟugundâḍachchi-nâḍu of Vikkirama-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, certain lands (specified) together with all kinds of taxes (some named), along with the one *vêli* of land, granted as a *dêva-dâna*, to provide for ? offerings of rice for the same god, by Râjarâjan Pirân, *alias* Râjêndra-Šôḻa Atimûrkkachcheṅgirai, lord of Kuḻalûr, *alias* Jayavaranallûr, in Arikêšari-vaḷa-nâḍu.

He who, without carrying on this charity, destroys it, shall incur the sin of one who has killed a tawny cow between the Ganges and the Kumari (Cape Comorin)............in the sea-girt earth.........I will unhesitatingly place on my head the feet of him who protects [this] charity. This is placed under the protection of Mâhêšvaras.

SIDLAGHATTA TALUQ.

1

Date ? 1423 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified, which is quite wrong), the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara, master of the eastern southern western and northern oceans, vîra-pratâpa-Vijaya-Râya-mahârâya........

2

Date ? about 1580 A. D.

(The first part is gone.) (On a date specified—the year gone), the mahâmaṇḍalêšvara, champion over the mustaches of the world, Kaṭhâri-Sâḷva, the protecting jewel of the three kingdoms—Karṇâṭaka, Telugâna and Drâviḍa, slaughterer of all the hostile kings, putter down of the pride of Araṭa-Râya [1],—Sadâšiva-mahârâya when ruling the kingdom of the world, having favoured to Mûrti-Râya's (son) Râjaya, for the office of Nâyaka, Annapanahaḷḷi,.....in Ballada-sthala....

3

Date ? 1784 A. D.

(In the year specified), Hajarat Mîr Jâtundi Sâhib granted to Mâḷi-nâyaka land (specified) in Jaṅgamakôṭe as a *netra-koḍige*. Whoso, Hindu or Musalmân, fails to (maintain) this, is ? a traitor to his god.

4

Date ? about 1120 A. D.

(This inscription, which is only a fragment, appears to be similar in contents to No. 9.)

(Tamil)—Some one versed in pure Tamil and of great fame, a descendant of the Âttiraiya (Âtrêya) family [2], seems to have helped in the construction of the temple of Šômichchara and to have granted to the temple a flower-garden situated below Kaṛkiṛai.

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[1] No name is given, but the preceding epithets are made to appear as those of Sadâšiva-Râya.

[2] See No. 9 below.

5

Date 1609 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-Veṅkaṭapati-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Sugaṭûr Immaḍi-Tammaya-Gauḍa's son Mummaḍi-Tammaya-Gauḍa granted to Dêvaṇârâdhya of the Sôsali guru's maṭha this Busanahaḷḷi, free of all imposts, as an offering to Šiva.

8 *a*

Date ? about 1120 A. D.

(Tamil)—The truthful crest-jewel of Brâhmans, begotten by Šâmaya of great fame, the leader of the family.... lotus .... faultless ....

8 *b*

Date 1120 A. D.

(Tamil)—[The Šaka year 10]42.

[In the 2nd year of the reign of] the emperor of the three worlds šrî-Râjarâjan šrî-Vikkirama-Šôḻa-Dêva, ... the goddesses of Fortune, Victory and Speech wedding [him] ...... the just and erudite Brâhmans of sweet speech at Arumoḻidêva-chaturvêdi-maṅgalam, the ancient city.... of the south otherwise called Adhichchattira-puṇḍavarttanam, situated in Kaivâra-nâḍu, ...

8 *c*

Date ? about 1120 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 2nd year of .... Vâdi Muttaya ...., in Šittasa .... where learned Brâhmans flourished .... Nigarili-Šôḻa .. . .. not transgressing the .. path of Manu ....

9

Date 1120 A. D.

(The meaning of portions of this inscription is not clear)

(Tamil)—Be it well. The Šaka year 1042.

In the 2nd year of the reign of the king of Pûḻi[1], the head of the family of Chôḷas (*Kôḻiyar*[2] *kula-pati*), šrî-Vikkirama-Šôḻa-Deva, *alias* šrî-Râjayar,

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[1] The name of one of the 12 districts around the Tamil country. *Pûḻi-vêndan* is any king of the Pâṇḍyan dynasty; and *Pûḻiyan* is any prince of the Chêra dynasty.

[2] The Chôḷas, from Kôḻi, the capital of the Chôḷas, so called from the story of a cock there attacking an elephant.

who — while the goddess of fortune wedded him, while his fame increased and while the people of the earth praised him — destroyed the cruel Kali and swayed the sceptre, —

The renowned Udaiyamâttâṇḍa-Brahma-mârâyan, *alias* Kuvaḷaiya-tantiran, — who was the head of Nallûr, a town praised by many, with his residence in Arumoḻidêva-chchatupêdi-maṅgalam..............; who was the chief of the Âttiraiyar (Âtrêyas), so liberal as to give away great treasures in an instant; who was begotten by Vichchamai — her hair decorated with flowers — the senior wife of Pâppanapperumâḷ Šâmuṇḍaiyan.........; who was well versed in pure Tamil; who was praised by the whole world; and who was [as liberal as a] rain-cloud to mendicants who came to him from all quarters, — caused to be constructed, in the name of his elder brother Šeḻumaṟai-Vâṇan, the wearer of garlands fragrant with honey, the temple of Šômîchchara, the holy god with golden matted hair.......praised by the celestials, in [the village of] Šûguṭṭûr, where damsels learn dancing,......Pâgaṭṭûr, which abounds with halls, palaces, *maṇḍapas*, lofty pinnacles and...gates, situated in Kaivâra-nâḍu, surrounded by paddy-fields, of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam.......; had the consecration ceremony conducted to the sound of musical instruments; presented a sacred footstool made of pure gold; caused to be set up the image of Šiva with Pârvati so that it might be worshipped by all the world ....; got various kinds of flower-plants (many named) ? planted; had a pond built to the west of the temple for the use of the priests, after having fetched water and earth from the Ganges which abides on the head of the rider on the red-eyed bull (*i. e.*, Šiva); and having purchased, after making full payment in gold, the wet and dry lands within the four boundaries of the village of Pašuvûr from certain Brâhmans, granted, for the prosperity of his line, as a *dêva-dâna*, to the joy of the Tamil people, certain lands (specified in each case) for the gods [Šiva], Gaṇapati and Šûriya-dêvar, to provide for the requirements of the temple..............for as long as the moon and the sun exist and for ever. May he prosper in this world.

Whoso obstructs this charity shall be deemed [equal to] the great sinner who has killed at Vâṇarâši.......both a tawny cow and its calf. .... people of the sea-girt earth......I will unhesitatingly place on my head the feet of him who protects the charity.

Land has been given by Sagara and many other kings; whosesoever was at any time the land, his was then the fruit. He who confiscates land given by himself or by another is born a worm in ordure for sixty thousand years.

10

Date 1522 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa Krishṇa-Dêva-mahârâya....... was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Hosabaṇa-Nâyaka's...... Krishṇa-Nâyaka, in the Nallûr-śîme which was favoured to us by Krishṇa-Râya-mahârâya, the Voḍahaḷḷi village belonging to Maṇḍabêli-sthala, have we granted to....for the god ...., at the time of the eclipse of the moon. Usual imprecatory verses.

11

Date about 770 A. D.

..Duggamâra's army .... his son Raṇamêṛi .... ascended the road to fortune (or died).

12

Date ? about 800 A. D.

... for Mâṇiga Basuṇṇi, ornament of ...., this memorial stone of his valour was set up by Kottaḷi Suddam-vaḍeyar.

14

Date 1602 A. D.

(In the year specified), Sugaṭûr Immaḍi Tammaya-Gauḍayya, the cowherd Hiriya Chennaiya having exerted himself at the time of need and died, granted land (specified) for his children. Imprecation.

15

Date 1528 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa Achyuta-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Râmâ-bhaṭṭa's ..... granted Kâmanahaḷḷi belonging to Aramala-sthala in the Kôḷâla-śîme, attached to the Bêlûr-châvaḍi, which Achyuta-Râya had favoured to him for the office of Nâyaka,—to Akkimaṅgala Tammappa-Gauḍa as a *gauḍike-daṇḍige-umbaḷi*, free of all imposts. Imprecation.

16

Date ? 1120 A. D.

(Tamil)—The members of the assembly favoured certain lands (specified) to the goldsmith Šavaiyâšâri, *alias* Viḷâmaṅgalavan Pâlan Pamban, of Šuguṭṭûr, *alias* Arumoḻidêva-chchatuppêdi-maṅgalam, in Kaivâra-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, as a *kuḍaṅgai* to be exclusively enjoyed by him.

Those who destroy this [charity] shall be deemed [equal to] the great sinners who have killed at Vaṇarâši both a tawny cow and its calf.

18

Date about 1530 A. D.

...... when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa vîra-Achyuta-Dêva-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—of the Kâsyapa-gôtra and Sûrya-vaṁša, Tiuḍa Bhêhâra-mahâpâtre Sômašîla-dênu Râhuta-râya-mahâpâtre granted for the god Sômêšvara of Vaḍigihaḷḷi, the Chokkanahaḷḷi village of Maṇḍibele-sthaḷa in the Nallûr-šîme which Achyuta-Râya had favoured to him as an *umbaḷi*.

22

Date 1531 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), in the same reign as in No. 18 above, Garbhasaru-mahâpâtre, the agent of the same Râhuta-râya-mahâ-ayya granted to Vêlûr Bairapa-gauḍa's son Timmapa the Basavâpaṭṭaṇa village as an *umbaḷi-mânya* for the *sante* (or weekly fair). Imprecations.

25

Date ? about 1260 A. D.

(The first part of this inscription is gone.)

(Tamil)—Some one makes a grant of land for the god.....švaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

26

Date 1341 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), we, the inhabitants of the nâḍu including Pâppi-šîyar, the superintendent of Ambaḍakki-nâḍu, and others (three named),

granted, with pouring of water, to Têvapperumâḷ-tâdar and Pe.....dar, the village of Attigapaḷḷi in Ambaḍakki-nâḍu with the wet and dry lands with their four boundaries belonging to it, which had formerly been given by Aṅke-nâyakkar, son of Šîpati-nâyakkar, who was the son of the mahâ-sâmantâdhipati Mañje-nâyakkar—to his younger brother Veṭṭappan, giving it the name of Veṭṭappan-Attigapaḷḷi.

This is to continue as long as the moon and the sun. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

27

Date ? 1308 A. D.

(Tamil) — This is the ? *meḍam* planted (on the date specified) by Šiṅgâṇḍai, son of Duṭṭarâditta Aṇṇan-aṅkakâṟa Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdirâya Šelvâṇḍai Ponneya-nâyakkan.

28

Date 1203 A. D.

(Tamil) — (On the date specified),........., having returned after attacking the horse, attained to the heaven of heroes.

30

Date 1118 A. D.

(The last portion of this inscription is unintelligible.)

(Tamil) — In the 49th year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšarivarmar, *alias* the emperor šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḷa-Dêvar —.........Kaivâra-nâḍu......caused to unite after cutting.....Kuṟapûr..........

31

Date ? 1640 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the maṇḍalêšvara râjâdhirâja paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Veṅkaṭapati-Dêva was ruling the kingdom of the world:—the protector of his family (*avara varga-pâlakar*), the Âvati-nâḍ-prabhu Baire-Gauḍa's son Immaḍi-Baire-Gauḍa granted the Bûdihâḷ village belonging to his Vaḍigehaḷḷi-sthala, to the Sivâchâra-guru Liṅga-chakri......

32

Date ? about 870 A. D.

Be it well. When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, Noḷambâdhirâja was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Kakkara having penetrated to Madalûr and carried off the cows, Tiṅgaṇi-Mâra's (son) Mêḷi, separating and stopping many in Tiṅgaṇi village, used his dagger, slew many, and ascended to *sagga*. For him the Seventy-four granted 5 ploughs of land and 5 ploughs of waste. Imprecations.

Ânandûr Mudâchâri made this.

33

Date ? about 880 A. D.

Be it well. When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, Pallava Noḷambâdhirâja was ruling the kingdom of the world:—some one was killed in fighting ? for the cows.

34

Date ? about 900 A. D.

Be it well. Kandamma-bhaṭṭa, the ruler of Âneûr, in the ruin of Âneûr, falling upon the enemy .... slew ... and died.

35

Date ? 1548 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa vîra-Sadâšiva-Dêva-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—to Aḷiya (or son-in-law) Liṅgarâjaya-Nâyaka (some village was granted).

36

Date ? 1312 A. D.

(Tamil)—While šrî-Vîra-Vallâḷa-Poyšaḷa....mâṇikka-Brahmâdirâyar was pleased to rule ? Kaivâra-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-mandalam:—

When Uttama-Šôḷa-Gaṅgar and Šaṇṇai-nâḍ-âḷvan Kûttar, having, on account of Amaraiya, led an expedition against Vainârvaṇa-chcheṭṭi, *alias* Maṇiyâṇḍân, were fighting at Ânaiyûr, Šânayan, ? an old servant of Brahmâdirâyar and the elder brother of Kaliyašinaivan, fell, near to the wife of Vainârvaṇa-chcheṭṭi in his presence.

A grant of land (specified) is made for him, to continue for as long as the moon and the sun exist. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) The younger brother Kaliyašinaivan caused a *kal-nâḍu* to be made for Šânaya. The land is common to both.

37

Date ? 1550 A. D.

(In the year specified), the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Kaibâra Râja-Dêva-mahâ-arasu gave to Tiṅgaṇi Chavoḍeya-gauḍa land (specified) as a *koḍage-mânya* for the tank. Imprecation.

39

Date ? about 900 A. D.

Be it well. When Mayinde Dharmmarâsi-Râja was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Viṇamaṅgala Emma, on the cows being carried off, attacked and slew many, died and ascended to *sagga*.

40

Date ? 1648 A. D.

To Šivarâja-voḍeyar, (in the year specified), Mummaḍi Nâyaka's son Timma-Râya....... Imprecation.

47

Date ? 1662 A. D.

(In the year specified), during the government of ? Eṅkôja-Râja:—the havâldâr of Rahadurga, Bâranâji-Râja, granted a *nettara-koḍige* for Simaṅgaḷa Chikka-Dêva's son Timmapa.

49

Date ? 1637 A. D.

(In the year specified), the Šrîmanta, the Dêšakulakaraṇi Šâmaṇṇa, granted a *mânya* in the land of Hasugûr. Imprecation.

51

Date ? 1585 A. D.

(Telugu)—Obeisance to Râmânuja. May it be prosperous.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara

vîra-pratâpa Šrî-Ranga-Râya-ayya was ruling the kingdom of the world,—and Sugaṭûr Tammappa-Gauni-ayya was ruling a righteous kingdom;—Mâlûr Šîte-gauḍa made grants (specified) for the god Hanumanta. Imprecations.

52

Date 1543 A. D.

(Telugu)—Beginning as in No. 51 above. When,—Venkaṭapati-Râya mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—and Sugaṭûr Timmapa Gauni's son Immaḍi-Saṇṇa-Gauni was holding the ....., Paraṇḍa Bîra gaṇḍa....

53

Date 1698 A. D.

May it be prosperous. šrî-Gôpâla. Invocation of the Boar. Be it well. (On the date specified), at the lotus feet of the god Madana-Gôpâla-svâmi, your principal servant, of the fourth gôtra, the great Âvati-nâḍ-prabhu Mudu-Bayira-Gauḍa's grandson, Immaḍi-Soṇa-Bayira-Gauḍa's lawful wife Sampamma's son Gôpâla-Gauḍa made a grant of the Maḍlûr and Mêlûr villages, belonging to the Voḍigênahaḷḷi-hôbaḷi of the Dêvaṇâpura kingdom, for the offerings and festivals (specified) of the god Gôpâla ....

56

Date 1698 A. D.

Corresponds with No. 53 above, adding Avirahaḷḷi for a palanquin, umbrella and torch bearers.

57

Date 1698 A. D.

Corresponds with No. 53 and 56 above, adding other villages for the priests. If they fail, others to be substituted.

58

Date ? about 900 A. D.

Be it well. Pusugûr Maramânâtha..when Viyaṇṇa carried off the cows, recovering the cows, fought and went to *svargga*.

59

Date about 900 A. D.

Be it well. When Nolamba was king:—and Brahmasiva-bhaṭâra was ruling Pusugûr;—Sâyila Kôjayya Kolara's son-in-law, Sirimêṟi captured the cows, fought and died.

64

Date 1546 A. D.

Obeisance to Gaṇâdhipati. May it be prosperous.

Be it well. When, (with usual titles), Sadâšiva-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the earth:— . . . .

66

Date 1080 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 11th year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšaripanmar, *alias* šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvar, who—while the goddess of Fame became conspicuous, while the goddess of Victory desired him, while the goddess of the Earth became bright and while the goddess of Fortune wedded him—rightfully wore the excellent crown of jewels; caused the wheel of his authority to roll over all regions, so that the Mînavar (Pâṇḍyas) became disconcerted, the Villavar (Chêras) lost their position, and Vikkalan and Šiṅgaṇan plunged into the western ocean; performed the anointment of victory; and was graciously seated on the throne of heroes along with his queen Puvana-muḻud-uḍaiyâḷ—

We, Šaṅgaiyan and Bašavaiyan of Aṟpalam in Kaḻavâra-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, granted, with pouring of water, certain lands (specified), as tax-free property, to Tigûrpâlakâmaṇan of Aṟpalam.

Râja-mâṇikka-vêḷân, *alias* Pâlan Mâchchan Nâgan, fell while taking the ? waist-cloth. . . . . . . This is the stone set up by his son Irugan Râja-mâṇikka-vêḷân. This is the stone set up by Râjarâja-vêḷân and three others (named).

67

Date 1346 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), we, the inhabitants of Ambaḍakki-nâḍu, including Pâppi-šiyar and six others (named), and the *mâ-šâmantâdipati* Mañjaya-nâyakka's son Aṅkaya-nâyakkar, granted, with pouring of water, all the wet and dry lands with their four boundaries belonging to Ânur of this nâḍu, as a *sarva-mânya,* together with all kinds of taxes (several named),

to Kadaḷi-dêvar, in order to provide for the worship and offerings of rice in the temple of Irâjêndra-Śôḻa-Tekkîśvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr at Śeṅgai; and gave the grant engraved on stone.

This is the signature of the nâḍu — Śeṭṭiśvara-dêvar. This is the signature of Nîlappan, the accountant of the nâḍu. Then follow signatures of a few more persons. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

68

Date ? about 1080 A. D.

(This inscription is mostly gone.)

(Tamil) — Śiṅgaya, his son Vaśavaya and his son Pâ..... seem to have made some grant of land for the god Tekka......Mahâdêvar.

69

Date ? about 1080 A. D.

(This inscription is also mostly gone.)

(Tamil) — Râjarâja-vêḷâr ..... fell ...... Kaḷavâra-[nâḍu] of Vijaiya-Râjêndra-maṇḍalam.

70

Date ? about 1100 A. D.

(This is only a fragment.)

(Tamil)— On the 10th solar day of.........year......... ...as tax-free property ....

71

Date 1347 A. D.

(Tamil) — (On the date specified), we, the inhabitants of Ambaḍakki-nâḍu, including Pâppi-śîyar and three others (named), and the *mâ-śâmantâdipati* Mañjaya-nâyakka's son Aṅkaya-nâyakkar, granted to Kêtti-śîyar, son of Vayiri-śiyar, as a *kuḍaṅgai*, exempt from taxes, all the wet and dry lands with their four boundaries belonging to Dâśaiyanpaḷḷi of this nâḍu, excluding former gifts of land; and set up a stone with the grant engraved on it.

This is the signature of the nâḍu — Śeṭṭiśvara-dêvar. This is the signature of Nâyakkar — śrî-Allâḷanâta. This is the signature of Âneyappan Âdimûlam. This is the signature of Nîlappan, the accountant of the nâḍu.

72

Date 1713 A. D.

Obeisance to Gaṇâdhipati. May the dust from the feet of Šambhu, the seed-plot for the creation of the universe, ever grant us prosperity. Be it well. May the Sun and others be propitious to us who are doing this deed at an auspicious conjunction according to the *pañchâṅga* (or almanac),—by the Brahma reckoning, in the 28th yuga, of the 7th manvantara, in the Âdi-Varâha-kalpa, of Brahma's 2nd *parârddha.* (On the date specified), of the Âsvalâyana-sûtra and Bhâradvâja-gôtra, versed in the meaning of all the šâstras and the vêdas, a purôhita living in Gañjaguṇṭa, Kṛishṇa-paṇḍita's great-grandson,—Subbâ-paṇḍita's grandson, —born to Veṅkaṭakṛishṇa-šâstri by his lawful wife Akkâmbâ, the youngest of four sons (named),—Râmakrishṇa-šâstri, a skilful poet, had the maṇṭapa of the Chandramauḷiša temple made, for the purpose of permanently obtaining pleasure, salvation and wealth.

In it were Durgâ, Gaṇêša, Chaṇḍikêšvara, Bhairava, Vîrabhadra and Nandîšvara, along with Chandrašêkhara set up by Râmachandra-paṇḍita.

Those who serve Chandramauḷi will be blessed with increase of family and permanent wealth in the house, and at last they will live for ever at the feet of Šambhu, as surely as the sun aud moon exist and the vêdas are true. Prosperity to the Chandramauḷîšvara temple. . . .by Râmakṛishṇa-šâstri.

73

Date ? 1053 A. D.

. . . .(On the date specified),—Be it well. When the mahâ-maṇḍa-lêšvarâdhipati, ? Okkattu-gaṇḍa-Nârâyaṇa, the daṇḍanâyaka Mâchimayya, the Râjarâja-Brahma-mârâya, was ruling the . . . . ṛpa Thousand in peace and wisdom, in the residence of Vallûr;— . . . keṟe-gâvuṇḍa of the Koyyakoṟu-nâḍ Three Hundred in the Mahârâjavâḍi [Six] Thousand, set up the image stone, (and paid) the smith's price.

(Some gauḍa's son fell, ? at Vallur and the king being pleased, granted for him certain land on a channel.)

Usual final verses. The writer of this was Kali Dêmayya.

75

Date ? 1500 A. D.

(In the year specified), all the Brâhmans of the sarvamânya-agrahâra Kundalagurige, otherwise called Râmasamudra, granted *koḍige* land (specified) to Bagturahaḷḷi Tamma-gauḍa.

To this the Virûpâksha-liṅga is witness.

79

Date 1523 A. D.

(In the year specified), by order of the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara Krishṇa-Dêva-Râya-mahârâya,—Krishṇama-Nâyaka caused this dharma-šâsana to be set up. In the Kundalaguṟiki village of the Maḷalûr-sthala, belonging to Nallûr-nâḍ, whosoever makes a marriage, there is no tax. Thus, in presence of the nâḍ-gauṇḍas, was this dharma-šâsana set up. Imprecation.

82

Date about 1108 A. D.

(Tamil)— . . . . Kannara-šeṭṭi's son was Mârama-šeṭṭi. His son was Jâgi-šeṭṭi, whose son was Šôḻa-šeṭṭi. His son again was Kêtta-šeṭṭi, whose son was Pâlaiya, *alias* Gaṅgaigoṇḍa-Šôḻa-kkâmuṇḍan. We—Šâmuṇḍaiyan, Gaṅgaigoṇḍa-Šôḻa-kkâmuṇḍan and Kêttayan, *alias* Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-kkâmuṇḍan—the sons of the above Pâlaiya, set up [this stone], on account of our younger brother Vîmaiya-gâmuṇḍan, who died of wounds received while boar hunting, in front of the gate of the temple of Gaṅgaigoṇḍa-Šôḻa-îšvaram-uḍaiya Mâdêvar, which our father had caused to be erected.

We granted, with pouring of water, certain lands (specified), as a *kuḍaṅgai,* to Ochchikoṇḍân Kâvaiyâšâri for doing this [stone] work. He set up [the stone to last] as long as the earth lasts after we have passed away. May it be well.

83

Date 1108 A. D.

(Parts of this inscription are defaced.)

(Tamil)—In the 3[9]th year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšarivanmar, *alias* the emperor šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvar, who etc.[1]— . . . . Koyyakuṟai-nâḍu in Mêlai-Mârâyapâḍi of Šôḻa-maṇḍalam which included Iraṭṭapâḍi, ? erected a *maṇḍapam* in front of the temple of Gaṅgaigoṇḍa-Šôḻa-îšvaram-uḍaiya-dêvar. We—Šâmuṇḍaiyan, *alias* Gaṅgaigoṇḍa-Šôḻa-kkâmuṇḍan, and Kêtiyan, *alias* Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-gâmuṇḍan, sons of Kêttiyan Pâlaiyan, *alias* Gaṅgaigoṇḍa-Šôḻa-gâmuṇḍan, and our sons Periya (senior) Pâlaiyan and Šiṟiya (junior) Pâlaiyan—granted, as a *dêva-dâna,* for the god Gaṅgaigoṇḍa-Šôḻa-îšvaram-uḍaiya Mâdêvar, one oil mill for a perpetual lamp and certain lands (specified) for offerings of rice . . . .

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[1] The historical introduction of this inscription is identical with that of Mâlûr No. 101.

85

Date ? 1595 A. D.

(Telugu) — (In the year specified), the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Pedda-Tirumala-Dêva-mahârâja's agent Bukarapaya, in the presence of Aṇṇaya, ? made a grant for the goddess......

86

Date 1607 A. D.

(Telugu) — Be it well. (On the date specified), for the illuminations of the god Hanumanta in front of the Buruḍakuṇṭe fort gate......

88

Date 1570 A. D.

(Telugu) — Obeisance to Šambhu etc. Be it well. (On the date specified), the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa vîra-Sadâšiva-Râya-Dêva-mahârâya made a grant.

91

Date 1102 A. D.

(Tamil) — In the 33rd year of the reign of Kô-Râjakêšarivarmar, *alias* the emperor šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Chôḻa-Dêvar, who etc.[1] —

I, Iṟaiyaḍan-duṭṭar-gaṇḍan, *alias* Vîra-Râjêndra-maṇḍalâditta-šeṭṭi, sold, of my own accord, after receiving full payment in gold, and made over, with exemption from taxes, to Vîrakkiḻân Kamban Tiri-chChiṟṟambalam-uḍaiyan, *alias* Vayirâga-râjan, of Peruvañjiyûr-chchavukkam in Veḻimânallûr-nâḍu of Ûṟṟukkâṭṭu-kkoṭṭam in Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, certain lands (specified, with details of boundaries) including the temple, with its precincts and surrounding halls, of šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-nânâ-dêši-tTiruviṇṇagar-âḻvân, set up by him as .... Iraḍu-mârâya, at Vêmaṅga..., *alias* Râjêndra-Šôḻa-ppêṭṭai, of Koyyakkuṟai-nâḍu in Mêlai-Mârâyapâḍi of Šôḻa-maṇḍalam which included Iraṭṭapâḍi. I and my descendants pledge ourselves not to take.... ....the *pûjâri* Kuravašari-tTiruvaraṅgamânan and his descendants, the servants performing various duties in the temple, the dancing girls, the Brâhmans who have come from foreign places, the servants .... and others, and not to obstruct .... I swear by Tiru (Lakshmi). I swear by Avani-muḻud-uḍaiyâr (the queen). Should we, instead of thus carrying on this charity, think of doing anything else with regard to it, we

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[1] The historical part of this inscription is identical with that of Mâlûr No. 101.

shall incur the sin of those who have caused suffering between the Ganges and the Kumari, and the sin committed by hunters who rob [people] in the wilderness. Moreover, those who cause obstruction to the charities instituted by the ? builder of this temple shall incur the above mentioned sins.

Then follows a grant of some lands (specified) and a flower-garden.

92

Date 1072 A. D.

(This inscription is gone in parts and appears to be incomplete.)

(Tamil)—In the 3rd year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšaripanmar, *alias* šrî-Râjêndra-Šôḷa-Dêvar, who etc.[1]—

The officer Râjamâṇikka-mûvênda-vêḷâr, being seated in front of the temple of Tiru-Mûlastânam-uḍaiyâr Mahâdêvar at Attâṇinallûr, *alias* Vêmapaṅgal, in Mêlai-Mârâyapâḍi of Šôḷa-maṇḍalam which included Iraṭṭapâḍi, was examining the affairs of the temple........................ Malaiyaṇan Muḍigoṇḍa-Šôḷa-gâmuṇḍan's son was Tâḷayan, *alias* Râjarâja-gâmuṇḍan, whose son was Malaiyaṇan, *alias* Vijaiya-Râjêndra-kKoyyaikkuṟai-nâḍ-âḻvân.

93

Date ? about 1286 A. D.

(Tamil)—During the rule of Dêvâṇḍi [in] Mêl-Mârâyapâḍi of Šôḷa-maṇḍalam which included Iraṭṭapâḍi, Šunaiya-kônar's son Vayira-kkônar fell in battle when Turaiyarašan attacked [the village of] Tâḷivaṅgimaḍu. On his death, Šôḷa-kônar's son Kašava-kkônar fell defending the village. For these, Kašavâṇḍân, son of Vayira-kkônar, of the oilmonger caste, of Kâṇamânedi-maṅgalam, got this made.

94

Date ? 1434 A. D.

Obeisance to Gaṇâdhipati, Sarasvati, and Râmachandra. Obeisance to Šambhu, etc.

This is the šâsana of the râjâdhirâja, protector of the ocean-girdled earth, in war Târaka's enemy (Shaṇmukha),—Dêva-Râja.

May he who only in face is an elephant (Gaṇêša), whose merciful eye causes the deeds of men to bear fruit like rice-fields under a river, protect you. May he who in Boar form raised up the earth from the ocean, and with his shining tusk

[1] The historical part of this inscription is identical with that of Kôlâr No. 108 and Mulbâgal No. 49 *a*.

traced out in the sky the plan of the universe which Brahma was preparing to create,—grant you good fortune into your hand.

There is the crest-jewel of Šambhu, born as the son of the ocean, the dispenser of life-giving herbs to the women of the great Indra's city (meaning Chandra, the moon). From him was the Yadu-vaṁša, which grew greater at each *parva* or auspicious conjunction (otherwise was a bamboo-*vaṁša*—growing bigger from shoots at each joint), and with the jewels of kings illuminated the points of the compass. In it was Bukka-bhûpâla, who made playthings of his enemies, and was a support for the vine of his fame. Averse from partiality, he so ruled the earth that she lost desire for (other) emperors. The chief of the meritorious became his son, his fame like a shining garland, Hariharêšvara. The streams which accompanied his gifts made good its name to the Tuṅgabhadrâ, outdoing other rivers fed only in the rainy season. Having wed the earth, split open the breasts of his enemies, subdued all quarters by his valour, and slain those who despise Brahma, with his bow as his minister, uprooting all the thorns (or enemies) in the world, the first in valour, he eclipsed the fame of Pṛithu. To the neglected collection of the vêdas he was born as a tree of plenty, and the ox of merit was enabled to stand firm again on four legs. The clusters of jewels displayed in his fortunate capital appeared like the flowers in spring, while the hot breath of the hostile kings in prison caused perpetual summer. The black tints of musk resembled the clouds (of the rainy season), the brightness of the moon faces of the women was the moonlight of autumn and the camphor the clouds of dust (of the winter). His son was Dêva-Râja, whose valour was spread from Sêtu to Kailâsa. On his preparing for war all the hostile kings fled to the forests, thus driving the wild animals into the city. When with a command superior to that of Sugrîva this king was ruling, (the word) *chôra* (thief) was used only in connection with *bhakta* (cooked rice) in the language of the South. His valour drove his enemies to become ascetics, wearing top-knots on the head, dwelling in the woods, living upon alms, forsaking all pleasures, clad in garments of bark, and neglecting the body. By his wife Hêmâmbikâ he had a son Vijaya-bhûpati, the fruit of the merit of all his ancestors. In his arms was the earth, in his tongue Sarasvati, in his mind the gods, in his ignorance strange women. His other half was Nâraṇâ Dêvi, a combination of all beauty and a model for the creation of other women. She by this king had a son Dêva-Râya, the cause of good fortune to the Lakshmî the Karṇâṭa kingdom. The earth was never left without the sons of the sea (the tree of plenty etc.)[1], the globe which is supported by seven mountain chains and by eight regent elephants he bore up on his arm as if a ball of musk.

[1] Here and in preceding verses the meanings are dependent on puns.

This king (with titles), protecting the earth, was dwelling in Vijayanagari whose fame extended to the seven seas. His further praises. A grant was made to a purôhita, whose descent etc. are here written.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified)[1], when (with usual titles) Dêva-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the empire of the world under his sole umbrella;—at the time of an eclipse of the sun, Timma-Râja (descent etc. stated) made a grant in front of the king to Chokkaṇṇa-bhaṭṭa-joyiša (descent etc. stated) by a copper šâsana, of the Mallasamudra village in the Burudu-kuṇṭe-sthala of the Mukkuṇḍa-venṭha, belonging to the Sâdali throne (*pîṭhikâ*) with all rights,—the land dues in three other villages (named)—dues from the crops in 14 other villages, and the purôhita's office in 4 agrahâras and 33 villages. Usual final verses, and boundaries.

95

Date 1792 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), the great Âvati-nâḍ prabhu, Doḍḍa-Baire-Gavuḍa's grandson, Channaṇappayya's son, Râmasvâmi, granted to Râmâ-šâstri (descent etc. given)—from love to the lotus feet of the god Nandîšvara, with the witness of Harihara and the others,—land (specified) in Nâgarakaṭṭe near the Sâdali village, with all rights. šrî-Nandîša.

96

Date 1547 A. D.

A grant in the time of Sadâšiva-Râya (greater part defaced).

98

Date ? about 1360 A. D.

(Nâgarî characters.)

Muppa-mahîpati, a mine of good qualities, Malla-bhûpa's son, Sômanarêšvara's grandson, the aged Mâdhava's elder brother, Râmâmbâ's son—made for his friend Sadêšvara-Šivâchârya this full well for the great *abhishêka* of Šambhu.

99

Date ? 1359 A. D.

(Nâgarî characters.)

The same person, as in No. 98 above, made a sin-destroying Šiva temple, with a big Nandi,—and (in the year specified) by the same Muppa-narapâla was the Mallikârjuna Šiva set up. Usual final verses.

[1] The date is altogether wrong. No Âṅgîrasa occurs in this reign, but Ânanda=1356 expired.

100

Date ? 1521 A. D.

(Telugu)—May it be prosperous. (In the year specified), Gaṅga-Râya-Dêva-mahârâya-aya granted, to the puppet player Paruvati Purâṇam Vîrapa's son Kṛishṭapa, Upakuṇṭipale belonging to Sâdali, free of all imposts..........

101

Date about 900 A. D.

Be it well. When Mayinda with his whole force rose against Mahârâja-nâḍ,—Eṟeyammarasa's house-son (*mane-makkaḷ*) Allaggi's (son) Paramêṇḍi, without...in the big Kaligge plain, made a stand in Vommâñchôru, stabbed ..., slew many, and died,— Paramêṇḍi and Sâdêva his younger brother, both. Their elder sister set up *tôḷu-kal* for them.

102, 103

Date about 900 A. D.

Similar memorials on the same occasion.

104

Date 1532 A. D.

(Telugu)—May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified) when Achyuta-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the empire of the world:— we, agents for his affairs, his servant Tippa-Nâyaka's sons Mudureya, Kotte Channama and Timmaya, holding the *pârupatya* of the Buruḍakuṇṭe-sîme under him,— for the merit of our lord Narasiṁha-Nâyaka's son Narasapa-Nâyaka,— have built in the Ânemaḍagu village, within the temple of Chennakeśavarâya of the ....pêṭe, a stone maṇṭapa, and dedicated it to that god.

109

Date ? about 1290 A. D.

(This inscription has neither beginning nor end.)

(Tamil)—The names of a number of persons and details of the shares apparently of land granted to them.

110

Date 1278 A. D.[1]

(Tamil) — The Brahma-Kshatriya Gaṅgapperûmâḷ-dêvar's son the Gaṇḍa-ppaṇḍâra.........lla-gaṇḍa Kûttâḍun-dêvan, [*alias*] Mâman-aṅkakâṟa-tTu-ṭṭarâditta Irâja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdirâjan Kariya-Gôpâlan, the chief of...... , who — while his wealth and victory went forth to all regions and while the great sought his company — destroyed his trembling foes and ruled in such a way that the ancient path of rectitude, unfailing promise and protection of the earth surrounded by the wavy sea became exclusively his own; having (in the year named), with a devotedness which was respected even by those whose only wealth was penance, praised and worshipped with tender buds, fragrant water, flowers and *mantras* the sacred feet of the god Irâmîśvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr, granted, as a *Śiva-pura,* all the wet and dry lands with their four boundaries belonging to Irâmîśvara-Śiva-puram.

Those who violate this shall enter the hell which is entered by those who have killed a tawny cow on the banks of the Ganges.

111

Date ? about 1288 A. D.

(This inscription has no beginning and is gone in parts.)

(Tamil) — I, Vîra-Râghava-dêvan, the maṇḍalika of Koyyakuṟai-nâḍu, the [strong-] armed Vîra-Nârâyaṇa, the Gâṅga-kKumâra, ...
...unfailing promise and protection of the earth surrounded by the wavy sea became exclusively his own, gave certain lands (specified) for the same god, for as long as the moon and the sun endure. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

112

Date 1378 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, champion over the three kings, vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-Voḍeyar's son Hariyappa-Voḍeyar was ruling the kingdom of the world: — And, the champion over Khantikâra-Râya Nâraṇṇa-Voḍeyar's son Dêpaṇṇa-Voḍeyar was ruling the kingdom of the world; — a fair was established in the Râmêśvara village of Sâdali-nâḍ, as follows: — Be it well. Adorned with all titles and true names of all people in the world, the Sâdali-nâḍ gauḍas (named), the five Seṭṭis of Sere, and all the elders of the Sâlumûle, having set up the *baisaṇige,* made the following

[1] The Kali year 4372 is given as corresponding to the cycle year Bahudhânya. But Bahudhânya = Kali 4380.

regulations:—Grain entering the fair wholesale, free of all dues for one year: after that the following dues to be levied,—according to the custom of Sâdali, the royal due 1, the lordship due 1, the five Seṭṭis' due 1, for *miṇḍa-guḍḍas* 1,—these five dues may Dêpaṇṇa-Voḍeyar levy and live in comfort as long as sun and moon endure.

113

Date ? 1588 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), Nâgi-nayuḍu's (son) Mallapa granted to.....Vîraya a *kâḷachi-mânya* of.....Imprecation.

This becomes his property from the date of the grant, and will descend to his posterity.

CHIK-BALLAPUR TALUQ.

1

Date ? about 1600 A. D.

Behold, Baṇḍe Banchâḷapa had the stone upper story built, and giving many gifts to Chikkaṇṇa, made him happy. May he, and his children be prosperous.

2

Date ? about 1600 A. D.

The Mañchenabale Dêvâṅga, Doḍḍa Mudaṇṇa, had the stone well built, and giving many gifts of cloths to Chikkaṇṇa, made him happy. May he and his children be in prosperity.

3

Date 953 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when . . . yarasa received the kindom,— . . Âladâvuna's wife Âḷvabbe had this tank built. . . . the king's *koḍande* will be given to the tank whoever rules. Imprecation.

4

Date 1510 A. D.

May it be unobstructed. May it be prosperous.

When, the donor of the golden horse, the golden womb, the golden elephant chariot, the five ploughs, that king Kṛishṇa-Râya was ruling, putting to shame by his policy Nṛiga and others. . . . . and multiplying wealth to the needy, his fame was shining from the eastern to the western mountains and from Hêmâchala to Sêtu:— (on the date specified), on the bank of the Tuṅgabhadrâ, in the presence of the god Virûpâksha,—to (with praises) Śantâṇa,—the charioteer (*sârathi*) named Timma granted the marriage tax of those born in the Gôpa-kula (or cowherd class) in . . ., Gûti, the Kanda-nâḍ kingdom, Ghanṭikôṭa, Siddâvaṭa, the Siddapura-śîme, the Nâgamaṅgala-śîme belonging to Chinteseri kingdom, the great Mulavâyi kingdom, Jayadurgi, ... free of all imposts. (Apparently repeated in Telugu.)

7

Date ? about 1700 A. D.

A *yantra-kal* containing *mantras* or charms, apparently against cattle disease.

8

Date ? 1314 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), the pratâpa-chakravartti Hoysaṇa bhujabala vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêva's.... (*rest illegible*).

9

Date ? 1730 A. D.

(In the year specified), Mîr Laliya caused to be written and given to the people of Tarulemmadahaḷḷi a *sanad* as follows:—Whereas you have expended money from your own hands and built a pond (*kaṭṭe*) at Kavurahaḷḷi belonging to Hârubaṇḍehaḷḷi, a *hukum-nâma* has been issued to the local authorities to grant to you a *dasavanda* of one-fourth of the cultivable rice land under the tank, to be enjoyed to posterity. Imprecations.

10

Date 1385 A. D.

(In the year specified), the champion over Khantikâṛa-Râya, Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyar's son Dêvaṇṇa-Voḍeyar made a grant of Muṭṭûr for the offerings, decorations and illuminations of the god Varadarâja of Kandâvara. Imprecation.

11

Date ? 1686 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified)[1], when the râjâdhi etc.[2] Veṅkaṭêśa was ruling the earth:—in the presence of the god Raṅganâtha of Aṇakanûr, for daily feeding those of the Râmânuja kûṭa, Parâśara-bhaṭṭa gave to five gurus (named) land (specified) at Aṇakanûr, excluding a certain portion belonging to two parties. Travellers from other parts to be fed.

13

Date 1027 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the lord who took Gaṅge and the East country, Râjêndra-Chôḷa was ruling the kingdom of the world:—to the Arapamma tank excavated by Mâguṇḍa and Mâgave's (son) Palage-Seṭṭi's son Tû...., — Sakayya had a sluice made, and had the Sirivur rest-house built.

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[1] The number of the year corresponds with Kshaya, but Jaya is given, perhaps as being a more auspicious name. [2] So in the original.

14

Date about 1300 A. D.

Be it well. Dweller in Nandîšvara's Kailâsapura, glory of the Nṛipatuṅga-kula, lord of Nandagiri, Byembi-Dêva's son .... (on the date specified)... made a grant of the customs of Yerabakôṭe.

16

Date 1289 A. D.

(This inscription is mostly defaced.)

(Tamil)— .... We, the authorities of the temple of the god of Tiru-Nandi, *alias* the Southern Kailâsa, in the Kaḻavâra-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, ...

17

Date about 1135 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, the mahâ-maṇḍalikêšvara, capturer of Taḻaikkâḍu, the strong-armed Vîra-Gaṅga Poyšaḷa, *alias* Viṭṭi-araiša, having conquered Koṅgu and planted a pillar of victory, ? redeemed, from my residence at Koppam in Taḻai-kkâḍu, Neḍumanûr and its hamlets, which were a dêvadâna of the god Tiru-Nandîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar, situated in Kuyilpôgam, the northern division of Šaṉṉai-nâḍu in Vikkirama-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, and granted a *šâsana* to the above effect .... to continue for as long as the moon and the sun exist. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) There is no guide but virtue to those who understand virtue.............

I, Karikâma..., *alias* Râjarâja.., *alias* Vâḷava-râja, terrible to titled kings, having drawn up and shewn the *šâsana* to Pôšaḷa-Dêvar, *alias* Viṭṭi-arašan, ? signed it.

18

Date ? 1333 A.D.

(Tamil)—I, the customs-officer[1] Šavaṇḍayan.....of Kaḻavâra-nâḍu in Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, remitted (on the date specified) certain taxes (named) in the villages granted as a dêvadâna by the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, Tribhuvana-malla, lord of Nandigiri, ornament of the Gaṅga family,.......Dushṭar-âditta .....gaṇḍa Aṇṇan-aṅkakâṟa Kumâra-Šikka-dêva...............

[1] The Kannaḍa form *šuṅkaḍa* is used.

19

Date 1033 A. D.

(The meaning of this inscription is not quite clear.)

(Tamil) — In the 22nd year of the reign of Kô-pParakêšarivanmar, *alias* šrî-Irâjêndra-Šôḻa-Dêvar, —

On Irâjêndra-Šôḻa-Brahma-mârâyar ..... the merchant Viralaiyan, having received gold from the oil-mongers, — Šamaiya-šênâpati-chcheṭṭiyâr, who came saying that he was a Koṅga, having granted.......Kandapuram, Âlur.........and provided for food and cloth for the...warriors, — we, the followers of Irâjêndra-Šôḻapperu-nirivi-šamaiyam, assembled at Periya-Nandi in Kaḷavara-nâḍu, having built a sluice of suitable size to the west of the outer gate of Periya-Nandi and converted the land into a flower-garden, made a grant of it, with exemption from taxes, subject to certain conditions (mentioned, but not quite intelligible) and gave the grant engraved on stone.

20

Date 1301 A. D.[1]

(Tamil) — The pratâpa-chakravatti šrî-Hoyšaḷa-vîra-Vallâḷa-Dêvar intimates the following to the heads of *maṭhas* and *sthânas* in the temples situated in the Hesar-Kundâṇi kingdom, Virivi-nâḍu, Murаša-nâḍu, Mâšandi-nâḍu, Veppûr, Erumaṟai-nâḍu, Ilaippâkka-nâḍu, Kaḷavâra-nâḍu, Ambaḍakki, Noṇḍaṅguḷi, Kaivâra-nâḍu, Kuvaḷâla-nâḍu, Têkkal-nâḍu, Aimbuḻuga-nâḍu, Elavûr-nâḍu, Eyil-nâḍu, Tagaḍai-nâḍu, Puṟamalai-nâḍu *alias* Adigaimâ-nâḍu, Paiyyûrppaṟṟu, Peṇṇaiyâṇḍâr-maḍam, Pulliyûr-nâḍu and all other nâḍus:—

(On the date specified), we have remitted all kinds of taxes (many named) in the gifts to temples etc., — *dêva-dânam, tiruviḍaiy-âṭṭam, maḍappuṟam* and *paḷḷichchandam* — of our kingdom and granted, with pouring of water, certain *vibhavas* for the respective gods, to provide for worship, offerings of rice, enjoyments and temple repairs.

Accordingly, the heads of *maṭhas* and *sthânas* in the temple of the god of Tiru-Nandi, otherwise called Southern Kailâsa, will enjoy, as a *sarva-mânya,* the wet and dry lands with their four boundaries, including the wells under-ground and the trees overground, which are a dêva-dâna of the god Tiru-Nandîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr, as well as the dêva-dâna villages of the same god, make adequate provision for the worship, offerings of rice, enjoyments and temple repairs of the god, and live happily, praying for the prosperity of our-selves and our kingdom.

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[1] The Kali year given as corresponding to the Šaka year 1224 is 4479. It ought to be 4403.

This charity is under the protection of the king, of the inhabitants of the nâḍu and of the Mâhêšvaras. May there be prosperity. (Usual final imprecatory sentence)........

21

Date 1049 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 32nd year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšarivanmar, *alias* šrî-Râjâdhirâja-Dêvar of bright intellect, who, while the moon waxed with added beauty, was born to render conspicuous the ancient race of the hot-rayed god (*i. e.* the sun); who caused his umbrella, planted under the shadow of [? his father's] white umbrella, to cast its shade over the entire kingdom of his father who conquered with his army Gaṅgai of the prosperous north, Ilaṅgai of the south, Mahôdai of the west, and Kaḍâram of the east; who swayed his sceptre over every region; who cut off on the battle-field the beautiful head, which was adorned with large jewels and was never without the golden crown, of Mânâbharaṇan, the renowned king of the South (Pâṇḍya); who sent the king of Vêṇâḍu to heaven; who killed the king of Kaliṅgam ? on the battle-field; who caused to be destroyed the ships at Kândaḷûr-Šâlai on the sea-coast; and who acquired great fame under the praiseworthy name of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻan—

The officer Vîra-Vichchâdira-mûvênda-vêḷâr, *alias* Mâttûr-uḍaiyâr Šatti... .., gave, for the god Mahâ-Nandîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar, on the Nandi hill in Kaḷavâra-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, a plate of gold, weighing, by the standard of the city, 2½ kaḻañju and 1 mañjâḍi, as an ornament to be worn by the god for as long as the moon and the sun exist................ ....

22

Date ? about 1049 A.D.

(This inscription is gone in parts and has no beginning.)

(Tamil)— .... Ponnaiyan, Pâlaiyan, Râjâdhirâja-vêḷân and other inhabitants of the village ...... received 2 kâšu from .... under the condition that they should supply 3 nâḻi of ghee every month, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, from the interest on the sum. Maṇiyan Vašavayan, *alias* Râjâdhirâja-chChôḻa-gâmuṇḍan of Šiṟiya-Nandi and other inhabitants of the village received from .... under the condition that from the interest on the sum they should supply 4 *nâḻi* and 1 *uri* of ghee every month for as long as the moon and the sun exist.

Malaiyan Šâmuṇḍan, *alias* Paṇḍita-âšâri, the carpenter of Periya-Nandi, engraved .... On the inhabitants of both the villages requesting me to

write this grant on stone, I — Kêšavan Kolakkâvan, *alias* Teṅgaṅguḍi-kKaḻumalam-uḍaiyân of Tiru-kKaḻumala-nâḍu in Râjêndra-Šiṅga-vaḷa-nâḍu of Šôḻa-maṇḍalam — wrote this. This is my writing. Those who destroy this shall incur the sin committed by those who reside between the Ganges and the Kumari........

23

Date ? about 1033 A. D.

(This inscription is gone in parts and has no beginning.)

(Tamil) — .... Mâchchaya-gâmuṇḍan, Iṟayaman, Ponnayan and other inhabitants of the village of Peru-Nandi made a grant of lands (specified) for the god Mâ-Nandi-Îšvaram-uḍaiyar of the same village. Witnesses to the grant—Irâjarâja-gâmuṇḍa's son Šâmuṇḍa, Vâṇa-gâmuṇḍa of Šiṟu-Nandi, Mayaman of Kottanûr, Kannayan of Veḷakiṟai and some others. .... I, ..., the superintendent of this nâḍu, ... This is my writing. The engraving of..garâšâri of this village.

24

Date 1092 A. D.

(Tamil) — In the 23rd year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšarivanmar, *alias* the emperor šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvar, who etc.,[1] —

Tirumâri Madurântakan, *alias* Sênâpati Gâṅgêya-râjan, the headman of Šembiyan Tiṅgâḍu-pâkkam in Tamatûr-nâḍu of .... kâṭṭu-kkoṭṭam in Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, gave, for the god Tiru-Nandîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar of Kaḻavâra-nâḍu in Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, one plate, weighing, by the standard of the city, 8 *kaḻañju* and 1 *kuṉṟi* of gold which was superior in fineness to the gold coin named after Madurântakan.......... This is under the protection of Mahêšvaras.

25

Date 1113 A. D.

(Tamil) — In the 44th year of the reign of Kôv-Irâjakêšarivanmar, *alias* the emperor šrî-Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Dêvar, who — with valour alone for his companion and liberality alone for his ornament — swayed the sceptre and destroyed the dark Kali; and who, while the goddess of fame became conspicuous etc.[2] —

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[1] The historical part of this inscription is identical with that of Sidlaghaṭṭa No. 66.

[2] The historical part from this point is identical with that of Mâlur No. 101.

With the consent of Jayaṅgouḍa-vêḷân of Periya-Nandi, Vîra......... Râja-šêkaran, *alias* Mâḷava-râjan, terrible to titled kings, the *pati-pâda-mûla-ppattudai pañchâchâriya pûjâris* of the temple of Tiru-Nandîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar in Kaḷavâra-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam and others — Kandan ...., having paid in the ? *maṇiyâram* of the above god....*kaḷañju* of gold of the fineness of the gold coin named after Madurântakan, purchased some wet lands below the tank of Periya-Nandi. (Then follow details of the boundaries and extent of the lands bought).............

26

Date about 880 A.D.

Be it well. When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, Noḷambâdhirâja was ruling the kingdom of the world: — Dharmašakti-paṇḍita, Kiramaya-gâmuṇḍa and others (named) being the chief, assembled, and Ainûrvâchâriya's son Paḷiyaṇa having built a tower to the temple of Nandi, he received land (as follows)..........

27

Date 1575 A.D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Šrî-Raṅga-Dêva-mahârâya was ruling the empire of the world: — the great Âvati-nâḍ prabhu Moleya Bayiraya-Gavuḍa's son Bayiraya-Gavuḍa's younger brother Mâraya-Gavuḍa made a grant for the god Šrîkaṇṭêšvara......in order that merit might be to his father Moleya Baira-Gavuḍa, his mother Hiriya-Bâyi, and his forefathers. Imprecations.

28

Date 1574 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Šrî-Raṅga-Dêva-mahârâya was ruling the empire of the world:— the great Âvati-nâḍ prabhu, Moleya Bayiraya-Gavuḍa's son Bayiraya-Gavuḍa's younger brother Mâraya-Gavuḍa... *(rest illegible)*.

29

Date ? about 750 A. D.

Be it well. Success through the adorable Vṛishabha, the most excellent of the holy Jinas.

In former times, in the Dvâpara-yuga of the Kali-avasarppiṇi,— by Râma-svâmi, the *mahâratha* son of Daśaratha, sun in the sky of the Solar race,— (to wit) by Purushôttama, who for the purpose of bringing the world into good order desired to be incarnated as a man, — was this chaitya-bhavana of the adorable Arhata, the lofty one, the omniscient, established. Afterwards, by the mother of the Pâṇḍavas, Kunti-Dêvî, was it rebuilt anew.

To the ornament to the Earth goddess, a path to the attainment of *svargga* and *môksha,* like the jewel in the head of (the serpent) Dharaṇêndra who bears up the world, the best of mountains, purified by the presence of the Jinêndra-chaitya, a supreme *tîrtha* (or sacred bathing place), having caves suited for the residence of groups of great ṛishis intent upon the performance of penance, by name Śrîkunda (*stops here*)[1].

30

Date 1536 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), Pâdirikuppa Pratâpa-Anantaya's son Yammarasa having served the feet of the Îśvara of Nandigiri, will now be serving in the presence of the god as long as sun and moon endure.

31

Date ? about 1500 A. D.

Simmôji Baichu's son Bayiru made the door.

32

Date 1680 A. D.

Obeisance to Nandîśvara. In the east of the Karṇâṭaka country is the mountain named Nandi, very lofty and impenetrable, with only one path, filled with *champaka, aśvattha, nâraṅga* and *tamâla* (trees).[2] At the very top the huge cliff is adorned with a temple. In the Baḷḷâpura kingdom this great mountain was made a hill-fort, being reckoned a secure protection from the fear of enemies. In order to seize the hill-fort, a Mlêñchha came with a great force, but at length was beaten off greatly distressed.

(On the date specified), Śiva-chatrapati's son Śambhôji-râṭ is ruling here in peace. And the *durgâdhikâri* (or governor of hill-forts) Bâlâji Krishṇa, governing the Jagadêva hill-forts, here, in pursuance of Raghunâtha-paṇḍita's orders, took over the command (or possession) of this fine hill-fort.

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[1] By understanding the opening word *svasti* to connect here, the inscription might possibly be considered complete.

[2] Champaka (*Michelia champaca*), aśvattha (*Ficus religiosa*), nâraṅga (orange or citron), tamâta (*Xantochymus pictorius*), a variety of *honge*, the Indian beech.

33

Date ? about 1150 A. D.

On this hill Saturday worship (*Sanivâra-pûje*) should be performed.

34

Date ? about 1150 A. D.

The mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, born in the Chôḷa-vaṁśa, distinguished by the Narasiṁha seal, Buruḍapampe Nala-Tirumalarasa's son Tirumalarasa-Dêva Chôḷa-mahâ-arasu's title (or crest) — Gajasiṁha (elephant lion) [1].

35

Date about 1150 A. D.

Ôm. Obeisance to Śiva. A resident of Śrîparvata, Mahâ-paraśu mahâ-daṇḍuḷi took shelter here and stayed in the cave — Kaḷatti Kâlilamatti-guru's disciple.

36

Date about 1100 A. D.

Ôm. Obeisance to Śiva. (In the year specified) some Mahant from the Koṅga kingdom came and stayed here. Written by śrî-Vasva.

37

Date ? about 1100 A. D.

.. Siḍiyûr Tammaya's younger brother, by mutual consent, had this well made.

38

Date 1396 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), Kannaṇappa-Râya's son Dêvayya had the building and door of the god Vîrabhadra made, to continue as long as sun, moon and stars endure. Fortune.

39

Date about 1125 A. D.

Timmaya. — The five Nandis — Brahmagiri, Divigiri, Nandigiri, ...

[1] Here is drawn a lion with the proboscis of an elephant.

40

Date ? 1428 A. D.

The Nandi-maṇḍala, five leagues in extent, provided for the *âgama* worship of—filled with all auspicious qualities; ever served by all things moveable and immoveable, by Kushmâṇḍas, Brahma, Vishṇu, Indra and others; dwelling in the southern Kailâsa along with the manifest Pârvatî; in the form of Para-Brahma;—Pañcha-Nandîśvara-svâmi, having been favoured to me, all prosperity has been granted. Our family god being Bhairava's father, he is our house-god; he himself being the husband of Karagadamma, we have no other god. (To show) that in governing this kingdom, we are making all gifts for his worship, festivals, and observances, and that it has not been interrupted,—(on the date specified) [1]—in Kailâsa, ever in the Śiva temple in the presence of Pârvatî, is the guru named Skanda, proficient in the Śaiva śâstras, who was brought by the chief of the gods to the Pañcha-Nandi-sthala, to regulate the worship, born in the line of the great Agastya, one of the seven ṛishis.—To the great-grandson of Gaura-guru, who was ever engaged in the *âgama* worship, Skanda-guru's grandson, Nandîśa-guru's son, Nandîśvara-guru,—the great Mari Baire-Gauḍa's great-grandson, Mâre-Gauḍa's grandson, the great Âvati-nâḍ-prabhu Doḍḍa-Baire-Gauḍa's son,—a full moon to the ocean the Ahavati-vaṁśa, obtainer of a boon from Dêvî, Kârepura Baire-bhûpâla, made a grant of the Kuḍuvati village belonging to Kârepura, to the south of the Nandi mountain,—after the Śivarâtri-pûjâ, doing worship to the âchârya, as a gift to Nandîśvara. All the crops and revenue of this village you will enjoy, and presenting to the god from time to time the articles we have given, remain at peace, you, your son and posterity. Thus is the copper śâsana written and given. Usual final verses. This *dâna-patra* was engraved by Amṛitapuram Aṅgâchâri.

41

Date ? 1330 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified) I, the mahâ-maṇḍali[ka], Tribhuvana-malla, lord of Nandigiri, Aṇṇan-aṅkakâṛa, Vembi-Dêvan, gave, as an irrevocable gift for as long as the grass [grows on earth], and the earth, the rocks and the Kâvêri endure, to Śambu-baṭṭar Allâḷa-dêvar, of the Kaśyapa-gôtra, of Pu....in Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam, the tank which he built at his own expense at Kuḍuvattipulam. This *śâsana* I gave, pledging myself to leave the tank in the possession of him and his descendants. (Final imprecatory sentence. Then follow boundaries of the tank.) Thus have I irrevocably made the gift with pouring of water.

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[1] Given as Śaka 1350, Dhâtu; but Dhâtu = 1378, and 1350 = Kîlaka.

42

Date ? 1358 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), after Teppada Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyar's son Dêvaṇṇa had ruled,—to the north of the temple,—of the Vaiśya-kula, Nagara Dêvi-šeṭṭi's son ...., as a work of dharma, erected a *dîpamâle-kambha* in front of the god Varadarâja of Bânasandapura.

43

Date 1380 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyar was in .... ruling an increasing kingdom:—as the dharma of Dêvappa,— ....'s son Chinamalu erected a *dîpamâle-kambha.*

44

Date about 1100 A. D.

Be it well. The servant of the hundred and eight, ... died among the cows.

45

Date 977 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, ... Noḷambâdhirâja made a grant on account of ? some tank.

46

Date ? 1794 A. D.

Between Yalavahaḷḷi and Doḍḍa-Maraḷḷi, on the road going to Baḷḷâri and Channapaṭṭaṇa, (in the year specified), Pokanâṭi Jôgi-Basapa had a maṇṭapa made, a draw-well, a grove, and under the trees a trough at which 6 cows could drink, 3 stone supports (for loads), and made over the works in the presence of the god Nandîšvara. To this Hari and Hara are witness.

48

Date ? 1714 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), Komâra Modalapayya....built the two temples of Hanumanta and Akka of Kottanûr, and made for them a grant of land (specified). Imprecations.

50

Date 1546 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara Sadâśiva-Râya was ruling the kingdom of the world:— ......

51

Date ? 1459 A. D.

(On the date specified), when the great minister Mañgapa-dannâyaka's son Sidaya Chadanaka-Voḍeyar was ruling a secure kingdom:—to the mahâ-maṇḍa-lêśvara Yâjarasa-dêva-Voḍeyar Poṟarasa's son Vîrarasa,—Debbûr Buvaya-Nâyaka gave...

53

Date 1516 A. D.

(On the date specified),.....Havali Baire Soṇaya (? made a grant).

54

Date ? 1646 A. D.

(In the year specified), to..., son of the Gauḍa of Mahâpaṭṭaṇa, the Balâ-pura kings gave to the south for the *pâṟapatya*.....a *surugu-mânya* of land (specified). And he made a gift of his pond.

63

Date 1371 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, master of the eastern and western oceans, vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-Voḍeyar was ruling the king-dom of the world;— And, the champion over Kantikâṟa-Râya, Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍe-yar was ruling the Sâdali kingdom;— the Kâvêri-vallabha,.......plunderer of the Chôḷa camp, (with other epithets), Pogarûr Pôche-Nâyaka's sons Hiriya-Chîli-Nâyaka and Chika-Chîli-Nâyaka made Periyasamudra in the name of their mother Periyava-Nâyakiti,— and granted 4 carts for the families (specified) which built it—and from the newly formed fields they will enjoy three *pala*, free of all imposts, and pay tax to the palace on all above three *pala*,— and we grant as a *kaṭṭu-koḍage* rice-land (specified). Whenever new fields are formed, three parts....will belong to those who built the tank, as long as sun

and moon endure. And on the same date, at the time of the eclipse of the moon, Chîli-Nâyaka in Periyasamudra — in order that merit might be to his father Pôchi-Nâyaka and his mother Periyava-Nâyakiti, — granted lands (specified) to Brâhmans (named).

Imprecations. Written (or engraved) by Dêvôja's son Bîrôja.

64

Date ? 1326 A. D.

(On the date specified), Kêšava-Râvaya made a grant to Rukadêva of Nâyaṇṇa's house. Imprecation.

GORIBIDNUR TALUQ.

2

Date 1402 A. D.

(Nâgarî characters.)

A duplicate of No. 56 below, but printed from a copy furnished by the people, which is full of mistakes.

3

Date 1665 A. D.

Obeisance to Gaṇêša and to Sarasvatî. Invocation of the Boar.

Be it well. (On the date specified), at the time of the eclipse of the sun,—when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa vîra-Šrî-Raṅga-Dêva-mahârâyaraiya, seated on the throne in Chandragiri-durga, was ruling the empire:—the mahâ-nâyakâchârya, a Bhîma in fighting in caves, tonsor of slanderers, Kêyûr Chauḍappa-Voḍeyar's great grandson, Timma-nâyaka's grandson Narasappa-Voḍeyar's son, Immaḍi-Narasappa-Voḍeyar gave to Chikkaiya (descent etc. stated) a grant of villages as follows, in order that his fathers might attain to the world of merit:—Siddâpura in Karigiridurga-sthala of Koramurugala-nâḍ belonging to the Penugoṇḍe throne, and Kâḷênahaḷḷi in Sirivara-sthala belonging to Gûlûr, with all usual rights. Imprecations.

4

Date about 920 A. D.

Be it well. Entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, šrîman Noḷambâdhirâja Ayyapa-Dêva's son Aṇṇiga Bîra-Noḷamba.—Be it well. The glory of the Gaṅga-kula, praised in all the world, crest-jewel of princes, supreme lord of Kôḷâla-pura, šrîmat Piḻduvipati's son, Nanniya-Gaṅga's champion, named Aṇṇi, having joined Bîra-Noḷamba, and driven away the Šântara king,—Noḷamba being angry, crossing over Isapura on the Ghâṭs, ...elephant... in the battle Gaṅga overthrew Šântara, took both his head and his shield, made them over to his ruler, and died. Bîra-Noḷamba being pleased, granted for him Piriya Bidirûr as a *kalnâḍ*, to continue as long as Gaṅga's children's children.

5

Date about 900 A. D.

Be it well. When Noḷambâdhirâja was ruling the kingdom of the world:—land (specified) in Tumaṇṇa was granted as Brahmadâya. Imprecation.

6

Date 1388 A. D.

The giver of long life and health, the physician for family cares, the guru of the world, the remover of mental and bodily ills,—do I reverence—possessed of mighty power—Śiva.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the master of the eastern and western oceans, râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-Harihara-Râya's son pratâpa Bukka-Râya was in the Penugoṇḍe city, ruling a peaceful kingdom:—in order that all the subjects might be in happiness,—water being the life of all living beings,—vîra-pratâpa Bukka-Râya in his court gave an order to the emperor (or master) of ten sciences, the hydraulic engineer (*jala-sûtra*) Siṅgâya-bhaṭṭa, that he must bring the Henne river to Penugoṇḍe,—and that Siṅgâya-bhaṭṭa conducting a channel to the Siruvera tank, gave to the channel the name Pratâpa-Bukka-Râya-maṇḍala channel, and had this śâsana written.

As long as Mêru and the earth, as long as sun and moon, so long, Pratâpa-Bukka-bhûpâla, may you remain a râja, blameless one.

In the science of hydraulics, in divination or telling omens from sounds (of birds, lizards, etc.), in medical treatment with mercury (or ? perhaps alchemy), in speaking the truth,—Rudraya's (son) Siṅgâri, what learned man is there in the world equal to you ?

Obeisance to Râmachandra. He in whose hairs are the clouds, all whose limbs are the rivers (or currents) in the seas, in whose belly are the four oceans,—to that spirit of the waters, obeisance. Great good fortune.

7

Date 1430 A. D.

Obeisance to ..... (On the date specified), the Huḍuti blacksmith Bommôja's son Śâmôja set up the god Tirumala's pillar.

9

Date 1409 A. D.

Obeisance to Gaṇâdhipati. (On the date specified), the *svârasâna* (? lintel) of the gateway was made by Saṇṇa-Timma-vôja's son ...... and .....'s son

Šivamôja....... The work of *dharuma* of the assembly (*kûṭa*) of the Ayyas of Kuṟubûr, *ârâdhyas* (or priests) to Râja-Râjêndra-Chôḷa. (*Rest illegible.*)

10

Date 1848 A. D.

Obeisance to the guru and Gaṇâdhipati. šrî-Râma. Be it well. (On the date specified = 1845 A. D.), a few of the faithful took it in hand to build a new temple of fine stone-work for the god Râma in the Hiḍimbâpura village,—and completed the work (on the date specified).

11

Date about 920 A. D.

When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavâuvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, ...'s son Vîra-Noḷamba was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Iṟubudalaya...

(*Rest illegible.*)

13

Date ? about 1000 A. D.

Be it well. When šrî-Perumâḷa-Râja ... Dêva .... was ruling the Kallahaḷḷi Three Hundred;—and Eṟeyammarasa was ruling Beṇṇattûr;—? Bhûphumu having built a tank, approving thereof, land (specified) was given. Imprecation.

14

Date ? 1644 A. D.

The pillar of the god Kaduri Nârasiṁha was erected, (in the year specified) as the service of .....'s daughter, the Basavi Rade. .ḷa.

15

Date ? 1666 A. D.

(In the year specified), Chigaṭigere Vodôra-aya's wife Lakkamma had this well built.

16

Date 1333 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the pratâpa-chakravartti Hoysaḷa vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêvarasa's minister, Aḷiya (or son-in-law) Mâchiya-daṇṇâyaka's

son Gaṅgi-Dêva-daṇṇâyaka was in the residence of Penugoṇḍe, ruling the kingdom in peace and wisdom:—to Indeya Sântîśvara-dêva's son Bommi-dêva have we given Maruvokagonka, which is Ballâḷapura, in the Haruhe-Hosûr-nâḍ, for as long as sun and moon endure, free of all imposts. Imprecation.

17

Date 1432 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Obeisance to Śambhu etc.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, the mahâ-râjâdhirâja paramêśvara vîra-Dêva-Râya-mahârâya was ruling a secure kingdom:—he remitted for the sake of *dharma* the marriage tax of all classes in Ballâḷapura. Imprecations.

18

Date ? 1546 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (In the year specified), Nârâyaṇa-gauḍa's son Hiri-Timmappa had the *vîrakal* temple built.

19

Date 1545 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified),—in order that merit might be to Sadâśiva-Râya,—the Kandâchâra-nâyaka Timmappa-ayya made over the grants for gods and grants for Brâhmans in Kurugôḍu,—that merit might be to his father and mother. Imprecation.

20

Date 1592 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), the râjâdhirâja paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa Veṅkaṭapati-Râya's son-in-law........(having granted) to me the Marupaḍugu village.....(for) the tank.....Imprecations.

21

Date 1549 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when.....vîra-pratâpa Sadâśiva-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—

(Rest illegible.)

22

Date ? 1454 A. D.

Brass śâsana (full of mistakes).

(Telugu) — Obeisance to Śambhu etc., and other praises.

(On the date specified)[1], in order to visit vîra-pratâpa vîra-Bukka-bhûpati-Râyal, Dêva-Râyal, and Guṇḍama-Râyal, — the seven sons, Śaṅkaragoṇḍa Timmana-gôḍu and others (named), of Vulela-Râya, king of Mâṇakapaṭṇa in Konthala-dêśa, riding in palanquins, — with 12000 adherents, 100 horsemen, 50 foot-soldiers, 4 howdah-bearing elephants, 7 herds of cows, 7 carts, and one cart full of money, — went Vijayanagara: — and having an audience of the king, he was very pleased, and on their presenting the cart-load of money, conferred on them the following honours, — horse, umbrella, châmara, *bhûmapeṇḍe,* and 3 howdah elephants. To this effect there is a stone inscription set up in the Virûpâksha-Sômêśvara temple.

And receiving by the king's order a hare to be offered up for success, they went to a place where amid a large assemblage (described) they founded the village named Kuruḍi, giving the officiating priest a horse and 20 varahas, as inscribed on a stone in the *gauḍu-mânyâ* field. And in the treasury of their palace they placed 7 vessels full of money on the south-east, with golden images and bronze sacrificial instruments. Also made grants of lands. The money spent on the village was 10080 Râmaṭeṅki varahas, 2000 Lakshmîpati varahas, and 10050 Puttalikas.

By order of Bukka-Râyal, Guṇḍama-Râyal and Ambhôja-Râyal this brass inscription was engraved by Vîrâchâri of Buḍagal-nâḍ, and made over to Timmana-gôḍu. Imprecations.

23

Date 1402 A. D.

(Nâgari characters.)

Corresponds with No. 56 below, down to the date, except that some verses from Bukka to Vijaya-bhûpati are omitted.

(On the date specified), Dêva-Râya-mahîpati made to a Brâhman named Subbaṇârya (descent etc. stated) a grant of the Brahmapaḷḷi village, situated to the east of the Pinâkini (river), in the Ghanagiri country, with all usual rights. Its boundaries in the language of the country. Usual final verses.

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[1] The original has the Śaka year 1212, Bhâva, — but these do not agree, and the references and other indications make Śaka 1367 expired, the more likely date.

25

Date 1584 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), Šrî-Ranga-Râya granted to Tirumale Penugoṇḍe.......the Upparahaḷḷi village as a sarvamânya agrahâra. And for the offerings to ....—in order that merit may be to our father Hiriya Bôrappa-gauḍa and to our guru,— we have given this with all ceremony, as an agrahâra. Imprecation.

26

Date 1584 A. D.

Similar to the above.

27

Date ? 1609 A. D.

(In the year specified), the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa vîra-Veṅkaṭapati-Dêva-mahârâya's agent Haḍapa Veṅkaṭappa-Nâyaka's son Haḍapa Pâpi-Nâyaka's agent Giriyajapa, granted to the Upparahaḷḷi gauḍa Si.... (in the presence of) the people of Vakahaḷḷi, a *šâsana-vôle* as follows;—the land (specified) under the Sudekuṇṭe to the west of this Basavanahaḷḷi is granted to you as a *mânya*, to be enjoyed by you, your sons and grandsons ....

28

Date 1510 A. D.

(Nâgari characters.)

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), at the time of the eclipse, when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—a grant was made (*particulars effaced*).

32

Date about 1550 A. D.

Obeisance to Râmânuja. To the âchârya who was the establisher of the path of the vêdas, the Âlvâr Tirumale Penugoṇḍe Narasiṁha-Tâtâchârya-ayya,—with the permission of Râma-Râja,—Soṇa-gauḍa granted Arikunda as a *sarvamânya*.

36

Date ? 1523 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), as *dharma* to Mâlapa-Nâyaka-aya of the mahârâja-paramêśvara Krishṇa-Râya-mahârâya's court, — the minister Sarvarasaya had the temple of the god Sômêśvara of Halukûr rebuilt with stone work. ....

37

Date 1887 A. D.

For the *dharmasthâna* of the god Channa-Sômêśvara of Alakûr, the Vîra-Śaiva, Gubbi Rudrâ's son Tôṭadhârya is the agent and was appointed (on the date specified — given in both the Śâlivâhana and Christian eras).

38

Date 1504 A. D.

Śrî-Sômêśvara. (On the date specified), at the time of the eclipse of the moon,— in .... Voḍeyar had the temple of the god Sômêśvara made, with tower and enclosure wall, and provided for car, offerings, decorations, festivals and other services, and liṅga worship,— which being informed to Nañja-Râya, that Nañjai-Râya informed vîra-pratâpa Narasiṅga-Râya, who thereupon made a grant of Halakûr for Sômêśvara. Usual final verses.

40

Date ? about 1200 A. D.

(On the date specified, details gone), when the pratâpa-chakravartti Hoysaṇa-bhujabala vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêvarasa was ruling the kingdom in peace and wisdom:— (*stops here*).

41

Date 1180 A. D.

Be it well. In the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, the capturer of Taḷekâḍu Koṅgu Naṅgali Banavâsi Halasige Hânuṅgal and Uchchaṅgi, Hoysaḷa vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêva's reign (or kingdom), (in the year specified), when the great minister, the śrîkaraṇa-heggaḍe Yereyaṇṇa and the daṇḍanâyaka Bila-Gôyindarasa marched to the Ummaḍi war, — Pochiya-Keriya-nâyaka gave his head, and received as *netra-paṭṭa* the Nâgâchâri tank, granted in the presence of the Brâhmans of Kûḍalûr, and the Nânâ-Dêśis of the town, to be enjoyed by his children's children, as long as sun and moon endure. Imprecations.

42

Date ? 1649 A. D.

(In the year specified), to the dêšamukhi of Hosûr-sammat, the dêšapâṇḍe dêši-karaṇi Sahigoṇḍa-Nâyaka, was written and given a paper (*kâgada*) as follows: — You having built anew the fort of Erapanahaḷḷi, otherwise called Koṇḍâpura, belonging to the Hosûr-šîme, and brought people and filled it with population,— the extent of this expenditure becoming known to the palace, we grant to you as a *kaṭṭu-koḍagi-mânya* the land (specified) near this village, to be enjoyed by you, your son and posterity.

43

Date 1793 A. D.

Obeisance to Šambhu etc. Be it well. (On the date specified), to the Halakûr jahagîrdâr Mîr Ahmad Sâhib's son Mîr Husên Sâhib, the râjamânya Kaḷidurga šubhêdâr Mîr Ali Beg Sâhib caused to be written and given a *kaṭṭu-koḍigi-mânya* (as follows)[1];— you having built around the fort to the north-west of the Dêvarahaḷḷi village, there is granted to you— *(rest illegible).*

44

Date 1798 A. D.

By order of Hajarat Tîpu-Sultân Pâchâ, — Be it well. (On the date specified), the Mâkaḷidurga Amaladâr Ahmad Usmân Sâhêb caused to be written and given to Halukûr Mîr Husên Sâhêb a *kere-kaṭṭu-koḍagi šâsana* as follows:— For the tank that you have had newly constructed at the Dyâvara-haḷḷi village of the Huladakere-hôbaḷi, belonging to the Mâkalidurga-šîme, by order of the Presence, there is granted to you land (specified) in Timmana-haḷḷi to the north of this Dyâvarahaḷḷi, and at its hamlet Chandrahaḷḷi.

45

Date ? 1635 A. D.

(Telugu)—May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâya [? Veṅkaṭapati]-Dêva-Râya . . . was in Vijayanagara— (*rest illegible*).

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[1] This is a curious instance of a grant by a Muhammadan to a Muhammadan made with the ordinary idolatrous invocations of Hindu grants.

46

Date ? 1370 A. D.

Obeisance to Gaṇâdhipati. Obeisance to Šambhu etc. Praise of Gaṇêša and the Boar.

There is, brother of the *kaustubha* gem and the *kâma-dhênu*, Ramâ's younger brother,—the lord of rays (the moon), born from the milk ocean. In his line was born the king Yadu, by Vâsudêva of whose family the earth was protected. In that family was Bukka, whose queen was Mâyâmbikâ; in whose family (omitting laudations) arose the king Saṅgama. His queen was Mâlâmbikâ. Their sons were Harihara, Kampa, Bukka, Mârapa and Muddapa. Of the five, Bukka was the most celebrated. The Kaḷiṅgas were broken through his valour, the Vaṅgas had their limbs cut off and their eyes twisted, the Ândhras ran into holes, the faces of the Turushkas shrivelled up, the Pâṇḍya kings fled.

When, (with usual titles), Bukka-Râya, seated on the jewel throne in the city named Vidyâ made by Vidyâraṇya, making the sixteen gifts, he caused the tree of *dharma* to flourish. (On the date specified[1]), in the presence of the god Virûpâksha in the Pampâ-kshêtra on the bank of the Tuṅgabhadrâ, he gave to Sôma (descent etc. stated), who was versed in the meaning of the eighteen purâṇas, a poet in eight languages,—Peñchukaldinne, otherwise named Bukkarâyapura, on the bank of the Pinâkinî, (boundary villages), in the Penna-mâgaṇi of the Kôḍûr-tala in the Guttidurga kingdom, with all usual rights. Boundaries. And the great poet Nâchana-Sôma blessed the king that he might live for ever.

And he made it into 110 shares, and keeping 36 for himself as manager, gave the rest to Brâhmans, the principal one receiving 28. Boundaries in the language of the country.

This šâsana of Bukka-Râjêndra was made by Kôṭidêvârâdhyâchârya's son Mallenârâdhya. And the carpenter, the šâsanâchârya Nâgi-dêva, engraved it. Usual final verses.

(*signed*) šrî-Virûpâksha.

47

Date 762 A. D.

Be it well. Success through the adorable Padmanâbha, resembling (in colour) the cloudless sky.

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[1] This is given as the Šaka year *rasa bhû nayana indu* (= 1216), the year Târaṇa. But this does not fall within Bukka's reign, during which there was no Târaṇa. Hence Sâdhâraṇa, Šaka 1292 expired, has been conjecturally taken.

A sun illumining the clear firmament of the Jâhnavî (or Gaṅga)-kula, possessed of strength and valour from the great pillar of stone divided with a single stroke of his sword, adorned with the ornament of a wound received in cutting down in battle the hosts of his cruel enemies, of the Kânvâyana-gôtra,— was šrîmat Koṅgaṇivarmma dharmma-mahâdhirâjaḥ.

His son, inheriting the qualities of his father, possessing a character for learning and modesty, having obtained the honours of the kingdom only for the sake of the good government of his subjects, a touchstone for (testing) gold the learned and poets, skilled among those who expound and practise the science of politics, author of a treatise on the law of adoption (*dattaka-sûtra*),— was šrîmân Mâdhava-mahâdhirâjaḥ.

His son, uniting the qualities of his father and grandfather, having entered into war with many elephants (so that) his fame had tasted the waters of the four oceans,— was šrîmad Harivarmma-mahâdhirâjaḥ.

His son, devoted to the worship of the twice-born, gurus and gods, meditating on the feet of Nârâyaṇa, was šrîmân Vishṇugôpa-mahâdhirâjaḥ.

His son, whose head was purified by the pollen from the lotuses the feet of Tryambaka, having by personal strength and valour purchased his kingdom, daily eager to extricate the ox of merit from the thick mire of the Kali-yuga in which it had sunk,— was šrîmân Mâdhava-mahâdhirâjaḥ.

His son, the beloved sister's son of Kṛishṇavarmma-mahâdhirâjaḥ,— who was the sun in the firmament of the Kadamba-kula,— his mind illumined with the increase of learning and modesty, of indomitable bravery, reckoned the first among the learned,— was šrîmân Koṅgaṇi-mahâdhirâjaḥ, named Avinîta.

His son, having the three powers of increase, who had brought anxiety to the face of Yama on account of the smallness of the residue left after the countless animals offered to him as a tribute (namely) the brave men consumed in the sacrifice of the face of the many wars waged for Andari, Âlattûr, Porulaṟe, Pennagara and other places, author of a commentary on fifteen *sarggas* of the *Kirâtârjunîya*,—was named Durvinîta.

His son, the lotuses whose feet were yellow with the swarming bees the lines of the crowns of savage kings rubbing against one another, was named Mushkara.

His son, of pure wisdom acquired from his being the abode of fourteen branches of learning, distinguished for his skill among those who teach and practise the science of politics in all its branches, a rising sun in dispersing the clouds of darkness his enemies,— had the famous name Šrîvikrama.

His son, whose broad chest bore on itself the tokens of victory in the shining scars of wounds received in many battles inflicted by the tusks darting like lightning of huge elephants, possessed of the essence of all the sciences,

having gained the three objects of worldly pursuit, of victorious life and daily increasing glory,—was named Bhûvikrama. Who, moreover, had conquered the Pallavêndra king in terrible battle in (the place) named Vilanda, trodden to dust by the feet of a hundred elephants maddened with streams of blood issuing from the door of the breasts of the warriors forced open by all manner of weapons, called the Râja-Šrîvallabha, in the enjoyment of fortune obtained by victory in a hundred fights.

His younger brother, whose lotus feet were irradiated with the brilliance of the myriad jewel suns in the diadems of the great kings bending down before him. the self-chosen lord of Lakshmî,—was named Nava-Kâma, beloved by the good (*śishṭa-priyaḥ*), his fame in destroying the hosts of his enemies being the theme of songs.

Of that Koṅgaṇi-mahârâja, whose other name was Šivamâra, the grandson, the groups of the toes of whose feet were illuminated with a rainbow light from the rays of the numerous jewels set in the bands of the crowns of prostrate kings; who had fixed his faith on Nârâyaṇa; raging with fury in the front of war, horrid with the assault of horses, heroes, men and elephants, terrific in anger (or Bhîmakôpaḥ); no less a captivator of the glances of young women the most skilled in the joyful art of love than a subduer of the world; laden with spoils of victory gained in many most arduous wars, a lion to the herd of elephants the hostile kings, a lion among kings (or Râjakêsari). Moreover, a sun greatly illumining the clear firmament of the Gaṅga race, a terror to hostile kings, a protector of the fortunate ways of good men, having obtained a good kingdom, a king of superior qualities among all kings,—ever victorious is the Râja Šrîpurusha, a head-jewel among princes. To women, a Kâma (god of love); in the use of the bow, the son of Dašaratha (Râma); in valour, the son of Jamadagni (Parašurâma); in great wealth, Balâri (Indra); in great glory, Ravi (the sun); in government by himself, Dhanêša (Kubêra); of a mighty and splendid energy; the benefactor of all things living, whom the poets daily praise as the creator Brahma.

By him, the middle of whose palace echoed the sounds of the holy ceremonies which accompanied his daily rich gifts,—by Šrîpurusha, the first so named, Prithuvî-Koṅgaṇi-mahârâja,—by him, observing that all the living world is as unstable as a bubble,—eighty-four beyond six hundred Šaka years having passed,—living in Mânyapura, in his victorious camp,—in the month Vaišâkha, at the time of an eclipse of the moon, under the constellation Višâkhâ, on Friday,—to the son of Marašarmma of the Kâsyapa-gôtra, living in Tôḷûr, Mâdhavašarmma, versed in the Vâjasanêya (or white Yajur) vêda,—was given in the four villages named Eḷam-Gûḍalûr, Mariyâchi-Gûḍalûr, Paṟuvi and Šrîpura,—in each village, rice land for sowing 12 khaṇḍikas; a

house-site for sowing only 4 kuḍaba; village waste for 30 kuḍaba; garden land for sowing 2 khaṇḍikas; and field for sowing 30 khaṇḍikas of millet and other crops, together with forest. The whole of this is given free from all imposts, with pouring of water.

Witnesses to this gift,—the existing officials of the Ninety-six Thousand district.

And as to this are the *šlôkas* delivered by Manu:—Whoso takes away land given by himself or by another, is born a worm in ordure for sixty thousand years. To make a grant oneself is very easy, to maintain another's difficult; but of giving or maintaining, the maintaining is better than giving. By many kings has the earth been enjoyed, Sagara and others; whosesoever was at any time the land, his was then the fruit. A Brâhman's property is a terrible poison: call not poison poison, poison kills a single person, but a Brâhman's property (if taken away) kills sons and grandsons.

Whoso preserves this will gain merit. Written by Višvakarmma.

48

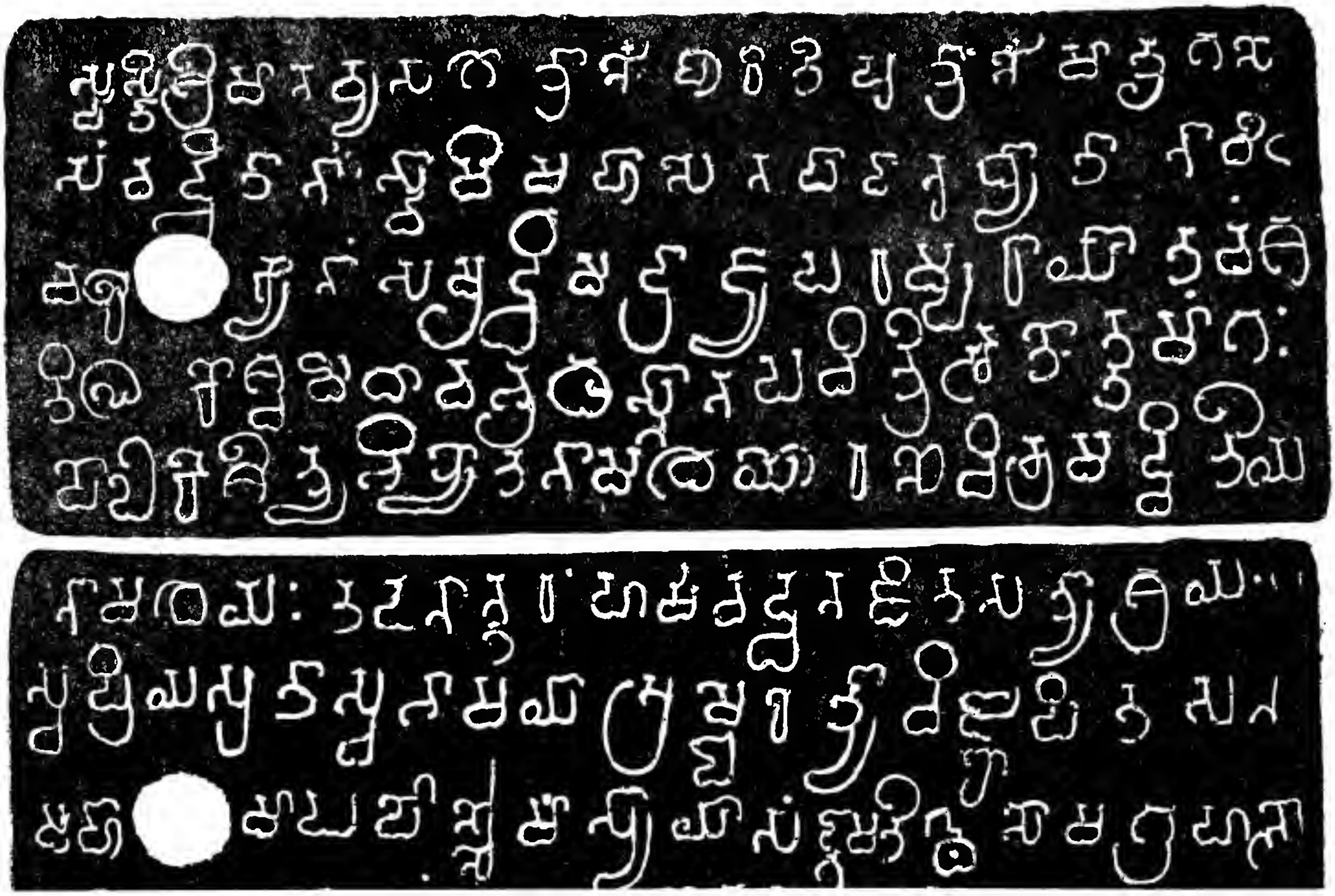
Date about 640 A. D.

Be it well. Of the Mânavya-gôtra, sons of Hâritî, nourished by the group of mothers, worshippers of the feet of Svâmi Mahâsêna, were the Châlukyas,—a glory to which race the regular successors of a prosperous kingdom, purified by the final ablutions after the horse-sacrifice, was he who had the renowned name Polikêši, with the second name Raṇa-Vikrama.

After that was the conqueror of Harshavarddhana, Satyâšraya. On the application of his beloved daughter, in her own language (*sva-bhâshayâ*) called Ambera,—on the full-moon day of Mahâ Mâgha,—in the Saṅgama-tîrtha,—at an eclipse of the moon, with a gold coin and water, was given—to thirteen of the Âtrêya-gôtra, five of the Kaušika-gôtra, three of the Kâšyapa-gôtra, three of the Kauṇḍinya-gôtra, three of the Kaušika-gôtra, two of the Sâvarṇṇika-gôtra, one of the Bhâradvâja-gôtra, one of the Šaunaka-gôtra,—to these great Brâhmans, versed in the vêdas, devoted to the six rites, thirty-one Brâhmans, the village named in its own language (*sva-bhâshayâ*) Periyâḷa, (situated) in the Konikal district.

The verses spoken by Manu are quoted as examples:—By many kings has the earth been enjoyed, Sagara and others; whosesoever was at the time the land, his was then the fruit. Whoso takes away land given by himself or by another, is born a worm in ordure for sixty thousand years.

I b



II a

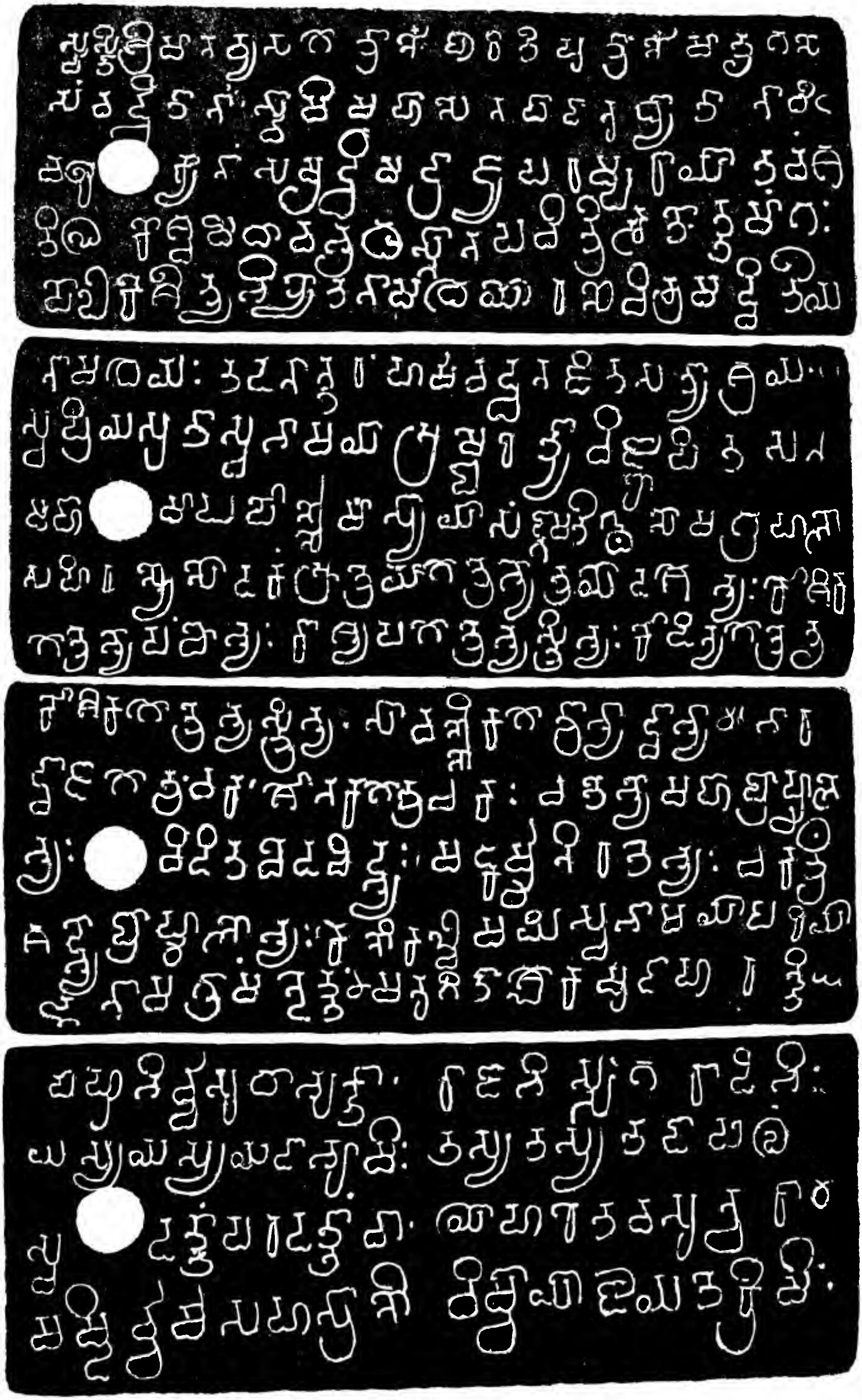
nnal verses.

Ib

IIa

IIb

IIIa



HOSÛR PLATES (Gb 48)

49

Date ? about 1300 A.D.

Be it well. When the pratâpa-chakravartti Hoysaṇa vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêvarasa was in Hosavîḍu, ruling the kingdom in peace and wisdom:—(*rest illegible*).

50

Date 1446 A. D.

Be it well. In the empire of the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Dêva-Râya-mahârâya:—(on the date specified), the great....(*stops here*).

51

Date ? about 1200 A.D.

Be it well. When the pratâpa-chakravartti Hoysaṇa vîra-Ballâḷa-Dêvarasa was in the residence of Dôrasamudra, ruling the kingdom in peace and wisdom:—the mahâ-sâmantâdhipati Appagalli Palyeya-Nâyaka's son Kallaya-Nâyaka (made a grant) of Maḷalûr in Haruhe-Hosaûr-nâḍ which he was governing.... (*rest illegible*).

52

Date 1565 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), at the time of an eclipse of the moon,—when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Sadâšiva-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the empire of the world:—by his command, and by order of Tirumala-Râjaya,—the great Âvati-nâḍ prabhu Soṇapa-Gaṇḍa-ayya,—in order that unfading merit might be to Sadâšiva-Râya-mahârâya, to Tirumala-Râjaya and to their sons, and that the world of unfading merit might be gained by his own mother and father,—in order that the offerings and illuminations, car and other festivals and ceremonies of the god Chenna-Kêšava of Muḍigeṟe in Hosaûr-nâḍ, master of the four quarters and the fifty-six countries, might continue to be performed as long as sun and moon endure, made a grant of the Muḍigeṟe village, and presented it at the feet of the god. Imprecations.

Local rent-free grants to remain according to former custom. Usual final verses.

53

Date 1482 A. D.

..... Be it well. (On the date specified), in Penugoṇḍe minister Mallarasa's *umbaḷi* the Kâdalauṇṇi village, on the occasion of his coming there when hunting. he bought from .....'s son, the adhikâri Nâraṇa-dêva land (specified), and had the *kalaśa, dîpamâle* stone pillar, and the pond (of the temple), which were in ruins, repaired. And the Brâhmans and gauḍas obtaining at the hands of Mallarasa-Voḍeyar rent-free land to provide for the offerings of the god.... ...... gave to the tank another name of Mallasamudra........

54

Date ? 815 A. D.

[Śiva]mâra-Permânaḍi (in the year specified) granted as *umbaḷi* ......

55

Date about 1150 A. D.

(Tamil)—Be it well. When the mâ-maṇḍalêśvara, Tribhuvanamalla, capturer of Taḷaikkâḍu, bhujabala Vîra-Gaṅga Poyśaḷa Nârasiṁha-Dêva was ruling the kingdom of the world:— .....

56

Date 1402 A. D.

(Nâgarî characters.)

Corresponds with Mulbâgal No. 60, down to Bukka,—

By whom even the kingdom of Sâluva-Nṛisiṁha was made vain.[1] To him by Svarṇâmbikâ was born the son Hariharêśvara, who made the sixteen great gifts, the fame of which the fourteen worlds were not sufficient to contain. His son was Pratâpa-Dêva-Râya, who offering up his enemies as the *samidh* in the sacrifice of the battle-field, took in wedlock the hand of the goddess of victory. By Gaurâmbikâ he had the son Vijaya-bhûpati. His wife (with praises) bore the son Dêva-Râya. The streams poured forth with the gifts bestowed at his coronation-anointing so anointed the earth that she became the Dêvî (or anointed queen).

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[1] In the various corresponding inscriptions the expression is *sthiri-kṛita*, made firm; but in this and Nos. 2 and 23 above, the expression is *khili kṛita*, which seems clearly to be a mistake, though so in the original.

When (with usual titles), in Vijayanagara on the bank of the Tuṅga-bhadrâ, on the throne inherited from his father, he was protecting this earth, the foremost of those famed for merit, Dêva-Râya-mâhîpati, in the presence of (the god) Virûpâksha on the bank of the Tuṅgabhadrâ, (on the date specified), granted the Kâdaḷavêṇi village in the Ghanagiri country, on the Pinâkini (river), bounded (as specified), to the Brâhmans, with all usual rights, free of all imposts. The names and shares of the Brâhmans are here written. (List follows of 48 shares.) The boundaries, in the language of the country. Usual final verses.

(*signed*) Śrî-Virûpâksha.

57

Date ? 1109 A. D.

(Tamil) – While the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, ? binder (*kaṭṭi*) of Chôḷa-mârâja, Nuḷamba Udaiyâditta-Dêvar was ruling the earth—

(In the year named), when Viṭṭiyâṇan, the general of Poyśaḷa-Dêvar, having attacked the village of Nugapaṭṭi in Irumaḍi-nâḍu, was marching past it, Vîra....Pâṇar-âdittan Valigôlar-âdittan, the supreme lord of Paṛuvai-puram, lord of Nandigiri, Duṭṭar-okkettu-gaṇḍan, pursuing after, killed horses and men. Echcharaśa, son of Śiñjaraśa, who was the son of Śômaraśa, went to heaven. Puḷḷa-dêvar, son of Echcharaśa, set up this pillar of victory.

58

Date about 1408 A. D.

Be it well. The obtainer of the great śuddha-Śaivâgamâchâra, of the Kauśika-gôtra, Viśvâmitra-pravara, Śiva-gôchara, Yajuś-śâkhe and Bahudhânya-sûtra, the chief man— *ârâdhya* to Râja-Râjêndra-Chôḷa,— Pommaṇa-ârâdhya's son Śivamûrti-ayya had this śâsana made.—Benakanavamma-ayya, at Pûmaṇṇa-ârâdhya's (? hands)....

59

Date 1408 A. D.

Obeisance to Gaṇâdhipati. Obeisance to Śambhu etc.

Be it well. (On the date specified),—in order that merit might be to vîra-Harihara-Râya, and to the Brâhmans of Gulaguñjihaḷḷi and others named, as well as a god of dignity to all, the...of Bârûr, after dividing (their lands), from their self-acquired property had temples built, and obtaining from Vâraṇâsi a *bâṇa-liṅga*, set up the gods Viśvêśvara and Lakshmî-Nârâyaṇa, and

causing worship (as specified) to be performed to those gods, presented for them various gifts of land (specified), to be divided equally between the gods.

And the care of the Visvêsvara temple, sending for Šivamûrti-ayya, son of the *ârâdhya* to Râja-Râjêndra-Chôḷa, of the Kuṟubûr-chaturamaṅgala, (gôtra etc. as in No. 58 above) Pummaṇṇa-ayya, we have given to his charge. And the Lakshmî-Nârâyaṇa temple we have given to the charge of Kañchisamudra Nalâri-dêva's son Kêšavanâtha-dêva. These two priests will share equally in the lands, and carry on the worship of the gods.

And to the stone-mason who built these temples, Tipâji's son Muddôja, we have given the Baiṟeya-kuḷa rice-field, for as long as sun and moon endure. Imprecations.

61

Date 1532 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified),—as *dharma* to vîra-pratâpa Achyuta-Dêva-mahârâya,—Râyasa-aiya's son Marasaiya, in order to provide for offerings (specified) to the god Kêšava of Penugoṇḍe, and for a Brâhman *chatra,* made a grant of Bommasamudra and the villages belonging to it. Imprecations.

62

Date 1382 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), Keṅkeṟe Tiparasa granted land (specified) to the Kaḍabûr astrologer Vîra-paṇḍita.

66

Date ? about 1700 A. D.

Duplicate of a receipt for 65 ga paid for a horse to four persons (named), the original receipt being lost.

67

Date ? about 1550 A. D.

(Nâgarî characters.)

May it be prosperous. The proprietor of Voddenahaḷḷi, otherwise named Râmachandrapura, a sarvamânya-agrahâra, is Koṇḍa-dîkshita.

68

Date 1392 A. D.

Râmanâtha is the only refuge. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who

break their word, the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa Harihara-Râya's son pratâpa-Bukka-Râya was in the residence of Penugonḍe, ruling the kingdom in peace and wisdom:—to his father-in-law Malla-Oḍeyar have we given Nagaragere as a . . . *ṇḍe-vṛitti.*

And that Malla-Oḍeyar having given it to his house . . . . Kâḍa-dêvarasa, that Kâḍa-dêvarasa had the temple of the god Râma and a stone sluice to the south of the Hiriyakere made, of which this is the śâsana.

69

Date about 900 A. D.

Imprecation. Be it well. Of Mayindama Chôḷa-mahârâja's house, Maḷegûḷa having received . . . . ., granted 30 koḷaga of rice land for three temples.

70

Date about 900 A. D.

Be it well. Chandayya (? fell wounded).

71

Date about 900 A. D.

Be it well. When the Mêda-kula paramêśvara . . . . in Erigallu Muttûr,—Bhûpâditya, ? putting on his armour, ...

72

Date about 900 A. D.

Be it well. Chôḷa-mahârâja's ayya, Ayyaṇa . . . . .

73

Date about 900 A. D.

Be it well. To Chôḷa-mahârâja, Châteyaparasa's . . . . . having been given,—the Râmaḍi ? watchman, Minḍapôdi Piḷḷaya, sacrificed his head.

74

Date about 900 A. D.

Kaṇṇakuḷi-arasa's ? army . . . . .

75

Date about 900 A. D.

Be it well. Chôḷa-mahârâja's servant Dâdiyan Dâdiga, marching upon Mahêndra . . . . army . . . .

76

Date about 750 A. D.

Be it well. When Chôḻiga Muttarasa was ruling the Ra . . . di Six Hundred,—and Aṟanâṇḍarasa (or Nâṇḍarasa) was ruling the Râmaḍi-nâḍu Three Hundred of Râma, known as Choka's friend;—his son Donnamâra, joining with Chôṟa Nachcheya, put to flight a force of twelve, and obtaining the permission of Raṭṭavâḍi, went in front . . . . penetrated the troops of horse, slew. . . . . and entered *svargga,* gaining glory.

77

Date 1505 A. D.

(Nâgari characters.)

Obeisance to Śambhu etc. Invocation of the Boar. Praise of Gaṇêśa.

The giver of welfare to all the world, amusing himself with sporting in (the acts of) creation and preservation, without an equal, the companion of fortune, is there ever a glorious one called Brahma. Through his desire expressed by *bahusyâm* (I will be many),—from his lotus navel was born Svabhû (Brahma). From Aja was Atri-muni, from Atri Indu, from Indu Budha, from Budha Purûrava, from him Âyu, from Âyu the king Nahusha. From him was Yayâti, from him Turvasu, whose line was spread in the Kuru-dêśa. Certain kings born in it came to Kishkindhâ in order to do homage to Sîtâ-Râma, the best of Raghu's race, who was worshipped by Sugrîva. Seeing the beauty of the country, those kings took up their abode in the neighbourhood of Hêmakûṭa, purified from inner darkness by the stream of the Tuṅgabhadrâ.

Among them, moon to the ocean the Tuḷuva-vaṁśa, of great valour, was the king Dilîpa celebrated. From him, the husband of Dêvaki, was born the king Îśvara. (Omittiag laudations) from him was the king Narasa. In Vidyâ-nagarî, formerly made by Vidyâraṇya, seated on the jewel throne, he was ruling the whole kingdom. Having conquered Gajapati-Râya, he won by his valour the title *Gajapati-Râyêbha-gaṇḍa-bhêruṇḍa* (gaṇḍa-bhêruṇḍa to the elephant Gajapati-Râya). Having conquered the mighty fierce Turushka king in battle, he gained the title *dushṭa-râṇ-mṛiga-śârdûla* (a tiger to the deers evil kings), and other titles. Having defeated the Madhurâ king Mâna-bhûpa in battle, he forced the Pâṇḍya, Chôḷa, Chêra and other kings to pay tribute. Moreover, in Śrîraṅga, Hastiśaila, Garuḍagiri, Kumbhagôṇa, Vṛishâdri, Śrî-śaila, Râmasêtu, the great Harihara, Saṅgama, Nandi-tîrtha, Gôkarṇa, Kâla-hasti, Îśvarasadas, and in the temple of Virûpâksha, did he make the sixteen great gifts described in holy verse. By Tippâji and Nâgamâmbâ respectively he had the sons vîra-Nṛisiṁhêndra and Kṛishṇa-Râya.

Of them, vîra-Nṛisiṁhêndra obtained his father's kingdom. His praises. In Kâñchî, Śrîraṅga, Śêshâchala, Garuḍagiri, Gôkarṇa, Śrînâgêndra, Aruṇaśikhari, and the temple of Virûpâksha, did he make the *brahmâṇḍa, svarṇa-mêru, tridaśa- taru-latâ, kâma-dhênu,* and other great gifts again and again. The Aṅga, Vaṅga, Kaliṅga and other kings waited on him as servants, holding the châmaras and other royal insignia.

(With usual titles), this vîra-Nṛisiṁhêndra, (on the date specified), after setting up the god Lakshmî-Nṛisiṁha, on the bank of the Tuṅgabhadrâ. adorned by Hêmakûṭa, in the presence of the god Virûpâksha, to many Brâhmans of various gôtras etc. gave the Nalabaṇḍehaḷḷi village, otherwise called Narasiṁhapuram, with its hamlet Guṅguḷḷuvâyi, belonging to Midigêśi, attached to Bâti-nagara in the Ghanaśailapuri kingdom (bounded as specified), with all usual rights, as an agrahâra of 15 shares. (List of donees.) Boundaries in the Karṇâṭa language.

Usual final imprecatory verses.

This śâsana of vîra-Nṛisiṁhêndra was composed by Narasiṁhârya, and engraved by the carpenter Janârdana.

(*signed*) śrî-Virûpâksha.

78

Date about 1495 A. D.

May it be prosperous. The mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, champion over the mustaches of the world, Kaṭhâri Sâḷuva, Sâḷuva Immaḍi-Narasiṅga-Râya-mahârâya's treasurer Dêvappa-Nâyaka's son Balanâtha,—to Kaya Nañjinâtha-dîkshita's son Nârasiṁha-dîkshita,—in order that *dharma* may be to the king and to Narasiṅga-Nâyaka,—made Kempa.. haḷḷi into the Narasâmbu... agrahâra, and in the presence of the god Vâraṇâsi Bhîmêśvara on the bank of the Tuṅgabhadrâ, gave it over, free of all imposts....

80

Date 1493 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), at the time of an eclipse of the moon,—at the lotus feet of the gods Vâṭa Kêśava and Hanumanta,—the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, champion over the mustaches of the world, Kaṭhâri Sâḷuva, Sâḷuva-Immaḍi-Narasiṅga-Râya-mahârâya's servant Kasaveya-Nâyaka made a grant as follows:—for the anointing and festivals of the god, we have granted the Nandiyakuṇṭe-śîme in Vâṭa,—in order that *dharma* may be to Immaḍi-Narasiṅga-Râya-mahârâya,—with all rights (specified), to continue as long as sun and moon.

81

Date ? 1552 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), by order of the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa Sadâśiva-Râya-mahârâya,—the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, ... mahâ-arasu (made some grant). Imprecation.

84

Date 1422 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), the worshipper of the feet of the god . . .êśvara, Timarasa-seṭṭi's son Beḷi-seṭṭi's son Bommi-seṭṭi, had the anointing performed for the god . . . . .

85

Date about 920 A. D.

Be it well . . . . . . Appiya-seṭṭi's son Nagajavamma's Palega,—in the reign of Bîra-Noḷamba,—when the cows were carried off, fought and died.

86

Date about 920 A. D.

Be it well. Śrî-seṭṭi's elder brother Noḷamba—in the reign of Bîra-Noḷamba, when the cows were carried off, fought and died. The memorial stone of Noḷamba who slew . . . .

87

Date about 920 A. D.

Bet it well. . . . . . Vikkapa-gaṇḍa,—in the reign of Bîra-Noḷamba,— . . . . .

BAGEPALLI TALUQ.

4

Date 1537 A. D.

(Telugu)—May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Achyuta-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—to Achyutarâya-Mallapaṇṇa, four persons (named) granted the Virûpâkshipura village, otherwise called Nandicheruvu, in the Buraḍakuṇṭe-sîme of the Kârakuriki-sthala in the Penugoṇḍa kingdom, which had come to them by gift from Bikshâva Tippaṇṇayagâr, (grant repeated three times),—with all usual rights. Witnesses.

5

Date 1537 A.D.

(Telugu)—On the same date, Achyutarâya-Mallapaṇṇa made over the village to the god Vîrêšvara of Lepâkshi in the Penugoṇḍa-šîme,—in order that merit might be to Achyuta-mahârâya. Usual final verses.

6

Date 1033 A. D.

(This inscription has neither beginning nor end.)

(Tamil)—In the 22nd year of the reign of Kô-pParakêšaripanmar, *alias* šrî-Râjêndra-Šôḻa-Dêvar, who etc.[1]— .... Nuḷambapâḍi, *alias* Nigarili-[Šôḻa-maṇḍalam] ....

7

Date ? about 1033 A. D.

(The first part of this inscription is gone.)

(Tamil)— .... Tašari-ppanman Kâṭṭaman of the Kûḍal Twelve in Irumaḍi-nâḍu included in Râjêndra-Šôḻa-vaḷa-nâḍu, *alias* .... of Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, made a grant of certain lands (specified) which he had received as a *kuḍaṅgai* from Irumaḍi-Šôḻa-râjar, the chief of the Irumaḍi-nâḍu Three-hundred, for having constructed a tank and built a sluice in Tašari in which he was a landholder, as well as of certain other lands (specified), for the god Mahâdêvar of the village. He who destroys this shall incur the heinous sin

[1] The historical part of this inscription is identical with that of Kolar No. 109 *a*.

of having destroyed tawny cows and Vâraṇavâśi (Benares); also the heinous sin committed by those who reside between the Ganges and the Kumari.

At his request, I, Mugaiyûr-uḍaiyân Ševiḍan Šattišâttan, a Veḷḷâḷa of Šembûr, *alias* Šundara-Šôḷa-Nallûr, in Šembûr-nâḍu of Šembûr-koṭṭam in Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam, wrote this. This is my writing.

8

Date about 1030 A. D.

(Contains only a fragment of the historical introduction given in Kolar No. 109 *a*)

(Tamil)—Râjêndra-Chôḷa's time.

10

Date 1397 A. D.

(Telugu) Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-Bukka-mahârâja's daughter Virûpâ-Dêvi's daughter Jommâ-Dêvi directed a channel to be made in front of Tirumaṇi village belonging to Kârakuṛiki-sthala in the Penugoṇḍa kingdom,—and sending for her minister Bomma-râja's son Nâga-râja, and her great uncle's son Mâyi-Nâyini,—and saying to them 'You must make this channel', - they sent for the late Vôja's sons Peda-Bayira-Vôja and Pina-Bayira-Vôja, and gave them the contract. And they dug a channel from before Peda-Nandisiriyûru and carrying it on below, led it so as to fill the tank. And they agreed for 130 Siṅgaya gadyâṇa, and certain land (specified) at the sluice, a horse and bracelets,—on condition that these should be returned if water did not flow in the channel from Annadânamuchadi to Immaḍiyûru. And having performed the proper ceremonies, they caused the water to flow in the channel, on which the above gifts were given to them, and also a *dasavanda,* free of all imposts, under the Tirumaṇi tank. (*Rest illegible.*)

11

Date 1393 A. D.

(Telugu)—May it be prosperous. (In the year specified), the mahârâjâdhirâja Immaḍi-Kadamba-Râya-Voḍeya-ayya gave to Dinapuri Chinnappa-raḍḍi a *kâpu-mânya* (specified) under the Tirumaṇi tank.

14

Date 1573 A. D.

(Telugu)—May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), by permission of the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Gabi-Nâyini and Basava-Nâyini,—

Garuḍa-Nâyini and Dévata-Nâyini for the offerings of the god Mandem Chenna-râya of Bûtagânapalli, the Bôyalapalli village, otherwise named Chenna-samudra. Imprecations.

15

Date 1392 A. D.

May it be prosperous. The šâsana of the god of gods Gaḍida Šrînivâsa, worthy to be borne on their heads by the chief of gods and demons.

When the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara, master of the eastern southern and western oceans, vîra-Harihara-mahârâya was on the heroic throne of empire:—during the administration of Teppada Nâgaṇṇoḍeyar, his grandson Tirumalanâtha granted a dharma-šâsana for the stone temple erected in Gaḍida, belonging to him, for the god Tirumala set up in Tirumala-pura, as follows:—(On the date specified), to the three stone-masons (named) he gave Bommanakôṭe to the south of Gaḍida, with all usual rights (specified), in the presence of the god Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha.

Usual final verses.

16

Date 1391 A. D.

(On the date specified) in the same reign as above,—during the administration of the great minister Maṅgappa-daṇṇâyaka,—when Teppada Nâgaṇṇa's kingdom was established, at the time of the setting up of the god Gaḍida Šrînivâsa, in the presence of the god Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha, Teppada Nâgaṇṇa's grandson Tirumalanâtha made to the Brâhmans who had built Tirumalapura as an agrahâra, and were performing the service of the god—the villages of Malapagalakuṇṭa and Tammaḍikuṇṭa, dividing them into 22 shares. (Details of the donees and boundaries.) Usual final verses.

17

Date 1418 A. D.

(Telugu)—May it be prosperous. (In the year specified), the performer of the *vâjapêya, sarvatômukha* and *prativasanta* sacrifices, Sarvakratu Sôma-nâtha-dikshita, set up the *yûpa-stambha* for the *sarvapṛishṭha* and *âptôryâma* (sacrifices).

18

Date 1418 A. D.

(Telugu)—The same person granted Maṅgasamudra and Oḍḍapalli as an agrahâra of 120 shares. He was of the Kâšyapa-gôtra, Rik-šâkhâ, the son of Dêvaru-sômayâji.

19

Date about 1418 A. D.

For the Maṅgasamudra agrahâra, Narasiṅga-Dêva caused an enclosure wall to be made.

20

Date ? 1605 A. D.

(Telugu) — (On the date specified), when...... pratâpa Veṅkaṭapati-Râya, seated on the jewel throne,..... in Velampalli........ Immaḍi-Kadirappa-Nâyini made some grant. Imprecations.

21

Date ? about 1200 A. D.

(This inscription is mostly gone.)

(Tamil) — Seems to record the grant of some lands to Brâhmans. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

22

Date 1736 A. D.

(Telugu) — Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Guramma-Nâyini and others (named), caused to be written and given to Lâyamaṇṭâpa's son Veṅkaṭapati a stone śâsana for the creation of a tank, as follows: — On your constructing a new tank for Balireḍḍipalli in the Penumala-sthala belonging to our Nâyakship, we grant to you, free of all imposts, lands formed under the tank (as specified), to be enjoyed in permanence.

23

Date 1824 A. D.

(Telugu) — Be it well. (On the date specified), to the Bâgepalli blacksmith Gaṅgappa and Balamma's son Kuṇṭlûrappa, the Reḍḍis and *karaṇas* of this place caused to be written and given a deed of gift as follows:— On your building up the cave in this Gaḍida Mukoṇḍa, and setting up Îśvara in the cave, — we grant to you lands (specified) under the Bâgepalli tank in the.... hôbaḷi.....

25

Date 1533 A. D.

(Telugu) — May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa Achyuta-Râya-mahârâya

was ruling the kingdom of the world:—giving to Gaḍida another name of Kṛishṇarâyasamudra, at the feet of the god Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha, Chandâram Tipparasayya's son Koṇḍamarasu presented it as an agrahâra.

28

Date 1633 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Gumma-Nâyini and others (named), with the Guyalûr Raḍi *karaṇas* made a grant of land (specified) to Guyalûr Magâḷa Nârapa and Chinapa. Imprecation.

30

Date 1544 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), by order of the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa Sadâśiva-Râya,— the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara Râma-Râjayya . . . . . Dêva-mahâ-arasu granted to . . . . a śâsana (as follows):—The tax formerly paid to us ? from the carpenters . . . . we have granted to you, free of all imposts. Imprecations.

(*signed*) śrî-Virûpâksha.

31

Date 1738 A. D.

(Telugu)—For the daily and seasonal festivals, the support of the *archaka*, and all other requirements of the master of myriads of worlds, the god Parusha Veṅkaṭêśvara,—Be it well. (On the date specified), to—devoted to *yajana* and the six rites, of the Parâśara-gôtra Bôdhâyana-sûtra and Yajuś-śâkhâ, proficient in the Pañcharâtrâgama-śâstra, Tiruchânûr Tiruveṅgaḷâ-chârya's grandson, Râmâchârya's son, Kṛishṇamâchârya,—the mahâ-nâyakâ-chârya, purifier of the Achyuta-gôtra, of the Nârâyaṇa-sûtra and Dhanuś-śâkhâ, Gummi-Nâyini Timmi-Nâyini's grandson, Kadirappa-Nâyini's son, Nârasiṁha-Nâyini,—granted the Pôtuladoḍḍi village, in the Guyalûr-sthala belonging to our Nâyakship, with all rights,—and also the land formerly belonging to it below the Moraṭupalli tank,—as a sarvamânya,—obtaining orders also from the Râṇuvâri (? army officer) on Râmanidurga for the writing of this śâsana. (*signed*) śrî-Nârasiṁha.

32

Date 1770 A. D.

(Telugu)—Obeisance to Śambhu etc. Be it well. (On the date specified), the Iṭikedurga tâluk jahagîrdâr Isumâl-sâhêb and Tâlu-Umma-sâhêb, with the

Reḍi *karaṇas*, caused to be written and given to Vaḍige Reḍi Channayya a *daśavanda-śâsana* as follows;—near to majara Mâḍappagâripalli, included in Mârigânikuntla, you having spent your own money and repaired 1 pond and 3 wells, in the wet land under these containing the inâms of the reḍḍi, karaṇa and âyagârs, we grant you a daśavanda (as specified), to be enjoyed to posterity. Sarâbbu Peḍaṇṇa obtained this copper śâsana.

33

Date 1406 A D.

(On the date specified), when Dêva-Râya-Voḍeyar was in the Sîra kingdom,—and Lakhumaṇṇa was ruling Iṭigekôṭe; – Kannari-dêva's (son) Malapa had Lakhumaṇṇa's gate, pond, and stairs built. Fortune to them.

35

Date ? about 1250 A. D.

Be it well. .... of all worlds, self-contained heroes, ... the earth and the sky, making ... the sun and the moon, wearing the constellations as a garland, the falling thunderbolt they catch like a ball, the seven oceans they step over, the mountain chains they leap over, epidemics they fight with so as not to come, Java (Yama)'s panting they ..., death they seize, the head of ... they turn, the attendants of Kuḷika they pursue after, simple terrors to all the world, having the form of Rudra, like Nandi and Mahâkâla, or Vîrabhadra and the other *pramatha gaṇas*, having their heads at the feet of the faithful, having their heads .... pure warriors, cutters down of enemies, gainers of intelligence, like vîra-bratis they bathe in the ocean borne up by the serpent-adorned (Śiva), run-away cattle they trace, surround themselves with garlands of entrails .... they worship with their heads cut off, they play on their arms as on the *vîṇe*, like Râvaṇas of the Kali-yuga, ...,—praising the feet of these innumerable gaṇas, devoted to works of merit, (was)—Be it well. The great minister sarvâdhikâri, mahâ-pasâyita, supreme favourite, Laṅkara ..... Hiriya Laṅka .... paṭṭa-sâhani, Irugôna-Dêva's *karakâṟa* (with other epithets) ....

36

Date 1753 A. D.

(Telugu)—Obeisance to Śambhu etc. Praise of the Boar. Be it well. (On the date specified), I, the great Âvatî-nâḍ prabhu Chana-Baire-Gavuni's grandson, Muddu-Nârâyaṇasvâmi's son, Raṅgappayya-Gavuni granted to Chalamayya (descent stated) a śâsana of a grant of land as follows:—You having long

been dependent on me, and having represented that you had not enough for your livelihood, and at the time of the birth of my son, when making the sixteen great gifts, having brought the same to my mind,—I grant to you Honnampalle, a *majara* of kasaba Marugânikuṇṭla, belonging to Udayabhânu-chakra-vartti-durga, otherwise called my Iṭikedurga. (Boundaries and other details.) Imprecations.

37

Date 1539 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), for the supreme lord of the fourteen worlds, treasury of the ocean of love, master of a myriad worlds, chief god of gods, Mâragânikuṇṭa Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha,—when the mahârâjâdhi-râja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Achyuta-Dêva-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Bhaṇḍâram Aparasaya's sons Timmarasayya and Koṇḍappayya made a grant of Mâragânikuṇṭa, with its hamlets, in the Guyyalûr-šîme attached to Penugoṇḍa belonging to their Nâyakship,—in order that merit might be to Achyuta-Dêva-mahârâya. Grant repeated three times. Imprecations.

38

Date 1592 A. D.

(Telugu)—May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Veṅkaṭa-Dêva-mahârâya,— on the application of Mandi-Nâyini and Vasanta-Nâyaka,— in order that merit might be to Šrî-Raṅga-Râya,— granted to Penugoṇḍa Tirumala-Tâtâchârya the Mâragânikuṇṭa village as a *sarvamânya agrahâra.*

40

Date 1617 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Râmachandra-Râya-Dêva-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—the great Âvati-nâḍ prabhu Immaḍi-Havali-Baire-Gauni-ayya granted to Mâragânikuṇṭla Chinnapa-Raḍi a šâsana of a *goḍagu-umbali* village, namely, the Goḍaguchintapalli village, belonging to Mâragâni-kuṇṭa within our boundary, with all usual rights. Imprecations.

41

Date 1536 A. D.

(Telugu)—May it be prosperous. Obeisance to Šambhu etc.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa vîra-Achyuta-Dêva-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:— .... to Nañja-Gavuni, for the god Vîrêšvara, ... the mahâ-nâyanâchârya Lakki-Nâyaka and Krishṇappa-Nâyaka (having set up) the liṅga Pañchamêšvara ....

42

Date 1771 A. D.

(Telugu)—May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), the boundaries of Udayabhânudurgga at which stones were set up.

43

Date ? 1774 A. D.

Be it well. (In the year specified), Maddikere Âshâḍa Nâgarasa's son, the Niḍugal *karanika* Rêchappa's younger brother Sôvappa's son Malapa,—Kannara-dêva's (son) Malapa being the *sênabôva* in Iṭigakôṭe,—as a *dharma* to the heroic retinue,—had the *dîpamâlê-kambha* made for the Mahâ-Lakshmî temple.

44

Date 1773 A. D.

(Telugu)—May it be unobstructed. May it be prosperous.

Be it well. (On the date specified), ... Muru-Râvu and Udayagiri tâluk Ummari-sâhêb caused to be written and given to various Reḍḍis (named) a stone šâsana as follows:—On your restoring this village .... for this a *dašavanda mânya* (as specified) is granted to you, to be enjoyed in permanence. Imprecations.

45

Date 1775 A. D.

(Telugu)—May it be unobstructed. May it be prosperous.

Be it well, (On the date specified), Ajam-Ummar-[sâ]bi, killedâr of the Udayabhânudurga fort, and Usmân-Khân, subedâr,—according to the order of the Šrîmant-Râja šrî-Murâriji Hindu-Râvu Ghôrapaḍe's sênâpati-sâhêb,—caused to be written and given to the *chakkara* Mariyappa, dâsari of Pokamâkalakuṇṭapalli in the Mâragânikuṇṭla tâluk, a *dašavanda-šâsana* as follows:—details of the grant (*mostly effaced*).

46, 48, 49

Date ? 1774 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified[1]), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Vâlapa Bommi-Nâyuḍu and others (named) granted a *bhâshâ-patra* ? fixing the *achchakaṭṭu* of the Gaṅgasamudra tank.

50

Date 1760 A. D.

(Telugu)—Śrî-Râma. Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Gummi-Nâyinî and others (named) caused to be written and given to Veṅkaṭappa a *châvâṭu-śâsana* as follows:—Your father Chinnana having died in the service of Tumala, we grant for him land (specified) in Koṇḍa-mârapalli belonging to Châkavêlu village, to be enjoyed to posterity. Witnesses.

52, 53

Date ? 1741 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Timmi-Nâyini, Kadirappa-Nâyini and Nârasiṁha-Nâyini's agent, Daḷavâyi Narasuṁha caused to be written and given to Vustikâyala Bayitâta a *châvâta-śâsana* as follows:—Your father being wounded and having died in the service of our father, we grant for him land (specified).

54, 55

Date 1760 A. D.

(Telugu)—A similar grant by Vasanta-Nâyini to Buddula Timmaya.

56

Date 1760 A. D.

(Telugu)—A similar grant by the same to Pichchali Muniga.

57

Date ? 1733 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), Palasamudra Yarraya having died in the service of Tummala, a *nettara-gûti-mânya* was granted for him in Gaḍampalli.

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[1] Given as Śaka 1340, Jaya. The number and name of the year do not agree, and the inscriptions are evidently much more modern.

62

Date ? about 900 A. D.

Be it well. When, his chest embraced by the Lakshmî of victory gained by conflict in many wars, the Triṇêtra of champions, the Vaidumba-mahârâja, with the Kiṟu-doṟe (or small river) as his boundary, was ruling the kingdom of the world:—in the Noḷambâṇi-mahârâja's Muṟumaḷki battle (some one) died. (Account of his exploits.) For this, Vaidumba-mahârâja made a grant for him of Tummali, free of all imposts. Imprecation.

64

Date 1743 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), to Gumminâyinipâḷya tâluk Sâhana Pâpanna's son Daḷavâyi Narasiṁhana,—having the title head of all the true feudatories, Bhîmaṇa, together with the people of Pâgoṇḍa, Pedda Baḷâpuram, Chinna Baḷâpuram, Koṇḍigiri, Guḍibaṇḍa, Kaivâram, Kôlâla, Puṅganûru, Madaḷapalli, Gurramkoṇḍa, Râchavîḍu, Bîraṅgi, Kottakôṭa, Tummala, Kadirapanâyinipâḷya, and other places in the four directions, caused to be written and given a šâsana (? entitling him to receive the customs dues specified). Imprecation.

66

Date ? 1751 A. D.

(Telugu)—šrî-Râma. Be it well. (On the date specified), the Âñjanêya temple was caused to be built by Peddabaṭṭa Veṅkaṭa-jôshu. Details of the *mânya* for this temple.

68

Date 1762 A. D.

(Telugu)—šrî-Râma. Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahâ-nâyinâchârya mahârâja Gummi-Nâyini Nârasiṁha-Nâyini's lawful wife Râmakka-amma's son Vasantappa-Nâyini's maternal uncle Appaṇâtha's lawful wife Kadiramma's son Daḷavâyi Subbapa, in Kalyâṇagiri, to endure as long as sun and moon, caused to be built in stone on the summit, *japasâle, satra,* and a fort with bastions.

69

Date 1625 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), for the god Prasanna Nandîšvara,—Gummi-Nâyini, Kadirappa-Nâyini and Narasiṁha-Nâyini's mother Kadiramma, gave Balijapalli, free of all imposts, for as long as the sun and moon endure.

70

Date 1336 A. D. [1]

Obeisance to Gaṇâdhipati. Praises of Šiva, Gaṇêša, Varâha and Sarasvatî. Usual account of the descent of Yadu from the moon. In his line were many kings, among whom was Bukka, whose wife was Magâmbikâ. From them (omitting laudations) was born Saṅgama, whose wife was Mânâmbikâ, and they had five sons,—Harihara, Kampa, Bukka, Mâra, and Mudda. The eldest of these became the ruler of the nine continents. Having conquered in all points of the compass, he was served by the kings of Aṅga Kaliṅga and other countries. And he ruled in Kuñjarakôṇa-puri (Ânegundi). On one occasion he crossed the Tuṅgabhadrâ with the intention of hunting, and coming forth with his army, saw the forests to the south. And in the forest, that moon to the ocean Saṅgamêša was surprised to see a fierce dog with long teeth, only chewing what had been bitten, and a hare. And seeing the god Virûpâksha along with the goddess Pampâ, he did obeisance to them; and drawing near, paid respect to Vidyâraṇya, the yati in that temple, and informed him of the above very curious circumstance. The yatîndra, acquainted with the three times (past, present and future), smiled and said,—"O king, this place is worthy to be the residence of a family of great kings; this is a specially strong site. Make here a city named Vidyâ, equal to Alaka (Kubêra's city), with nine gates, wherein you may reside, like Purandara, in wealth acquired by victory in war on all sides, and hold the world in your serpent-like arms." Thereupon Hariharêšvara, doing according to his direction, was seated on the throne, adorned with the white umbrella, and made the sixteen great gifts, resplendent in the *nagara* (or city) called Vidyâ (or Vidyânagara) of vast dimensions.

(On the date specified), during the *phâlâbhishêka* festival for Pampâ-Virûpâksha-Mahêšvara, he formed certain agrahâras. And (with praises) to Arekere Bhâskara's son Pampâvirûpâksha, he gave Yâraguḍi in Tummadâmala, in the Koṇḍakâmala Vallûr-šîme, in the Yakuri-nivṛitti belonging to the Ghanašaila-puri kingdom. Its boundaries. And he gave it the new name of Vidyâraṇyapura. And for the worship of the god Mahêšvara of Šrîšaila he granted Chiravârapalli.

By order of the king the šâsana was engraved by the šâsanâchârya Nâga-dêva.

Boundaries in the language of the country (Telugu). Usual final imprecatory verses.

(*signed*) šrî-Virûpâksha.

[1] From its date this inscription would be of special interest, if authentic, but it cannot be depended on, being printed from a hand-copy supplied by the people, no original being forthcoming.

71

Date ? 1636 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Gummi-Nâyini Nârasiṁha-Nâyini's son Kadirappa-Nâyini granted to Miṭṭemari Mêkala Bomma a *daśavanda* as follows:—In Miṭṭemari-sthala the Liṅgânu-vaḍu being breached, and you having repaired and enlarged it, from the wet land under it one-fourth part is granted to you as *daśavanda,* to be enjoyed by you and your posterity— except the ......

72

Date 1533 A. D.

(Telugu)—Obeisance to Nârasiṁha. (On the date specified), for the god Karâḷi Nârasiṁha,—Timmarasayya, in the kingdom belonging to his Nâyakship, granted the ... village, among the villages granted to him by the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa Achyuta-Râya-mahârâya. .....

73

Date ? 1671 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), Gummi-Nâyini Kadurappa-Nâyini Narasiṁha-Nâyini gave to the god Kuṇṭlûr Bhairavêśvara's *archaka* Muddayya a copper śâsana as follows:—In regard to the *mânya* belonging to this god in Bâgepalli-sthala many troubles having arisen, on our word they have been excused, and orders given to make it free of all imposts. Imprecation.

74

Date 1684 A. D.

(Telugu)—śrî-Râma. Be it well. (On the date specified), at the lotus feet of the god Chiṭigânapalli Janârdana,—the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Gummi-Nâyini Kadirappa-Nâyini Peda-Vasanta-Nâyini granted for the daily service a śâsana as follows:—The tract bounded by the villages (named) have we granted, in which making many tanks, ponds and wells, you will cultivate, free of all imposts, and carry on the service of the god. Usual imprecatory verses.

75

Date 1617 A. D.

(Telugu)—(On the date specified), when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa vîra-Râma-Dêva-mahârâyalayya was ruling the kingdom of the

world:—the mahâ-nâyakâchâryya Gummi-Nâyini Kadirappa-Nâyini Kṛishṇappa Nâyini's agent Châkivâla ... granted this śâsana. When establishing the Tirumalapuricheruvu agrahâra, *mânya* lands (specified) were granted for the gods (named).

76

Date ? 1729 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), Sârangi-Dêva-Râni's son Lakhappa-râhuta built this tank, and gave it the name Lakhasamudra. Imprecation.

77

Date ? about 900 A. D.

Be it well. When the Pallava-mârâja was ruling the kingdom of the world:—along with Chentalapalli ... Dêvinnamma, Chentakapulla Nâchi-kara died.

78

Date ? 1719 A. D.

(Telugu)—Obeisance to Gaṇâdhipati. Be it well. (On the date specified), the ryots holding land under the Kṛishṇasâgara tank granted to Gummi-nâyakapâḷya Sâmba ... a garden (specified). Imprecation.

79

Date ? about 1250 A. D.

(This inscription has no beginning.)

(Tamil)—Some land was granted, as a dêvadâna, below a tank built by ...ṅgaṇa, a servant of the maṇḍalika .....ṇḍi-dêvan, who was the son of Mâraśiṅga, son of Kali-dêvan Kaśavap...., who was again the son of Śellura Gaṅga-dêva .... (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

80

Date ? about 1250 A. D.

(Tamil)—Kaśavappaiya's son Maraśiṅgan seems to have made a grant of some land to Śômaiyya.

81

Date ? about 1250 A. D.

(Tamil)—This is only a fragment; it mentions one Gaṅga-dêvan, son of .... ppâṇḍi.

CHINTAMANI TALUQ.

1

Date 1775 A. D.

(Telugu)—Śrî-Râma. Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Kottapâlya Veṅkaṭapa-Nâyini Raṅgappa-Nâyini granted to Raṅga-Nâyini's daḷavâyi Appa-nâyiḍu and a number of others (named) a *daśavanda. śâsana* as follows:—Near to Muṅgânapalli belonging to our Nâyakship, you having made the new tank Arakuṇṭa, of the lands below it, we retain two parts, and grant as *daśavanda* one part, to be enjoyed by you to posterity.

Witnesses to this—Sun and moon etc. Imprecation.

2

Date ? 1805 A. D.

(Telugu)—From Śiḷagaṭa to the frontier is 9 Kṛishṇarâja *haridâris;* the fields east of Muṅgânapalli, and Bûchapalli in Gurrumkoṇḍa tâluk, are the boundary. Date.

3

Date ? about 1288 A. D.

(This inscription is gone in parts.)

(Tamil)—The strong-armed Vîra-Nârâyaṇa, [maṇḍalika of Koyyakuṟai-nâḍu], ...laganâṟa-devar, seems to have made, with pouring of water, a grant of certain lands (specified), for as long as the moon and the sun endure, to Aiyyar Aḷagar Śellappiḷḷai Nâyan and ten others, having formed the lands into 12½ shares.

Usual final imprecatory sentence and Sanskrit verse.

4

Date ? 1794 A. D.

(Telugu)—Śrî-Râma. (In the year specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Kottipâḷe Veṅkaṭapa-Nâyini Raṅgappa-Nâyini gave to Koṇḍamarla Yerrapa a written order as follows:—You having also taken trouble and exerted yourself for our *saṁsthâna*, we grant to you Bôḍiguṇḍapalli as an *inâm,* to be enjoyed by you and your posterity. The *mânyas* of the place to continue according to former custom. Signature.

7

Date ? about 1100 A. D.

(Tamil)—Koṅgiṟaiyan Šôma-dêvan, *alias* Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Mâdamaṅgalam-uḍaiyân, the landlord of Mâdamaṅgalam in Koygaikuṟai-nâḍu of Mêlai-Mârâjapâḍi in Iraṭṭapâḍi-koṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, built this channel and .... fort.

8

Date ? about 1100 A. D.

(Tamil)—Vîma-dêvan, *alias* Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Mâdamaṅgalam-uḍaiyân, a descendant of Koṅgiṟaiyan, *alias* Vi..... gâmuṇḍan, who was the landlord of Mâdamaṅgalam in Koygaikkuṟai-nâḍu of Mêlai-Mârâjapâḍi in Iraṭṭapâḍi-koṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, built this channel and the fort and temple on this hill.

9

Date ? about 1100 A. D.

(Tamil)—Koṅgiṟaiyan Kaḻavâra-nâḍ-âḻvân Virudamâ...ṇḍar-kôlan, landlord of Kaḻavâra-nâḍu in Iraṭṭapâḍi-koṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, gave the name of Vaidumba-gâmuṇḍan and granted, with pouring of water, Mâdamaṅgalam with permission to display all the suitable insignia, to Virudakâran of Mâdamaṅgalam in Koygaikkuṟai-nâḍu of Mêlai-Mârâjapâḍi. Thus did Koṅgiṟaiyan Vaidumba-gâmuṇḍan become the happy landlord of Mâdamaṅgalam. His grandson Arumoḻi-gâmuṇḍan's son Vikkirama-Sôḻa-gâmuṇḍan built a tank and sluice. His son Gaṅgaigoṇḍa-Šôḻa-Mâdamaṅgalam-uḍaiyân built a tank (named) and sluice, and...... His son Geṅgaigoṇḍa-Šôḻa-Mâdamaṅgalam-uḍaiyân built the tank Puttêri and its sluice. His son Vîma-dêvan, *alias* Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Mâdamaṅgalam-uḍaiyân, caused a tank, named Vîma-kaṭṭu after him, and sluice to be built; built the tanks........ and Nâvalêri with sluices; made the channel in front of Vîman-êri; constructed the fort, temple and pond on this hill; and ....

10

Date ? about 1100 A. D.

(Tamil)—Vîma-dêvan, *alias* Kulôttuṅga-Šôḻa-Mâdamaṅgalam-uḍaiyân, a descendant of Mâ-Bîma-gâmuṇḍan of Mâdamaṅgalam in Koygaikkuṟai-nâḍu of Mêlai-Mârâjapâḍi in Iraṭṭapâḍi-koṇḍa-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, ... built the fort on this hill, and ....

11

Date ? 1570 A.D.

(Telugu)—May it be prosperous. .....(In the year specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya .... Vôbi-Nâyini Râma-Nâyini made a grant of Râjupalli in the Kôḍikallu-šîme, ... in the presence of Raghupati. Imprecation.

12

Date ? 1568 A.D.

May it be prosperous. (In the year specified), by the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa .... Râya-mahârâya's order, and the great minister Raṇapaṇṇa-daṇâyaka's direction,—the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, champion over mustaches, Kaṭhâri Sâluva (?Timma)-mahârâja and Pedda-Dêva-mahârâja made a grant of Kôḍagallu village to the god Kadira Narasiṁha, at the time of the eclipse of the sun,—in order that merit might be to Gupa-Râju, Peddaya, and the mahârâja.......

13

Date ? about 1288 A.D.

(Tamil)—I, ..., one of the feudatories of the strong-armed Vîra-Nârâyaṇa—the maṇḍalika of Koygaikuru-nâḍu—granted, as a *sarva-mânya*, certain lands (specified) to Râjâkkaḷ-Nâyanâr, who was .... of the pure Šaiva [philosophy] handed down in uninterrupted succession from Sadâšiva to .... guru, and who was the family guru to the Chôḷa, Pâṇḍya and [Kêraḷa] kings.

Râmabhadra again and again entreats all future kings that they should from time to time protect this bridge of virtue, which is common to all kings.

14

Date ? 1748 A.D.

(Telugu)—šrî-Râma. Be it well. (On the date specified = 1747 A. D.), the mahâ-Âvati-nâḍ-prabhu Veṅkaṭa-Nârâyaṇapa-Gavuni's agents Sindunimalla Hanimi-Nâyini and Konama-Nâyini granted to various persons (named) a *dašavanda* (specified) for clearing out the silt from the big tank of Bôḍampalli in Konakuṇṭe. And in the following year for repairing the Baru-guṇḍi (or sluice) which was breached, they granted another *dašavanda* (specified). The local *mânyas* granted in the year Manmatha (? 1715 A. D.) to continue according to former custom. Details of these.

15

Date 1292 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), I, Dêvâṇḍi-chchîyan, the strong-armed Vîra-Nârâyaṇa, the maṇḍalika of Koygaikkuru-nâḍu, made a grant, with pouring of water, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, of certain lands (specified), [to be enjoyed] as a *maḍappuṛam,* to Sadâśiva-dêva, the *tâna-pati* [in the temple] of the god Muttîśvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr on the hill near . . . . . paḷḷi. Prosperity.

Râmabhadra again and again entreats all future kings that they should from time to time protect this bridge of virtue, which is common to all kings.

I beg of you, future kings, that you should maintain the land granted to a Brâhman. Maintaining [a gift] is superior to making a gift.

By this [charity], I have amassed the wealth of virtue. I have [at the same time] respectfully placed on my head the two feet of him who has made it his duty to maintain this. People of all times are the protectors of this.

He who confiscates land, whether given by himself or by another, is born a worm in ordure for sixty thousand years.

Usual final imprecatory sentence.

18

Date about 1289 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Râghava-dêvar, the strong-armed Vîra-Nârâyaṇa, the maṇḍa-lika of Koygaikkuru-nâḍu, granted, as a pious gift, certain lands (specified) to Śellappiḷḷai of the Bhâradvâja-gôtra.

Usual final phrase and imprecatory sentence. Final Sanskrit verses.

19

Date ? 1290 A. D.

(Tamil)—This inscription is fragmentary. Some one makes a grant, with pouring of water, to the *mahâjanas* . . . . . of the dry and wet lands with their four boundaries belonging to Śe. . . samudram, *alias* Vîra-Nârâyaṇa-chchatur-vêdi-maṅgalam. (Final Sanskrit verse.) The grant was made exempt from all taxes (a few named) . . . .

20

Date about 1289 A. D.

(This inscription is mostly gone.)

(Tamil)—[Vîra-Râghava-dêvan], the Vîra-Nârâyaṇa, [Nâlê]rkkaṇḍa, maṇḍa-lika of Koygaikkuru-nâḍu, seems to have made some grant. (Final Sanskrit verse, mostly defaced.)

22

Date ? 1487 A. D.

(Telugu)—May it be prosperous. (In the year specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Mukoṇḍa Kadiri-Vôbaḷi-Nâyini, and Kadirapa-Nâyini granted to the *bhaṭa-râja* subjects in their kingdom, the right to certain grain and money. Imprecations.

24

Date ? 1478 A. D.

(Telugu)—May it be prosperous. (On the date specified), Nârapa-Nâyini Chinalaki-Nâyini made a grant of Seṭikoṇḍa for the offerings to the god Tiruveṅgaḍanâtha of Mukoṇḍa.

28

Date 1534 A. D. [1]

Obeisance to Śambhu etc. Praise of the Boar and Gaṇêśa.

Usual account of the rise of the Lunar race, to Yayâti's son Turvasu. In his line was Timma-bhûpati. Birth of Nṛisiṁhêndra and Kṛishṇa-Râya. Then came Achyuta-Râya, who (on the date specified) granted to Chikkayâchârya the Miṇḍagal village. The śâsana was composed by Svayambhu, and engraved by Vîraṇa's son, the carpenter Vîraṇâchârya. Usual final verses.

30

Date 1047 A. D.

Be it well. In the Śaka year 970, the year Sarbbajit,—to the taker of srîmat-Vîra-Pâṇḍiya's head, and Sêrama's (the Chêra king's) Sâle, Kôv-Irâjakêsaripadma, who was the Uḍeyâr śrî-Râjâdhirâja-Dêva, the 30th of his reign:—

When śrîmat daṇḍanâyaka-Appimayya, who was the *okkettu* champion, the Nârâyaṇa of champions, Chôḷa's lion, Râjêndra-Chôḷa-Brahma mârâya, ruling the Mârâjavâḍi Seven Thousand, was in the camp at Vallûr, ruling in peace and wisdom;—on Muṟuganamale Muddarasa's son Bairayya, who was Râjêndra-Chôḷa-Pompala-mârâya, having a new tank called Pallavakaṭṭu constructed in Miṇḍuṅgallu of Koyyakoṟe-nâḍu, having the sluice fixed, and levelling the ground,—and having the ruin(ed part) of the god Sômêśvara's temple repaired and plastered over,—Appimayya, who was Râjêndra-Chôḷa-Brahmamârâya, gave for the god Sômêśvara of this village, of the first

[1] See note to Bagepalli No. 70. This present inscription is also from a copy given by the people, there being no original. It is full of mistakes in the order of verses etc.

at the sluice of the Pallavagaṭṭu, according to the Chôḷana-siṅgam koḷaga, a kaṇḍuga of rice land. And building a tank called the northern Pompalakaṭṭu, and having the sluice fixed, he granted five koḷagas of rice land at that tank, for the perpetual lamp one oil-mill in this village, and for the priest ten koḷagas of rice land,—as a meritorious gift from the king to the god Sômêśvara.

Whoso ruins this work of merit, falls into the sin of destroying cows and Bâṇarâsi.

31

Date about 1050 A. D.

Be it well. When the *oḍeya* of this village, Râjêndra-Chôḷa-Pompala-mârâya, ascended to *sagga*,—his servant Chelva-gaṇḍa had his head cut off, and died. For him a *koḍage* of a kaṇḍuga will be given.

32

Date 1546 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), the nâyakâchârya Kâḍârini Nâmbaya-Nâyini gave to the Jayarâjapura *karaṇa*, Gôvindaya ......

34

Date 955 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), the Gamuṇḍa Sômi-dêva made grants of land (specified) at the Irugasamudra (tank) for the offerings and lights of (the god). Detailed directions as to the ceremonies to be performed.

36

Date ? about 885 A. D.

Be it well. When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, Noḷambâdhirâja was ruling the kingdom of the world:—and Kundayya was ruling the Nekkundi-nâḍ,—Koṅgeṟeya Ma...gavuṇḍa's son Kovareya, slaying many in ...., entered the abode of *svargga*. For him the king made a grant of land (specified). Imprecation.

37

Date about 1289 A. D.

(Tamil) I, Vîra-Râghava ...., Nâlêrkkaṇḍa, granted certain lands (specified) for the god Bîmêśuram-uḍaiyâr.

38

Date 1289 A. D.

(Tamil)—May high position tend to high character. May .... position tend to prosperity .... (Usual final Sanskrit verse.)

(On the date specified), I, Irâgava-dêvan,—the mahâ-maṇḍališvara, the strong-armed Vîra-Nârâyaṇa, Aiyyan-aṅkakâṟa, Nâlêrkkaṇḍa, the maṇḍalika of Koygaikkuru-nâḍu—made, for my benefit, with pouring of water, the following grant, exempt from taxes, for the evening worship, in my name—Nâlêrkkaṇḍa, of the god Bhîmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr of Kaivâram in Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam:—

Among the villages in the districts (named) which came under my rule (in 1280 A. D.) on my victory in battle over Gaṅgapperumâḷan Tiru-chChiṟṟambala-ñâla-nâyan Brahmarâyar at Ambaḍakki in Tanda-nâḍu and ...., the village of Periyaṇṇapaḷḷi with the wet and dry lands, the trees overground and the wells underground, included within its four boundaries, together with some other wet lands (specified).

This is to continue for as long as the moon and the sun endure. I also set up a stone inscription to the above effect. He who alters this shall be the perpetrator of the five great sins on the banks of the Ganges and shall be the husband of his own mother. (Usual final phrase.)

39

Date ? 1407 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara, master of the eastern western northern and southern four oceans, vîra-pratâpa Dêva-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—the Manneya of the Muḷuvâyi-châvaḍi, the mahâ-nâyakâchâryya Magoḍe Siṅgaya-Nâyaka's son Vôbayya-Nâyaka, for the offerings to the god Gôpinâtha of Hoḷeyahâḷu, granted Vôbasamudra, a hamlet of Goṇḍanahaḷḷi belonging to our Nâyakaship,—making it over to the priest Akaṅkaṇi's son Kadarinâtha, of the Maudgalya-gôtra, in the presence of the nâḍ-gauḍa and others (named). Imprecation.

40

Date 1423 A. D.

(In the year specified), for the god Gôpinâtha, Vôbaya-Nâyaka made grants of land (specified) at Nekkundi, and the dues from the fair on loads, oil, and *mâsati*. And Sabbume-Nâyaka's younger brother granted a garden.

42

Date 1813 A. D.

(Telugu)—For the god Râjagôpâla, (on the date specified), the Gubbi-subêdâr, Bôre-gavuḍa, made a grant.

43

Date ? 960 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified),—when, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, Bîra-Noḷambâdhirâja, in the enjoyment of peace, putting down the evil and upholding the good, was ruling the kingdom of the world:—of the Kâṇvâyana-gôtra, Komâramaṅgalam-Oḍeya, Nâgamayya's son Kaṇṇayya and Saṅkarayya gave to 108 Brâhmans of Kuṟumbûr 15 gadyâṇa of gold, for daily providing one *parivaḍi* to any one who stops in the Kuṟumbûr *guṭṭe,* to continue as long as sun and moon endure. Witnesses.

Written, with the approval of both parties, by the poet (*kabbada*) Nâgamayya. Imprecation.

44

Date ? 960 A. D.

A similar grant at the same period by the same persons.

45

Date 1297 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 3rd year of the reign of the emperor of the whole world Hôšaḷa šrî-vîra-Višvanâ-Dêvar—

I, Mukkaṇa-Kâḍuveṭṭi Pallavâdittan Šîpati-nâyan, son of Kitarašar of Kuṟumbûr, granted (on the date specified) Kaṭṭigaipaḷḷi, situated to the east of this village, as a *dêvadâna*, for the god Vijaya-Mâdîšvaram-uḍaiyâr. This is to continue as long as the moon and the sun endure. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

46

Date ? about 1230 A. D.

(Tamil)—For the god Vijaya-Mâdîšvaram-uḍaiyâr of Kuṟumbûr. This was written by Perkkaḍi Ilaiyan in accordance with the order of Mudaliyâr šrî-Nârašiṅga-Poyšaḷa-Brahmâdhirâjar. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) Šeṭṭi-dêvar, son of . . . . .ḷvâr, granted, as a *dêvadâna*, certain lands (specified),

and made them over to the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas (two named), the holders of tax-free land in the village. Witnesses — the maṇḍalika of Kuṟumbûr, and Perumâ-Irugâḷvâ..........

47

Date 1022 A. D.

(Tamil) — In the 11th year of the reign of Kô-pParakêšarippanmar, *alias* Râjêndra-Šôḷa-Dêvar, who took the Eastern country, Gaṅgai and Kaḍâram, ... Kuṟumbûr .... gâmuṇḍan..............

48

Date ? about 1250 A. D.

Be it well. Âneyûr Kṛitigûrarasa's son Prasurasa had this sluice made.

49

Date 951 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified),— when, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, the Pallava Râma, champion in destroying many, of one word, Iṟiva-Noḷambâdhirâja, putting down the evil and upholding the good, was ruling the kingdom of the world:— Râjamayya's son Bhîmayya, for (the god) Bhîmêšvara, made a grant,— and Noḷamba and Tiruvayya made a grant in Âneyûr,— of land (specified). Imprecation.

The writer of this was ..... Gôṇachittara Kandayya.

50

Date about 950 A. D.

Be it well. Âneyûr Kandayya, a Java (Yama) to enemies, the Pallava true champion, the Pallava sun, Iṟiva-Noḷamba granted the *pannasu* on the Bhâge 5 ploughs of rice land,— on the application of the five hundred âchâris of Bijaitamaṅgala.

52

Date ? about 1297 A. D.

(Tamil)— I, Pallava-Nuḷamba Amâttiyarašar,— the receiver of a boon from [the goddess] Dêvagâmbâ, supreme lord of Kâñchi-pura, Mukkaṇa-Kâḍuveṭṭi, champion over the three worlds, the sun among the Pallavas, the glory of the Pallava race, ornament of the Pallavas — granted, for as long as the moon and the sun exist, certain lands (specified), as a *dêvadâna* and as

tax-free property, for the god Šôḷa-išvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar of Ânaiyûr in Neṟkundi-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam and to the Šiva-Brâhmaṇa (named, with his gôtra) of the temple, respectively. He who does not carry out this charity shall go in the sin of having killed a tawny cow between the Ganges and the Kumari. (Usual final phrase.)

53

Date 1337 A. D.[1]

(Tamil)—During the rule over the earth of vîra-Bhalâḷa-Dêvan—

(On the date specified), for victory to the arm of the great minister Dâdi Šiṅgeya-daṇṇâyakkar's younger brother Valappa-daṇṇâyakkar,—the great prašâyitta, ... daṇṇâyakkar, the inhabitants of Periya-nâḍu in Kaivâra-nâḍu, Varada-Pemmi-šeṭṭi's son ......ttan, Kêttai-gâmuṇḍan and others, seem to have made a grant to the descendants of .... guttan's son vîra-Pammaṇan, who died .... at Âṇaiyûr-puram in Kaivâra-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam.

This is to continue as long as the moon and the sun endure. He who injures this charity shall incur the sin of having killed a cow on the banks of the Ganges. He shall be the paramour of his own mother.

The signatures of ...... daṇṇâyakkar and of the inhabitants of Periya-nâḍu in Kaivâra-nâḍu.

54

Date ? 1685 A. D.

The feet of Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha are the refuge.

Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa,—worshipper of the lotus feet of the master of the universe and of myriads of worlds, the ancient Purushôttama, the god Veṅkaṭêšvara,— of the Bhôsala-vaṁša, Šembhôji-Râja's son Malukôji-Râja, granted for the god Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha, free of all imposts, the Âvalambagiri village, belonging to Kaivâra-sthala, in the Kôḷâla-šîme, one of the seven nâḍs attached to the Hosa..lu-châvaḍi during the government of Šivâji-Râja-mahârâja,— which the illustrious Chetrapati Šivâji-mahârâjâdhirâja had granted to Malukôji-Râja as a *mirâsi.*— Regulations for the great car festival. Apparently also a grant of Koṇḍadarahaḷḷi, a hamlet of Âvalambagiri, for some service at Yêrukâlave. Imprecation.

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[1] The Šaka year given is 4485 and the Kali year 1485 — a curious interchange. Both the years are clearly wrong, as the inscription is of the time of Ballâḷa III.

55

Date 1533 A. D.

(Nâgarî characters.)

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa Achyuta-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Sâṇi Padumappa-Nâyaka's son Chinnappa-Nâyaka and others (named) granted, for the .. of the temple of the god Tiru-veṅgaḷanâtha, a dharma-śâsana as follows;—in the Kôḷâla-sîme the Sâlahaḷḷi village, and in Âlavaḷḷi the Sumantahaḷḷi village, were granted (with directions which are effaced).

56

Date 1524 A. D.

(Nâgarî characters.)

The inscription is much effaced. It records grants for the god Tiru-veṅgaḷanâtha by . . . . ., in order that merit might accrue to Kṛishṇa-Dêva-mahârâya.

57

Date 1527 A. D.

(Nâgarî characters.)

A similar grant, much effaced.

58

Date 1551 A. D.

Similar to the above.

60 [1]

Date 1532 A. D.

(This and the following inscription are mostly gone.)

(Tamil)—While the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa śrî-Achyuta-Dêva-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the earth—

(On the date specified), his dependent, Timmapa-nâyaka, son of . . . . . . nâyaka, granted, on the holy day of Gôkula-ashṭami, with presentation of gold coins and pouring of water, in the presence of the god Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha of Âlambagiri, certain lands (specified) with all rights (named) to Giribhaṭṭa's

[1] This and the following inscription are in the Kannaḍa language, though written in Tamil and Grantha characters.

son *archak* Timmâ-bhaṭṭa, of the Gautama-gôtra and ......da-sûtra, a follower of the Yajuš-šâkhâ. The lands were to be enjoyed by Timmâ-bhaṭṭa and his descendants for as long as the moon and the sun endure.

Of making a gift and maintaining (another's gift), maintaining (another's gift) is superior to making a gift; making a gift secures *svarga*, [but] maintaining (another's gift), the eternal abode.

He who confiscates land etc.

Land given to a Brâhmaṇ is an only sister to all the kings in the world: neither to be enjoyed nor taken in marriage.

Oh king Râghava! I have lived through seven *kalpas*, but have neither seen nor heard of a man who confiscated what had been given by himself ...
......

61

Date ? about 1330 A. D.

(Tamil)—The mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, Tribhuvanamalla, ... seems to have made a grant of land for the god Tiruveṅgaḷanâtha of Âlambagiri, in order that religious merit might accrue to him. This is to last as long as the moon and the sun.

62 *a*

Date 1519 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa vîra-Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom:—a grant of a village in the Hosûru-šîme seems to have been made by Bôchana-Nâyaka. (The inscription is much effaced.)

63

Date ? 1720 A. D.

(Telugu)—šrî-Râma. The feet of Veṅkaṭêšvara are the refuge. (In the year specified), Sakunôji-Râya made a grant to Manôji-paṇḍita.

64

Date about 1280 A. D.

(Tamil)—During the rule over the earth of Dushṭarâditya Râja-Nârâyaṇa Brahmâdirâjan—

Mallikârjuna-śeṭṭi, having purchased (some land) after making full payment in gold, granted the same as *dêvadâna* for the god Mallikârjunam-uḍaiya-nâyanâr of Muruṅgai-malai.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.) ....

65

Date 1575 A.D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), in the presence of the river Kâvêri, when the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara, master of the eastern western southern and northern four oceans, vîra-pratâpa vîra-Śrî-Raṅga-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the empire of the world:—of the fourth gôtra, Sugaṭûr Dêva-Gauḍa's grandson, Tammappa-Gauḍa's son, Tamma-Gauḍarayya (made some grant, effaced).

68

Date 1378 A.D.

(In the year specified), at the time when Hariyappa-Oḍeyar was ruling the kingdom:—Kâkatti Bembarasa's (? son) Yara-Nâyaṇṇa had the sluice fixed to the Râyasamudra (tank). To Kâkatti Agati Bairôja's son Nâḍôja for doing the wood and iron work and to those who shared in making the sluice, 5 koḷagas of rice land will be given.

70

Date 1130 A. D.

(The first portion of this inscription is gone.)

(Tamil)—In the 12th year of the reign of Kô-pParakêśaripanmar, *alias* the emperor of the three worlds śrî-Vikkirama-Śôḷa-Dêvar, who—.......... .... while his sceptre went and swayed over every region, while the cruel Kali disappeared and true virtue flourished, while Kaliṅgam was destroyed and Kaḍal-malai .... was ? conquered, and while his single umbrella cast its shade over .....—caused the wheel of his authority to roll ...... and was graciously seated on the throne of heroes along with his queen Mukkô-kkiḷân-aḍigaḷ.—

Irugan, *alias* Gaṅgai ...., son of Ponnambala-kkûttan, *alias* Gaṅgaigoṇḍa-Śôḷa-Brahmamârâyan, the gâmuṇḍa of........ kuṇi-nâḍu in Nigarili-Śôḷa-maṇḍalam, ...

75

Date 1360 A. D.

(Tamil) — During the rule over the earth of the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, destroyer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, śrî-vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-uḍaiyar —

(On the date specified), we — the mahâ-sâmantâdhipati Śîpati-nâyakka's son Śoṇṇeya-nâyakkar and the inhabitants of Ambadakkï-nâḍu, including the superintendents of the nâḍu, Pâpa-chchîyar, Śokki-śiyar and others (three named) — granted certain lands (specified), as a *kuḍaṅgai* exempt from taxes, to Śânâṇḍai, son of ......śîyar. This .... is to continue as long as the moon and the sun endure.

The signature of the inhabitants of the nâḍu — Śeṭṭêśuram-uḍaiyâr.

The signature of Nâyakkar — Allâḷanâtan.

The writing of Nîlappar, the accountant of the nâḍu.

76

Date 1360 A. D.

(Tamil) — During the rule of the same king, the same men made on the same date another grant (*details gone*).

77

Date ? about 1000 A. D.

Be it well. When Paṇḍamayya was in Âlaṭṭa, — the son of the Sembu-Dêvânvaya, Mirâri, on the cows being carried off, died. Written by Kâlâchâṛi.

78

Date 1121 A. D.

(The middle portion of this inscription is gone.)

(Tamil) — In the 3rd year of the reign of Vikkirama-Śôḻa-Dêvar —

.... Nâṭṭu-Muttaraiyan having gone a hunting....

... boar .... Nâṭṭu-Muttaraiyan set up this stone.

81

Date 1413 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-Harihara-Râya's son Dêva-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world: — the great champion over three kings, Balavâṅka Aṅkiya-Nâyaka's son Timaya-Nâyaka, for the decorations and illuminations of the

god Râma of Vaḍigihaḷḷi, made a grant of Kattarikuppe in Ambattakki-nâḍ belonging to us, with all rights (specified). Imprecations.

82

Date 1576 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara vîra-pratâpa Sadâśiva-Râya-mahârâya, seated on the jewel throne, was ruling the kingdom of the world:—to the Voḍigehaḷḷi sênabhôva Hiriyaṇṇarasa's son Kemparasayya and to ... Lakkoḍeyar's agent Haridêva was given ....

83

Date 1179 A. D.

(This inscription is gone in parts and the meaning of some portions is not clear.)

(Tamil) – Be it well. Śeṭṭi-dêvan — whose arm was embraced by the goddess of the red lotus flower (Lakshmi) which was full of honey; who was the son of Vindai (? Durgâ) residing in the forest; who was the champion born in the line of the god of the lotus flower (Brahmâ) which was not frequented by the ..... flower-seeking bees; who was of the Kauṇḍalya-gôtra; who was [the lord] of Kaivâra-nâḍu in which ....—having entered the paddy-fields on all sides, scattered .... in every grove of the *champaka* trees and associated with .... spread around and grown high — entered the ponds filled with red lotus flowers; who was holier than the Gaṅgâ which.... ....; who was the son of Aṅgai-mugil-amudan, the lord of champions; who was a Brâhman . ...; who cherished the path of Manu .... on this great earth; .... ; who was the Duṭṭarâditta and Durkkula-nakula; and who was the Piramâdirâyan with his fame spread all over the earth which is supported by the serpent .... —

Śeṭṭi-dêvan—built a beautiful stone temple with a *maṇṭapa* in front of it, which was to the liking of the lord of the Silver Mountain (Śiva), who could be seen neither by Vishṇu reclining on the banyan leaf nor by the god of the lotus flower (Brahmâ), at Vidirachcheṭṭu, which resembled the sea on account of the joyous buzzing of swarms of bees in the flower-gardens (several flower plants named) and groves around; [set up] the god (on the date and at the auspicious moment specified), while .... rejoiced, while .. .... was seated .... feet of many Brâhmans, while the ascetics .... the name Śeṭṭîchcharam, while the holy adored the god, standing in all the eight directions which they illuminated like beautiful lamps, while the earth brought forth plenty, while the great vêdas flourished, while the sky poured down

showers, and while the cruel Kali vanished; gave, with pouring of water, tax-free land to the famous Brâhman, Râjarâja-bhaṭṭan, of the Kauŝika-gôtra, for conducting the worship of Paŝupati (Ŝiva); engraved [the grant] on stone; conferred the *mâdâpattiyam* of the temple on Tillai-ppirân Arivâḍattây-âṇḍârar of Koṅgar-Kôḍimaṅgalam, *alias* Ŝôḷan ...... surrounded by fragrant groves; granted inalienable extensive lands to provide for the playing of musical instruments before the indescribable Para-Ŝiva; gave for the rider on the furious bull (Ŝiva) an ornamental plate weighing 5 kaḻañju of gold and vessels etc. which were of the same ? make, weighing 100 *palam* of bell-metal; granted the oil of two oil-mills for burning 10 lamps at the three times of the day; and made a grant of certain lands (specified) for the god.

After he had made these immense charities —Namberumâḷ, *alias* Aḷavili Ariñan, a Brâhman of ....dalûr, praised by learned men, of sweet speech, a firm devotee of the god who wears the *tulasi* garland on his breast (Vishṇu), and a wise giver of gold, wrote this, after hearing what the maṇḍalika of the three nâḍu, praised by those versed in the three forms of Tamil, ...
.... fame talked about in many assemblies, a mine of ...., the holy one with a liberal hand, the Duṭṭar-gaṇḍan (champion over the wicked), vouchsafed to order.

Further, Piramâdirâyan-Ŝeṭṭi of unfailing promise, who was as liberal as the rain-cloud, having conferred, with the approval of many holy persons, the title of Irâyâŝâri on Ŝaṅkara .....,— who was wise, merciful, rich and famous, and who made faultlessly and symmetrically the image of Aran (Hara), whose feet could not be seen even by the ancient vêdas, and the temple;—also granted certain (specified) lands to him.

These charities are to continue as long as the moon and the sun endure ....

84

Date 1290 A. D.

(Tamil)— In the 36th year of the reign of (with usual Hoysaḷa titles) ŝrî-vîra-Râmanâtha-Dêvar —

(On the date specified), the champion over adulterers (*sitagara gaṇḍan*), Mallaya-nâyakkan, son of the maṇḍalika of Âvaniya-nâḍu, granted certain lands (specified) for the god Ŝeṭṭiŝvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.) He who levies either of the two taxes (named) in the dêvadâna lands of this god shall be the paramour of his own mother.

85

Date ? about 1230 A. D.

(Tamil)—.....vaiyiri-šiyan's son Šânâṇḍai caused to be set up the god Îšva[ra]-dêvar. The maker [of the image] was Perumâ-ppiḷḷai, grandson of Irâšâšâri.

86

Date 1403 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Harihara-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:—his house chief....—in order that long life, health and increase of wealth might be to the house minister Varadappa,—set up at an auspicious moment the goddess Durga of the river of Kayivâra, which is Êkachakra-nagara,—and for the offerings to the goddess so set up, granted lands (specified). Imprecations.

87

Date 1538 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when (with usual titles) Achyuta-Râya-mahârâya on his righteous throne was ruling the kingdom of the world:—to Chivanâ-bhaṭṭa's son Râmâ-bhaṭṭa,—during the management of Dhammathâsêni Jâmarasa's son Bhâskara-dêva,—Šakârasa's son..., in the villages belonging to the god Bhîmêšvara, set up by Bhîmasêna in Êkachakrapura, otherwise called Kayvara, and worshipped in the Dvâpara-yuga, granted certain payments (specified), to provide for the offerings, decorations and festivals of the god. Imprecations.

This šâsana was set up during the management of Vîramarasa.

88

Date 1294 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 40th year of the reign of (with usual Hoysaḷa titles) Poyšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâda-Dêvar—

I—the great minister, a Yama-râja to maṇḍalikas, the fearless lord, champion over the three kings, Šikka-dêva-daṇṇâyakkar Aṇṇâmalai-dêvar—, having instituted, for the benefit of the king's sacred body, a festival on the day of the star under which the king was born in the month of Šittirai, to provide for this festival for as long as the moon and the sun endure, and with

the condition that the balance, after meeting without stint the expenses of the festival, should be devoted to the sacred service of Mudaliyâr, granted (on the date specified), with pouring of water, for as long as the moon and the sun exist, certain lands (specified), as a sarva-mânya, including the trees overground, the wells underground, water-courses, open grounds etc., together with all kinds of rights and taxes (many named), for the god Bhîmîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr of Kaivâram in Kaivâra-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam. Having caused to be planted the sacred trident [of Šiva] in Nâyanpaḷḷi, and having caused [the grant] to be engraved on stone in the *pañchâṅgam,* I granted [the above lands], as tax-free temple property, for the benefit of the king's sacred body and for the success of his arm.

If there be any one who violates this charity, he shall not only incur the sin of one who has killed a tawny cow on the banks of the Ganges, but also be a traitor to his master, to his king and to his guru. May virtue be victorious. This is the signature of Aṇṇâmalai-dêvan.

89

Date 1344 A. D.[1]

(Tamil) — For the success of the sword and arm of the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara Ariara-Râya's son Bukka-Râya ,we, Varandarum-perumâḷ of .... and.. ...., remitted (from the date specified) certain taxes (named) in the dêvadâna villages (named) of the god Bhîmîšvaram-uḍaiyâr of Kaivâram in Kaivâra-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

90

Date 1346 A. D.

(Tamil) — (On the date specified), we — the Aṇṇan-aṅkakâṟa-tTuṭṭarâditta Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdirâyar, *alias* ... vâši-nâyan's son Šûtti-nâyan, and ...ya-nâyakkan's son Šoṇṇiya-nâyakkan — remitted, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, all the taxes (several named) in Šalandayanpaḷḷi which had continued as a dêvadâna village of the same god. (See previous No.)

(Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

91

Date 1284 A. D.

(Tamil) — In the 30th year of the reign of (with usual Hoysaḷa titles) (Râmanâda-Dêvar] —

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[1] The Kali year corresponding to Târaṇa is given as 4449. But Târaṇa = 4445.

(On the date specified), I, Kaḍai-chchetti, one of his ministers, granted Vaiyirakkûr of Kaivâra-nâḍu for the same god (see previous No.), after having set up [stones marked with] the trident at the four boundaries and engraved [the grant] on stone in ....

92

Date 1284 A. D.

(Tamil) — (On the date specified), I, Mâman-aṅkakâṛa Dushṭarâditya Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâjan, *alias* Gaṅga-pperumâḷ, granted .... and caused to be set up [stones marked with] the trident. This is the charity of ......ba-râyan. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

93

Date ? about 1284 A. D.

(The first portion of this inscription is gone.)

(Tamil) — .... granted, having engraved [the grant] on stone and caused to be set up [stones marked with] the trident. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

94

Date 1375 A. D.

(Tamil) — While the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, destroyer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, lord of the four oceans, śrî-vîra-Kampaṇṇa-uḍaiyar's son Jommaṇṇa-uḍaiyar was ruling the earth — (On the date specified), the great minister Dêvaṇṇa-uḍaiyar along with the inhabitants of Kaivâra-nâḍu, having, in order that religious merit might accrue to his father Îśvara-dêva, instituted a festival for the god Bhîmîśuram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr of Kaivâram, granted, with pouring of water, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, certain lands (specified), including the trees overground and the wells underground, together with many taxes (a long list given) — among which may be mentioned Kampaṇṇa-uḍaiyar's present (*kâṇikkai*), Jommaṇṇa-uḍaiyar's present, the good oil, the good cow, the good bull, the good she-buffalo, and the tax on shoe-makers — for defraying the expenses of the above festival.

95

Date 1362 A. D.

(Telugu) — Be it well. (On the date specified), when (with usual titles) vîra-Bukkaṇṇa-Voḍeyar's son Kampaṇṇa-Voḍeyar was ruling the kingdom of the world: — Balumanne-Râjalu of his city, — by order of the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara,

guardian of Tumbaḷa, (with various epithets), Salaraṇa-Dêva Nilakki-Râja's son Râchaya-Dêva-mahârâja,—with all the farmers and subjects of the great Kayivâra-nâḍu, and adorned with all names and titles, all of both (sects of) Nânâ Dêśis in Pekkuṇḍra, and of the eighteen castes, established a fair at Kayivâra,—and as *paṭṭaṇa-sâmi* of the fair, appointing Mârappa-Śeṭṭi's younger brother Periya-Nâyana, made a grant of land (specified) for him, free of all imposts. Imprecations.

95*a*

Date 1414 A. D.

May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when (with usual titles) Harihara-Râya was ruling:—a grant for the god Amara-Nârâyaṇa of Êkachakrapura, which is Kayvâra (*much effaced*).

96

Date 1265 A. D.

(Tamil)—For the god Amara-Nârâyaṇa-pperumâḷ, set up by Śelvâṇḍai-dêvar, I, Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâjan, *alias* Gaṅga-pperumâḷ, granted (on the date specified) certain lands (specified) for as long as the moon and the sun endure. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) Those that maintain this charity will obtain merit.

97

Date 1258 A. D.

(Tamil)—(From the date specified), we—the Dushṭarâditya Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâyas, Gaṅga-pperumâḷ-dêvar, ...-dêvar and Amarêśvara-dêvar—granted, with pouring of water, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, certain lands (specified), as a *tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam,* for the god Amara-Nârâyaṇa-pperumâḷ of Kaivâram.

98

Date 1285 A. D.

(Tamil)—Having seen a *sâsana* to the effect that Tânatûr with its four boundaries had formerly been granted as a *tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam* for the god Amara-Nârâyaṇa-pperumâḷ of Kaivâram, I, Mâman-aṅkakâṟa Dushṭarâditya Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâyar, *alias* Gaṅga-pperumâḷ, granted (from the date specified), with pouring of water, for as long as the moon and the sun exist, the remaining wet and dry lands with their four boundaries, after excluding the dêvadâna of the local god, in my ? share of this village, for the above god.

99

Date 1286 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), I, Aiyyan-aṅkakâṟa Dushṭarâditya Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâjar, *alias* Vâsudêvar, granted, with pouring of water, as a *tiruviḍaiyâṭṭam,* for the god Amara-Nârâyaṇa-pperumâḷ, the remaining wet and dry lands up to their four boundaries, after excluding the dêvadâna of the local god, in my share of the village of Tânatûr. May there be prosperity. .... (Usual final imprecatory sentence.) Hariḥ.

100

Date 1285 A. D.

(Tamil)—[In the 31st year of the reign of (with usual Hoysaḷa titles) śrî-Râmanâda-dêvar]—

I, ... perumâḷ, one of his ministers, having seen a *sâsana* to the effect that [the lands] in Tânatûr of this nâḍu had been granted as a *tiru-viḍaiyâṭṭam* for the god Amara-Nârâyaṇa-pperumâḷ of Kaivâram, [granted] (on the date specified) the wet and dry lands in my share of Koṇḍaṅguḷi-ppaṅgu ....

101

Date about 1250 A. D.

(Tamil)—During the rule of Aṇṇan-aṅkakâṟa-tTuṭṭarâditta Brahmâdhi-râyar, *alias* Šelva-Gaṅga-dêvar of Kaivâram in Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam—

I, Kumarândai Tiruvâḷar, granted for the god Piḷḷaiyâṟar, set up by me, certain lands (specified, with boundaries) which I had purchased after making full payment in gold. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

I gave the lands for the god Puṟṟ-iḍan-goṇḍâr (the god who has taken his abode in the ant-hill), *i. e.,* Subrahmaṇya.

102

Date 1286 A. D.

(Tamil)—(On the date specified), I, Aiyan-aṅkakâṟa Dushṭarâditya Râja-Nârâyaṇa-Brahmâdhirâjar, *alias* Vâsudêvar, granted, with pouring of water, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, for the god Subrahmaṇya-dêvar of Kaivâram, the remaining wet and dry lands with their four boundaries and the ponds, after excluding those set apart for the ? repair-fund, in the village of Tannâpaḷḷi .... May there be prosperity.

103

Date about 1250 A.D.

(Tamil)—I, Kumârandai Tiruvâḷan, one of the Vaiyiśiya-Vâṇiga citizens of Tiruppâśûr in Toṇḍai-maṇḍalam, ... [the festival] on the day of Pûśam (Pushya-nakshatra) in the month of Tai, for the god Piḷḷaiyâr, set up by me, ... among the Vaiyiśiya-Vâṇiga citizens ...... 3 uḻakku for every bullock-load of .... 1 bag of rice ....

107

Date about 800 A. D.

Śrî-Prabhumêru-Pôteva's son Elôya's son Avakhata fell in Araḻimuḷḷu and went to *svarga*.

109

Date ? about 800 A. D.

Be it well. When the cows of Koḷattûr were carried off, Savega Mududa recovered the cows and died. For him was granted land (specified).

110

Date ? about 1100 A. D.

(Tamil)—This is merely a fragment. It contains the two names Râjêndra-Śôḻa-gâmuṇḍan and Mâraśiṅgâṇḍai.

111

Date ? 1677 A. D.

Hazarat Khân-Sâhêb (in the year specified) for having the Perumâchana-haḷḷi tank constructed, granted to Kṛishṇappa land (specified) as a *kaṭṭu-koḍige*.

113

Date ? about 1260 A. D.

(The first portion of this inscription is gone.)

(Tamil)—We, ..., granted, as a *kuḍaṅgai*, to Śavuṇḍan Śura-vanmalai of Kaivâram, ... , after excluding tax-free temple lands and lands granted to Brâhmans (*bata-virutti*). This shall be his property for as long as the moon and the sun endure.

114

Date 1393 A.D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when (with usual titles) vîra-Bukkaṇṇa bhûpâla's son vîra-Harihara-Râya on his secure throne was ruling the kingdom of the world:—in order that that king's general, champion over Khantikâṟa-Râya, Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyar might obtain his desires, and that Dêpaṇṇa-Voḍeyar's son Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyar might obtain all increase of wealth,—that Nâgaṇṇa-Voḍeyar's ministers, of the Šrîvatsa-gôtra, ... *(rest illegible)*.

115

Date about 750 A. D.

Be it well. When Šrîpurusha was ruling: .....

116

Date about 890 A.D.

Be it well. When Mahêndrâdhirâja, falling upon Gaṅga, put him to flight,— Attannara, placing all the ? wanderers ? crowded into Morappûr, died.

117

Date 1289 A. D.

(Tamil)— In the 35th year of the reign of Poyšaḷa-šrî-vîra-Irâmanâ-Dêvar— (from the date specified), I, Aiyyan-aṅkakâṟa-tTuṭṭarâditta Irâja-Nârâyaṇa-pPirâmâdirâyan Gaṅga-pperumâḷ, granted to our *guru* Šakala-Šiva-paṇḍitar [the village of] Mâdirakkal, as a sarva-mânya. I also set up a stone .... This is to continue for as long as the moon and the sun exist.

118

Date 1010 A. D.

Be it well. When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, of one word, boon lord of Kâñchî-pura, šrîman Noḷambâdhirâja Chôrayya was ruling the kingdom:— Baḷalchôra Noḷamba-Šeṭṭi, having received Kolatûr *kalnâḍ* from Nanniya-bhûpa, his son Jêbayya, in the ruin of the Keyamaṅgala village, fought and died. The Šaka year 933 Sâdhâraṇa was then current, the 27th of Mummaḍi-Chôḷa's reign,— when his elder brother set up this stone in Nelligere. Nirg-gunda-seṭṭi erected the stone.

119 to 122

Date about 1000 A. D.

Memorials to men who died fighting for cows that had been carried off.

123

Date 1010 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), ? Padumpayya .... pierced the horse, and died in the battle. For him a grant (specified) was made. Imprecation.

124

Date about 890 A. D.

Be it well. When Noḷambâdhirâja was ruling the kingdom of the world:—some man died in battle, and the Seventy-two made a grant for him. Imprecation.

126

Date about 1030 A. D.

(Tamil)—This contains only a fragment of the historical introduction given in Kolar 109*a*.

Râjêndra-Chôḷa's time.

126*a*

Date about 800 A. D.

Be it well. When ? according to Chôḷa's word,— .....'s son Eḷattûr... was ruling,— .... upon Kâñchî, ... the leader of the army in the war of Kayvâra-nâḍ, Ambala ..... granted land in Bayiramaṅgala. Imprecations.

Kambi Ûra wrote it.

126*b*

Date about 800 A. D.

Be it well. Viṇṇu-Gôvarasa, for the son of Duggamâra's army .... made a grant. Imprecations.

Kambi-Ûra wrote it.

128

Date ? 1687 A. D.

Vîrappa of the Basavêśvara-dêva sâmpradâya had this temple built (in the year specified).

133

Date ? 1708 A. D.

(In the year specified), Adina-gauḍa had the Guṭṭahaḷḷi tank made.

134

Date ? about 1500 A. D.

Be it well. The priest of the god Bhîmêśvara,—sole lord of all worlds, dwelling in Èkachakrapura, the Liṅga worshipped by the Pâṇḍavas — Nâḍâṇḍa-jîya, made a grant for the god.

138

Date about 1030 A. D.

(Tamil)— During the rule over the earth of Râjêndra-Śôḻa-Dêvar —

The Munivar-âditta .... Malai-Mundai-araiśar's son Śelva-araiśar, of ...... race, caused to be built Śelva-śamuttiram and had a sluice made to it. The lands irrigated by this tank .... He who destroys this śâsana shall incur the heinous sin of having destroyed tawny cows, Varaṇa-vâsi and Brâhmans. He shall be the [husband] of his own mother ....

143

Date ? 956 A. D.

(On the date specified), when, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, of one word, Noḷambâdhirâja Nolapayya was ruling the kingdom of the world:— Râchâla Pompala Chelva's younger brother Muddayya, sun of Eṟeyamma's archers, recovering the cows, died. For him Dilîpayya made a grant.

147

Date ? 1657 A. D.

(In the year specified), when the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara ? Annadâna-Bâḍi was ruling the kingdom of the world:— Mariappa, son of Dêvaṇṇa, son of Muttarasa of Guḷḷahaḷḷi in Hoda-nâḍ in his government, had this *dîpamâle* pillar made; and Mariappa's two sons Dêvaṇṇa and Mariappa set it up.

150

Date 1614 A. D.

(Telugu) — Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahâ-nâyaṇṇa Gañja-gûḷi Pâpi-Nâyini Chinna-Nâyini granted to Basa-seṭṭi's ... Pôli-seṭṭi a *kaṭṭu-koḍagi daśavanda*. ....

151

Date ? 1570 A. D.

(Telugu)—Obeisance to Râmânuja. Be it well. (On the date specified), to Gavvipaḷḷi in .... sthala,—which Sadâśiva-mahârâya granted to Sûri-China-Tammappa,—giving it another name of Kṛishṇâpura, it was made over to Bhaṭa .... with all rights (specified). Imprecation.

152

Date 1511 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), Saṅkapalli Veṅgaḷi's son Tipa-Nâyini,—in order that *dharma* might be to Vîraya-daṇṇâyaka-Voḍeyar,—made over to Vîraṇṇoḍeyar ....., free of all imposts. Imprecation.

153

Date about 1000 A. D.

Be it well. When the capturer of Gaṅge, Râjêndra-Chôḻa-Dêva, was ruling the kingdom of the world:—on the sun of the Kola-munis, sun of Kayvâra, Chelvarasa's son Male..going to *sarga*,—pleased with this *maṭha* his son Chelvarasa had made, he granted for it land (specified) under the Maṅga-taṇḍaḷi tank. Imprecations.

155

Date 1616 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), when Suguṭûr Mummaḍi-Tammaya-Gauni (was ruling),—Gaṅgi-Nâyuḍu granted for Avagauni-Chinnâgaya a *rakta-goḍugi.*

156

Date ? 1708 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), Raṅga-Rau-ayya's agent Basavayya granted a *mânya* to Tâtapa-gauḍa.

157

Date 1442 A. D.

(In the year specified), in the time of Dêva-Râya-mahârâya,—and the time of Muḷavâgil Mâdaṇṇâyaka,—Harihara-Râja-mahâ-arasu made a grant of Basava... in Maṅgalabhûri-sthala. Imprecation.

SRINIVASPUR TALUQ.

1

Date ? 1569 A. D.

May it be prosperous. (In the year specified), Mârappa-Nâyaka's son Tipaṇa-Nâyaka granted to Bâpanam Timmeya-Nâyaka's son Dêreya-Nâyaka a *kaṭṭu-koḍage* šâsana as follows:—Below the tank in the Kôvandam valley of Koṟanelli, to the east of your Pâpanahaḷḷi, belonging to our office of Nâyaka, we grant you the lands (specified). Tippaṇa-Nâyaka's writing.

3

Date ? about 1250 A. D.

(Tamil)—I,.........of Kuḷandûr, granted certain lands (specified) for the god......chchiram-uḍaiya....dêvar of Kuḷandûr in Puda-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam.

5

Date about 780 A. D.

Be it well. When,—born in the family of Mahâvali, having made Paramêšvara, worshipped by all the three worlds, the lord of gods and demons, his door-keeper,—šrî-Mahâvali Bâṇarasa was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Manasûr Araḷi-Kaype's son Prabhu-Kaype, the spring (season) to valour, the express image of a champion, Viyaḷa Vijyâdhara,—by order of his commander Prabhumêru,—pursuing the Dâmarigas, smote them. And it being no suitable place for a horse, he then dismounted from his horse, and smiting them on foot, made a pile of them, and fell. For him was given, as a *bâl-gaḷchu* Kulanellûr, free from all imposts. Imprecation.

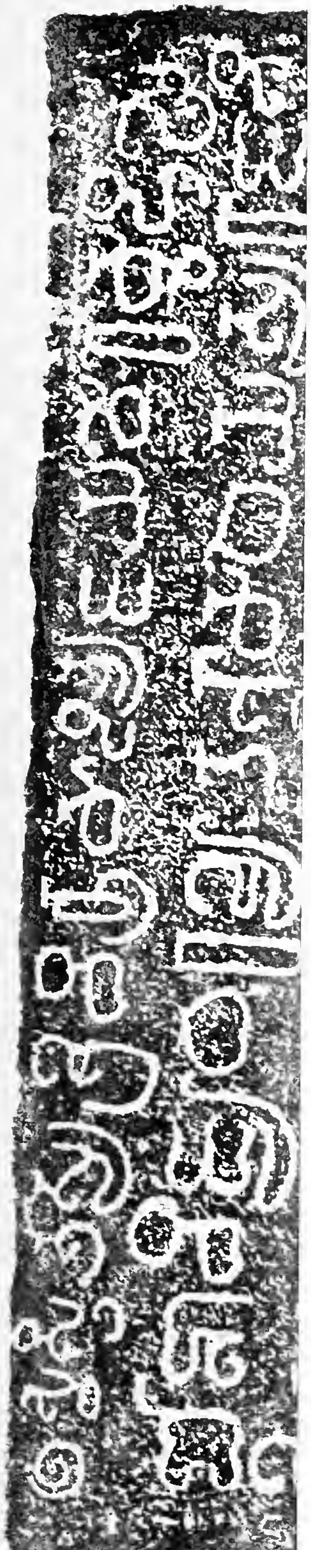
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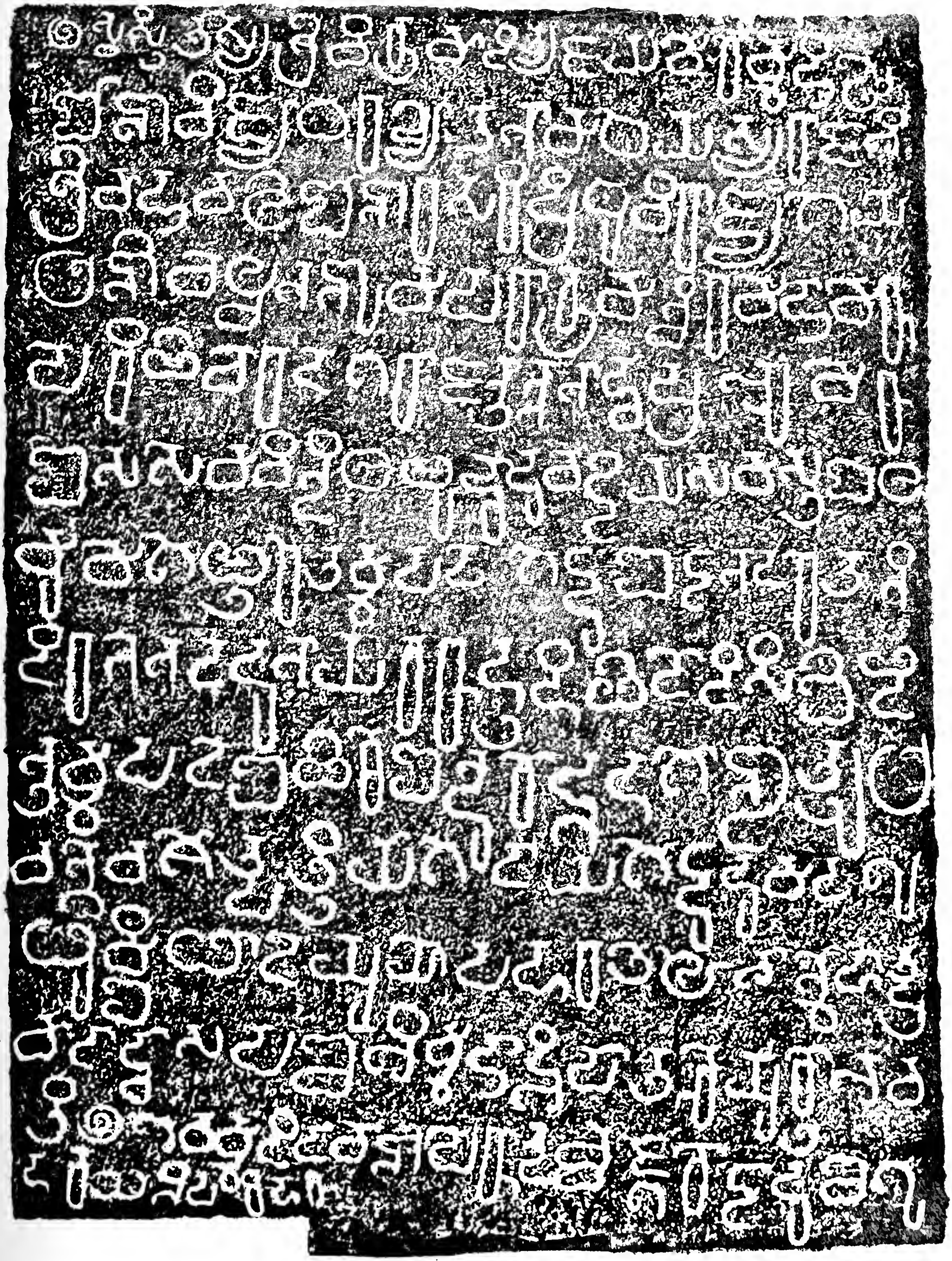
Date about 780 A. D.

Be it well to him, the king šrî-Vikramâditya Jayamêru, having the famous name Bâṇa-Vijyâdhara from (other) kings.—When šrî-Mahâvali Bâṇarasa was ruling the world:—Of great beauty, brave as Hanuman, in valour the great Mêru, Pokkiṟi Voradoga-Râja,—by order of his commander Prabhumêru,—



GŪLGĀNPODE STONE (SP-5)





GULGANPODE STONE (SP 6)

the whole of Kâḍuvaṭṭi's force having risen against him in Mavindiñru,—his own army being worsted and very much shaken,—he marched up in front (of the enemy), smote down among the chiefs, put them to flight, and fell. His own army, coming back, took up the fight. For him, on the birth of a son, was granted for a patrimony Madegûḷu and Biḷâde. Imprecation.

From this *dharmma* will be given to Dâvaṇa Perundavve five ploughs of rice land, free of imposts.

7

Date ? 988 A. D.

Victorious is the Boar, the manifested form of Vishṇu, which dispersed the waters of the ocean, and bore up the peaceful earth on the tip of its strong right tusk.

Be it well. When, his name impressed upon all the world, the best of the many famous doorkeepers (*pratihârar*), the šrî-pṛithvî-vallabha-mahârâja Noḷambarasa was ruling the kingdom of the world:—(in the year specified)[1], Noḷamba Jaya-goṇḍa (appears to have granted some place, of which the boundaries are given). This *dharma* of the Bidira-kula, the temple.....

8

Date about 1225 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Šaṅga-nâyaga-ttêvan, a leading merchant of the great city of Kâñchi, built a tank and granted it, together with the crops, as a dêva-dâna, for as long as the moon and the sun endure, for the god Šittišvaram-uḍaiyar in the ? capital (*paḍai-vîḍu*) of Puḷḷa-dêva-maṇḍalikar of Puda-nâḍu in Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam. (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

12

Date 1386 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahâ-maṇḍalêšvara, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, the râjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara, master of the eastern southern western and northern four oceans, vîra-Hariyaṇṇa-Voḍeyar's son Immaḍi-Hari-Râya was ruling the kingdom of the world:— ...Mâreya-Nâyaka............made some grants as *keṟe-koḍage* and *kaṭṭu-koḍage*. Existing temple grants to continue according to former custom. Imprecations.

[1] The stone being broken, all that appears of the date is 90 in one line and *bbari* in the next, which indicates Šârvvari, but this does not coincide with any Šaka year ending in 90. Šaka 910 expired = Sarvvadhâri, and the *dha* may have been omitted.

This tank was built for 500 honnu. The artificers' work was chiefly done by Tillara Biṅgôja's son Chiṇṇôja.

14

Date about 1015 A. D.

(The first part is gone.)

... in the reign of [Râjê]ndra-Chôḷa-Dêva:—Be it well. Eṟeya-gavuṇḍa,—son of Arasigaya-gavuṇḍa, who took Beḻagaṭṭûr in Chôraya-Dêva's war,—when the cows were carried off and the women's waists were unloosed, fought and went to *sarga*. Maṅgapâleya-gâvuṇḍa set up this (stone).

15

Date ? 1689 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified, figures gone), the mahârâjâdhirâja, the Dêśamukhi Ghana-Śyâma-Râya's gumâsta Narasa made a grant of land (specified) in ..... belonging to .... Dêśamukhi of the Ambâji-Kôḷâla-śime, to Chaladagânahaḷḷi Ayge-gauḍa.

17

Date about 1015 A. D.

Be it well. When, the capturer of Gaṅge, Râjêndra-Chôḷa-Dêva was ruling the kingdom of the world:—the champion over those who have crushed many, champion to ..., wrestler in battle, Nanniya Gaṅga, ...—Gaṭṭûr Ara-mammarasa's son Uttama ... , his son Prabhukarasa, his son Mâdalasa, his younger brother Mâcharasa's son Pudiyaṇṇa, granted land (specified) for the god Gaṅgêśvara. The *bittu* and *kaṭṭu* will belong to the tank. Imprecation.

18

Date ? 1708 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), to the purôhita of the place, Subbâ bhaṭṭu,—Kari-Mâṇikya-Nâyini, in the country belonging to us, have granted, at the auspicious time of the Kṛishṇâshṭami, a gift of land (specified).

19

Date about 800 A. D.

Be it well. When Mayindam-arasa was ruling the kingdom of the world:—when Mara.. came rushing upon the nâḍ, Kiṟu-Paraviyoḍeyar, in the

presence of two of Gaṅga's servants, closing with Mallapari, fought and went to *sagga*. The champion over those who have crushed many, wrestler.......

Ânandûr Šrîkôṭi-âchâri made this.

20

Date about 750 A. D.

Be it well. When Šrîpurusha-mahârâja was ruling the kingdom of the world: — on the cows of Mandu-ûru being carried off, Perâṅkôva fell. For him was granted the Paditûpu rice land as a *netta-paḍi*. Imprecation.

21

Date about 1225 A. D.

(This inscription is gone in parts.)

(Tamil)—Puḷḷa-dêva-maṇḍalikan seems to have made a grant of land for the god Nandîšvaram-uḍaiya-dêvar of Kalliyûr in Pudi-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam.

22

Date ? about 1225 A. D.

(Tamil) — Šôma[rašan]— son of Kêttarašan, who was the son of Šôma[ra]-šan, who was again the son of Mumuḍi-Šôḷa-Gaṅgan, who was the son of Râjêndra-Šôḷa-Gaṅgar, who was again the son of Jayaṅgoṇḍa-Šôḷa-Gaṅgan — of Kalliyûr in Pudi-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam, granted certain lands (specified) for the god .... Mâdêvar, and made over the same to the Šiva-Brâhmaṇas (named, with their gôtras) of the temple. ....

25

Date about 950 A. D.

Be it well. When Dilîpa-Noḷamba was ruling the kingdom of the world:—Koṇḍala-gâmuṇḍa's daughter Annâri gave to Kâḍema-gâmuṇḍa the sluice which Annâri had caused to be made.

26

Date ? about 900 A. D.

Be it well. Nandi-Vemman, in the riot of Perbaṭṭa...., stabbing Aviya-poya,..... of pure merit, fell.

27

Date about 870 A. D.

Be it well. When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, šrîmat Noḻambâdhirâja was ruling the kingdom of the world:—

Be it well. Entitled to the band of five chief instruments, the parama-bhaṭṭâraka, mahârâjâdhirâja paramêšvara, of the Âtani *mata* (or creed), ...delighting in the penances of the Šiva-šâstra, having the Bhagavat-pâda who came forth from the Pâdhivâḷa village as his sole refuge, šrîmat Brahmâ-Šivâchâryya.... — when Bidirûr brought down the greatness of Perbhaṭṭa,— Bideyita fought in the war, and died. For him the bhaṭâra gave rice-land (specified) in Iṅgiṇame..., free of all imposts. Imprecation.

28

Date about 920 A. D.

(All down one side is effaced.)

When ......ditya šrî-[? A]ṇṇayya was ruling the kingdom of the world:— some one connected with the âchâryya's establishment died in fight and a grant was made for him. Imprecation.

29

Date about 900 A. D.

Be it well. When Ayyapa-Dêva was ruling the kingdom:—Bhâva, when ruling the kingdom of Šiva penance, on the cows of Perbhaṭa being carried off, died. Some grant was made ? for him, and to the servants of the five Mahants. This (? was made by) Kunnayya.

30

Date ? about 800 A. D.

Be it well. Entitled to the band of five chief [instruments], of pure descent, favourite of earth and fortune, Noḷamba, the merciful minded Chôḷu-Permma-naḍigaḷ, and Mayinda,—these three, when ruling with the Kiṟu-toṟe (little river) as their boundary:—being angry that Kâḍuvaṭṭi had deceived him, Vallevarasa-Dêvaya attacking the eastern guardian Baruma....... rose upon Pâṇḍiya and penetrated to Pareyaṟûr. Valleyarasa, being filled with rage at it, waiting until the king had gone and his servants had gone, attacked Âneyûr, shooting (arrows), smote it, destroyed the elephants, and fighting, died. For him was given ..., as a *bâḷ-gaḻchu*. Imprecation.

31

Date ? about 800 A. D.

Be it well. Ari-Pemarasa made a grant of land (specified) ? to Râmaraḍi. Imprecation.

35

Date 1732 A. D.

(Telugu) — (On the date specified), Tâḍigoḷḷa Râmappa-Nâyini Râmaṇṇa-Nâyini caused to be written and given to Brâhmaṇapalli Irugaya a *mânya-šâsana* as follows: — Your younger brother Tôṭaṇṇa having..our business in Digavokôṭa, — in your village.....

36

Date 1288 A. D.

(Tamil) — In the 34th year of the reign of the emperor of the whole world, šrî-Poyšaḷa-vîra-Râmanâda-Dêvar — (From the date specified), I, Kêši-arašar of Viṟchunai, granted to...tâḍumiḍannai's son Šâma...of Kuranelli certain lands (specified, with details of boundaries) as a *baṭṭa-virutti.* (Usual final imprecatory sentence.)

37

Date 1713 A. D.

(Telugu) — šrî-Râma. Be it well. (On the date specified), purifier of the Achyuta-gôtra, the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Tâḍigolla Râmappa-Nâyini's grandson, Raghunâtha-Nâyini's son, Râmappa-Nâyini granted to the 25 guru Brahmans of the Mallamâmbâ agrahâra a šâsana of a gift of land as follows: — In the Koyyaguriki land of the Guḍagiri-šîme of the Pellagoṇḍa kingdom, — for Aḍavi-Chambukuriki, otherwise named the Mallamambâsamudram agrahâra, in the Bôyakâna of the Tâḍigolla-Yêrukâluve-šîme belonging to our office of Nâyaka, — we grant the Kûtalanâyini tank and the new pond Liṅgani-kuṇṭa with all the dry and wet land pertaining thereto — at the time that our mother Mallayakka breathed her last.......

38

Date ? 1731 A. D.

(Telugu) — (In the year specified), Râmappa-Nâyini Kadiripati-Nâyini granted a *mânya* to Mochcha-Vadanna's son Îra-Kadiriga.

40

Date about 900 A. D.

Be it well. šrî-Bijayittayya having risen upon Mâdâ-Mattarasa's (son) Poḷalamma,—in the battle of Mûdekal, Gârava's servant Avadhira's son Châtaguddi, and Pulikuṟaki Duggamâra his father-in-law, slew, and died.

43

Date ? 1752 A. D.

(Telugu)—šrî-Râma. (In the year specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Tâḍigolla Raghunâtha-Nâyini Râma-Nâyini made a grant to Kâlappa Bayapareḍḍi's son ......

48

Date ? about 1750 A. D.

May it be prosperous ....

(In the year specified, name gone), Kaliya-Mâṇikyanâṅga (made a grant) of Nadimalapalli in the Yêrukâlave kingdom to Vâsavanta-Râya ....

49

Date 1231 A. D.

(Tamil)—(Obeisance to) Hara. (On the date specified), I, Mâkkôvai .... .. Varaguṇa-pperumâḷ, *alias* Puḷḷa-dêva-maṇḍalikan, son of Râja-pati Šakkidêva-maṇḍalikan of Puda-nâḍu in Nigarili-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam, ? made over ...., for as long as the moon and the sun endure, the temple, together with *panchâṅgam,* of the god Tiruvâlîšvaram-uḍaiyâr, who has graciously taken his abode on the top of the hill at Kuranelli of this nâḍu. I also granted certain lands (specified, with details) for the above god. I had the temple and *maṇḍapa* repaired of this god and of the god Ulôkîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr of old Kuranelli. Another grant of land (specified) for the god Tiruvâlîšvaram-uḍaiyâr. I had the repairs done at the instance of the Šiva-Brâhmaṇa who was the holder of the temple-land in Kuranelli-ppaṟṟu ....

50

Date ? about 880 A. D.

When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, glory of the Pallava-kula, šrîmat [? Noḷamba-] Râja was ruling the kingdom of the world:—and

Bhîma was ruling the ...ne-nâḍ Three Hundred and the Podal-nâḍ Sixty;— Śrîkaṇḍiyya of the Taḷnella-ratâ herds, when the cows were carried off, penetrating as far as ...., died. For him was granted land (specified). Imprecation.

52

Date ? 1629 A. D.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêśvara .... Râma-Dêva-Râya-mahârâya was ruling the kingdom of the world:— .....

54

Date 1395 A. D.

Obeisance to Gaṇâdhipati. Obeisance to the gurus.

Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahâ-maṇḍalêśvara, subduer of hostile kings, champion over kings who break their word, master of the eastern southern western and northern oceans, vîra-Harihara-Râya was in Vijayânagari, in the supreme enjoyment of the mercy of the god Virûpâksha and the favour of Vîra-Lakshmî, ruling the kingdom of the world:—and that king's son Immaḍi-Bukka-Râya was in Muḷuvâyi, in the supreme enjoyment of the mercy of the god Sômayya, ruling the kingdom of the earth:—in the days when in that Muḷavâyi kingdom, in the Hodali village of the Bilusoṇe-nâḍ, Mâcha-gauṇḍa's son Mârappa's (son) Chinnaṇṇa was exercising control in that Hodali village,—in order that merit might be to his father Mâcha-gauṇḍa and his mother Maleyakka,—he set up for (the god) Vighnêśvara a *dîpamâle* stone pillar, to continue as long as sun and moon.

Kaṭṭige Nâgappa and the Bilusoṇa-nâḍ prabhu, Tiṇṇala Chokkappa, assisted in this work of piety.

Imprecation. Piṅgaṇa's son Piṅgaṇa's writing.

57

Date about 770 A. D.

Be it well. When Śrîpurusha-mahârâja was ruling the kingdom of the world;—and his son Duggamâra Eṟeyappa was ruling the Kovaḷâla-nâḍ Three Hundred, the Gaṅga Six Thousand, ...taya-nâḍ, Panne-nâḍ, Beḷattûr-nâḍ, Vimala ...., the Pulvaki-nâḍ Thousand, the Bepôḍu Thousand, and the Mu-..-nâḍ Sixty;—and Śrîvallava was ruling Ko.... ;—Śrîvallava having made petition,—for the *bhatâra* of Kerâ... Toṇḍiśvara, Duggamâr E[ṟeya]ppa granted land (specified).

58

Date about 930 A. D.

...... Be it well. When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, šrîmat Bîra-Noḷamba was ruling the kingdom of the world:—from fighting Kandaya, Baṭṭamarasa's (? son) Mendamarasa .... (*rest unintelligible or effaced*).

59

Date about 985 A. D.

Be it well. When,....supreme lord of Kôlâḷa-pura, Rakkasa-Gaṅga Râchamalla was ruling the kingdom of the earth:—Puḷiga, ruling the Noḷambavâḍi Thirty-two Thousand, granted Kâraṇaki for the Bitturaḷḷi tank. Imprecation.

60

Date about 1231 A. D.

(Tamil)—This inscription is mostly gone. It seems to record that Puḷḷa-dêva-maṇḍalikan along with some other man of Kuranelli made a grant of land to a Šiva-Brâhmaṇa of the Bahudhânya (Bôdhâyana) *sûtra* for the god Ulôkîšvaram-uḍaiya-nâyanâr.

61

Date 1127 A. D.

(Tamil)—The Šaka year 1049.

In the 10th year of the reign of Kô-Pparakêšarivanmar, *alias* the emperor of the three worlds, šrî-Vikkirama-Šôḻa-Dêvar, who was graciously seated along with his queen Mukkô-kkiḻân-aḍigaḷ—

Vikkirama-Šôḻa-vîra-Nuḷamban, son of the maṇḍalika of Puda-nâḍu,..... .....Muduvarayan Maṟayan, *alias* Râjêndra-Šôḻa.........., the gâmuṇḍa of Puda-nâḍu in Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam, caused a *vimâna* to be built........ for the god Ulôkîšvaram-uḍaiya Mahâdêvar of Kuranelli, presented a [golden] plate to the god and also granted certain lands (specified)................ ....

62

Date 1292 A. D.

(Tamil)—In the 38th year of the reign of the emperor of the whole world, šrî-Poyjaḷa-Irâmanâ-Dêvar—(From the date specified),................Kura-[nelli] in Puda-nâḍu of Nigarili-Šôḻa-maṇḍalam.............

63

Date 1225 A. D.

(This inscription has neither beginning nor end.)

(Tamil) — (On the date specified), Râjâśraman Puḷḷa-dêva-maṇḍalikan, *alias* Varaguṇa-pperumâḷ, son of Śakki-dêva-maṇḍalikan, who was the original maṇḍalika of Puda-nâḍu in Nigarili-Śôḷa-maṇḍalam, seems to have made a grant for the god Tiruvâlîśvaram-uḍaiyâr on the hill of Kuranelli in Puda-nâḍu.

64

Date about 930 A. D.

Be it well. When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, of the Pallavânvaya, favourite of earth and fortune, glory of the Pallava-kula, śrîman Bîra-Noḷamba was ruling the kingdom of the earth: — Rising up against Sântara, forming a troop of elephants, in the battle when he was afraid, fighting and attacking him, Baṭṭamarasa pierced him in a vital part ..and died. The clouds reverberated, and he was united with the celestial nymphs. For him was given...and set up this stone.....

65

Date about 765 A. D.

Be it well. When Śrîpurusha-mahârâja was ruling the kingdom of the world: — and Duggamâra Eṟeyappa was ruling the Kovaḷâla-nâḍ: — Vejja-Pe[? mm]arasa, when ruling Rôṇûr, bound a badge (of honour) as 'lord of the house' on Sagara Mikkâṇe, and gave him, free of all imposts, one kaṇḍuga of rice land. Imprecation.

72

Date 1751 A. D.

(Telugu) — (In the year specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Tâḍigoḷa Râ-.. Nâyini Râmappa-Nâyini granted to Tuṇḍari Chinna-Krishṇappa a grant of a village ....

73

Date 1751 A. D.

(Telugu) — śrî-Râma. (In the year specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Nija-Râmanâtha-Nâyini Râmappa-Nâyini made a grant to Biru-gavuni.

74

Date ? 1733 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), Tâḍigoḷa Râmappa-Nâyini granted to Sâbi-reḍḍi land (specified), as a *suruga-mânya.*

76

Date 1767 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahârâja râja .... Nâyini made a grant to Gâjala Chinnayya Koṇḍayya .....

77

Date 1767 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahârâja râja Jai-Râvu Mallâri-Râvu (*rest illegible*).

80

Date ? 1747 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), Tâḍigôḷa Tirumalappa-Nâyini granted to Tippaya's son Timaya the Timmasamudram agrahâra.

81

Date ? about 1300 A. D.

(Tamil)—During the rule of Buvanêkamalla—maṇḍalika Kêšava-dêva—Puṇilûr-kiḻân Šivanâṇḍi-šeṭṭi built this tank. His son Puḷi-âḻvân ? repaired it.

(Usual final imprecatory sentence [1].)

83

Date about 1750 A. D.

(Telugu)—(On the date specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Kottapalle Raghunâtha-Nâyaka's Kadurappa-Nâyini made a grant of lands and tank (specified) at Muṅgânipalli.

84

Date ? 1754 A. D.

(Telugu)—(On the date specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Kottapâlya Râma-Nâyini Nârasiṁha-Nâyini made a grant to .. kuṅku Dêviraya.

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[1] This is mostly in the Kannaḍa language.

85

Date ? about 900 A. D.

When, entitled to the band of five chief instruments, his breast embraced by . . . . ., Vaidumba-mahârâja was ruling the kingdom of the earth:—Pulinâḍ being seized, Râsamayya, having requested the Haḻayûr king for a force, attacked the Koggaḍi Moḻigar, smote them and died. On his dying there, Pallava-mahârâja granted . . ndûr as a *kalnâṭu*[1], ... Imprecation. . . . .

88

Date 1513 A. D.

(Telugu)—May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), when the mahârâjâdhirâja râja-paramêšvara vîra-pratâpa Kṛishṇa-Râya-mahâ râya was ruling the kingdom in the enjoyment of peace:—Raghupati-Nâyakâchârya . . . . granted to various persons (named) Bâchampalli in Beleguṇḍlu . . ., giving it another name of Râmapuram agrahâram. Imprecations.

90

Date ? 1669 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), in the time of Kṛishṇa-Dêva-Voḍeyar,—the Bâchimpalli Nâyaka Mali-reḍḍi granted to the Jaṅgam Mallinâtha-ayya lands (specified), to provide for worship, incense, lights and offerings. Imprecations.

93

Date about 1292 A. D.

(Tamil)—The gift made by Dêvâṇḍi-šîyan for . . . .

94

Date ? about 1202 A. D.

(Tamil)—I, Kâviri-Mârâṇḍan, who proclaimed the family name, a Vaišiya-Vâṇiyan of . . . ., having told Âṇḍanayan to get away, fell stabbing the horse. He who denies this shall have his mouth eaten by . . . . worms. Shoemakers shall be born in the Kâviri line. . . . . shall incur that sin. I, son of Kâviri-kiḻaivar, attained the holy feet of Šiva.

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[1] Some parts of the inscription are not clear.

95

Date ? 1202 A. D.

(This inscription is fragmentary.)

(Tamil)— .... having said .... three hundred .... surrounding .... Irâjêndira .... in the year Dundu ...... proclaiming the family ....

96

Date 1769 A. D.

(Telugu)—(On the date specified), Lakshmi-Nâyini made a grant to the lime-burners, through his *sarvâdhikâri.*

98

Date ? 1704 A. D.

(Telugu)—šrî-Râma. (In the year specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Tâḍigol Vasanta-Nâyini Tirumalapa-Nâyini granted to the herdsman Yarama-reḍḍi's son Timma-reḍḍi for the tank he had built in Korikapaḷḷi...... Imprecation.

99

Date 1715 A. D.

(Telugu)— (In the year specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Tâḍigol Tirumalappa's son Tirumalapa-Nâyini made a grant to .. Veṅkaṭa's son Veṅkaṭapa..

100

Date 1709 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Tâḍigol Tirumalappa-Nâyini's son Tirumalappa-Nâyini granted to Vîrappa for building a fort, half the rent of Mokuvâripalli payable to ... ammani. Imprecation.

101

Date 1728 A. D.

(Telugu)—(In the year specified), pleased with Vîrappa for killing a tiger,—Tirumalappa-Nâyaḍu, the dalavâyi Raṅgappa and others, granted land (specified) at the Vâbaya pond of Mopûru.

102

Date 1755 A. D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Tâḍigoḍlu Tirumalappa-Nâyini Veṅkaṭappa-Nâyini granted to Appana a dharma-śâsana as follows:—In the Mudimaḍugu-saṁsthâna belonging to our office of Nâyaka, you having built the..maladêva tank at Môṭavâripaḷḷi (*rest illegible*).

107

Date 1765 A.D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), the Râlapaḍi-sthala Kadiri-mahârâya Râmappa-Nâyini made a grant to Veṅkaṭappa.....

109

Date 1756 A. D.

(Telugu)—May it be prosperous. Be it well. (On the date specified), the great Narasiṁhâchârya and others (named) made a grant to Kômaṭi..... as a village to be formed into an agrahâra.

110

Date 1725 A.D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), when the Kottapâlya people came and attacked the Badipalli fort,—coming with the dalavâyi Bayanappa, Randi-reḍḍi died. For him a grant was made.

111

Date 1712 A.D.

(Telugu)—Be it well. (On the date specified), the mahâ-nâyakâchârya Tippa-Nâyini's son Tiku-Tippa-Nâyini made for the god Vîrabhadra of Ayyanapalli a grant of Mudimaḍugu....

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

Introduction—

page 22, note 4 *after* Upper *insert* or Western
(and wherever this name occurs)

27, line 31 *for* 1069 *read* 1068
30 ,, 6 ,, II ,, III
,, 20 *after* Kûttâḍun *insert* -déva
(and wherever the name occurs)
31 ,, 10 ,, the *insert* general

Roman Text—

p. 15 l. 9 *for* Bhôlati-Râja *read* ? Nola[mbâ]dirâja
,, 35 ,, 23 ,, Keḻi ,, keḻi
,, 69 ,, 13 ,, mahâja[na]rum ,, Mahârâjarum
,, 102 ,, 3 ,, Kalâvašanai } ,, kêḷalar vañjanai
,, 127 ,, 14 ,, Keḻilâ-vañjanai }
,, 160 ,, 7 ,, Prejâpati ,, Prituvipati âṇe

Translation—

Before each of the following inscriptions in Kolar Taluq, *insert* (Tamil)—Nos. 10, 12, 13, 17—19, 25 28, 31, 38—56, 60, 69—71, 75—77, 81—82, 91—93, 95 102, 106*a*—112*g*, 115, 120—7, 129—133*b*, 137—143, 149*a*—*b*, 159, 169, 171—173, 187, 202, 222.

p. 20 l. 17 *for* ? 1139 *read* 991 *(and dele foot-note)*
,, 21 ,, 27 ,, 890 ,, 850
(and, generally, correct the dates from classified list).
,, 22 ,, 9 *for* washing his sword *read* as a *bâl-gacchu*
,, 59 ,, 1 ,, 1128 ,, 1127
,, 61 ,, 5 ,, Mahâja ,, Mahârâja
,, 77 ,, 7 ,, Eṇabâra Dhavayya ,, Bâra Mâdhavayya
,, 78 ,, 23 *before* made *insert* had
,, 81 ,, 29 *for* demon kings *read* heroes
,, 91 ,, 9 ,, royal wrestler ,, Râjamalla
,, 98 ,, 16 *read* Chôrayya and
,, 126 ,, 8 *for* who *read* having
,, 9 ,, their ,, his
(and in the other places where this phrase occurs)
,, 132 ,, 14 ,, 852 *read* about 715
,, 17 ,, in the year etc. ,, when, having received orders from Prituvipati

p. 192 l. 17 *for* Šôḷa-maṇḍalam which included Iraṭṭapâḍi *read* Iraṭṭa-pâḍikoṇḍa-Šôḷa-maṇḍalam (*and wherever the same term occurs*).

,, 200 ,, 23 ,, ? 1333 *read* 1273

,, 270 ,, 1 ,, 1123 ,, 1122

,, 16 ,, 1069 ,, 1068

,, 29 ,, 1124 ,, 1114

Tamil Text—

Kolar Taluq—No. 62 *to be corrected to* 240

112*a is the continuation of* 108

111, *end of line* 9, *to be* 112*a*

Mulbâgal Taluq—No. 121*c to be* 123

123 ,, 125

157 *to end, add* 2 *to each No. of Tamil inscriptions.*

Sidlaghatta Taluq—No. 67 *to end, deduct* 1 *from each* *do.*

Chik-Ballapur ,, ,, 42 *to be* 41

Goribidnur ,, ,, 54 ,, 55

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ALPHABETICAL LIST OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES

where the Inscriptions were found.

Name	Taluq	Inscription No.
Abalôḍu	Sd	38
Abbaṇi	Kl	242, 243
Âchambaḷi Liṅgâpura	Mb	137
Achaṭnahaḷḷi	Kl	104
Aḍagalu	Sp	76, 77
Aḍavichambukûr	Sp	37
Agara	Mb	175, 254
Ahanya	Mr	64-66
Âlahaḷḷi	Kl	1, 2
Âlamgiri	Ct	54-61
,,	Sp	23
Aḷḷâḷasandra	Mb	23
Amarâvati	Sd	28
Aṇakanûr	CB	11
Aṇḍigênahaḷḷi	Kl	248, 249
Ânêmaḍagu	Sd	102-104
Aṇṇênahaḷḷi	Kl	224
Ânûr	Ct	48-52
Appêgauḍanahaḷḷi	Sd	61, 62
Ârakunda	Gd	32
Arikere	Sd	25
Attigânahaḷḷi	Sd	26
Attûr	Ct	129
Âvani	Mb	38-79, 263
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Baddipalli	Sp	110
Baipanahaḷḷi	Sd	105-107
Bairagânapalli	Sp	85-87
Bairakûr	Mb	201-203
Bairanahaḷḷi	Mr	85, 86
Bairasandra	Sd	21
Baiyanapalli	Ct	139
Baiyaṇḍapalli	Ct	159
Bajjiraḍḍipalli	Sp	88-90
Bâkârahaḷḷi	Mr	68
Balamande	Bp	88
Balatamari	Sp	111
Baḷavanahaḷḷi	Bp	39
Bâlireḍḍihaḷḷi	Bg	22
Bališeṭṭihaḷḷi	Mb	155
Balla	Mb	91-95, 264
Bâṇasamudra	Mb	166-169
Baṇḍahaḷḷi	CB	64
Baṇḍalahaḷḷi	Bg	12
Baṅgavâḍi	Kl	207
,,	Mb	227, 228
Bannahaḷḷi	Mr	45
Bantigânahaḷḷi	Kl	168
Baragûr	Mr	77
Basavanahaḷḷi	Gd	27
Basavâpaṭṇa	Sd	22
Basavâpura	Sd	89
Baṭlahaḷḷi	Ct	6-10
Bâvanahaḷḷi	Mr	84
Bayiranâyakanahaḷḷi	Sd	45
Bayyapalli	Sp	30
Beḷḷoṭṭi	Sd	64, 65
Beḷḷûr	Kl	92-102
Beṇajenahaḷḷi	Kl	144
Beṅganûr	Bp	69
Bestarapalli	Bg	70
Bêtamaṅgala	Bp	1-9
Bhagatarahaḷḷi	Ct	82
Bhaktarahaḷḷi	Sd	32, 33
Bîchagânahaḷḷi	Bg	14
Bîchagoṇḍanahaḷḷi	Kl	62, 240
Bilâṇḍahaḷḷi	Ct	5
Bissanahaḷḷi	Kl	210
,,	Mb	255, 256
Bôḍampalli	Ct	14, 15
Bôdiguṇḍlahalli	Ct	4
Bommanahaḷḷi	Mr	51
Bommasandra	Gd	60, 61
Bommêpaḷḷi	Sd	84
Bowringpet	Bp	62
Brâhmaṇapalli	Sp	35, 36
Buddalavâripalle	Bg	54, 55
Buḍidêru	Mb	240

Name	Taluq	Inscription No.
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Maḷalûr	Gd	51
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Mallappanahaḷḷi	Kl	19
Mallišeṭṭipura	Sd	58, 59
Maḷûr	Sd	51-55
Mâlûr	Mr	81
Mañchanabele	CB	4, 5
Mañchaṇḍahaḷḷi	Kl	20
Mañchênahaḷḷi	Gd	23
Maṇḍikallu	Mb	176, 177
,,	CB	65
Maṅgalikoṇḍa	Bg	58
Maṅgasandra	Bg	17-19
Maṇigaṭṭu Gollahaḷḷi	Mb	229-234
Maragallu	Bp	72, 73
Mâragânakuṇṭe	Bg	36-39
Maraḷapalli	Sp	107
Marappanahaḷḷi	Gd	66
Marasanahaḷḷi	CB	13
Marasanapalli	Sp	92
Mârchênahaḷḷi	Kl	155
Mâstênahaḷḷi	Kl	211, 212
Mâsti	Mr	57-59
Maṭnahaḷḷi	Kl	171-173
Maṭṭevârapalli	Sp	100-102
Mâvukere	Ct	13
Mâyigere	Bp	70, 71
Mêdutambihaḷḷi	Kl	229-233
Mêkalanâyakanapâḷya	Mr	55, 56
Mêlâgâṇi	Mb	80-85
Mêltâyalûr	Mb	252
Mêlûr	Sd	56, 57
Merupaḍugu	Gd	20
Miṇakanaguriki	Gd	28
Miṇḍagallu	Ct	26-29
Miṭṭahaḷḷi	Bp	87
Miṭṭêmari	Bg	71-73
Môtagapalli	Mb	247, 248, 253
Muchchaṭṭihaḷḷi	Gd	64
Mudalôḍu	Gd	83-89
Muddalahaḷḷi	Ct	143
Mudigere	Gd	52

Name	Taluq	Inscription No.
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Muḍiyanûr	Mb	157-160
Muduvâḍi	Kl	193-195
Mukkaḍeguṭṭe	Mr	62
Mukkuravârapalli	Bg	59
Mulbâgal	Mb	1-20, 257
Muṅgânahaḷḷi	Ct	1-3
Muttakapalli	Sp	40-43
Muttugadahaḷḷi	Kl	4, 5
Muttukadahaḷḷi	Ct	115, 116
Muṭṭûr	CB	10
Naḍapanâyakanahaḷḷi	Sd	27
Naḍupalli	Kl	253
Naḍuvanahaḷḷi	CB	60
Nâgamaṅgala	Sd	6, 7
Nâganâḷu	Kl	161
Nagaragere	Gd	68-77
Nâgarâjahosahaḷḷi	Ct	11
Nâgarlamiṭṭe	Ct	141
Nallabâlammanakuṇṭe	Bg	31
Nallaguḍḍipalli	Sp	109
Nâllûr	Mb	138-144
,,	Bp	10
Nâmagoṇḍla	Gd	29, 30
Namanahaḷḷi	Sd	42, 70
Nambihaḷḷi	Sp	14, 14*a*
Nañcheralu	Bg	4-8
Nandanahosahaḷḷi	Sd	73
Nandanavana	Sd	91, 92
Nandi	CB	14-28
,, durga	CB	29-39
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Narasâpura	Kl	90, 91
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Nenamanahaḷḷi	Kl	226
Neranahaḷḷi	Kl	254
Neraṇalli	Kl	234
Nimmakâyalapaḷḷi	Bg	76
Noṇamaṅgala	Mr	72-74
Nosekere	Mr	89
Nukkanahaḷḷi	Kl	200, 201
Nûlupurakôṭe	Kl	188

Name	Taluq	Inscription No.
Nûṭava	Mr	47
Pâchâramâkalapaḷḷi	Sp	75
Padmagaṭṭa	Mb	24-25
Pâḷyakere	Bg	74-75
Pâtaballipalli	Sp	39
Pâtaḍḍagal	Sp	79
Pâtakôṭe	Bg	69
Paṭṇa	Kl	255
Peddanegavara	Mb	235, 236
Peddatumukepalli	Bg	25, 26
Pemmašeṭṭihaḷḷi	Kl	85, 86
Pempunahaḷḷi	Bg	9
Perumâchanahaḷḷi	Ct	111-113
Pokamâkalapalli	Bg	45
Pôtênahaḷḷi	Bg	41
,,	Gd	33
Poṭṭapalli	Ct	160-164
Pûjênahaḷḷi	Mb	206
Pulugûrammanahaḷḷi	Sd	97
Pura	Mr	75
Purahaḷḷi	Kl	14
Rachchaguṇḍlahaḷḷi	Mb	21
Raḍḍivârapalli	Sp	99
Raghunâthapura	Sp	45
Ragutapaḷḷi	Ct	21
Râjaguṇḍlahaḷḷi	Mb	172-174
Râmachandrapura	Mb	243, 244
Ramâkalapalli	Ct	149
Râmasâgara	Bp	11, 12
Râmênahaḷḷi	Kl	11
Râmêšvara	Sd	108-112
Râyalpâḍu	Sp	96
Râyappaḷḷi	Ct	74-76
Râyasandra	Bp	17
Reḍḍihaḷḷi	CB	61
Sabbênahaḷḷi	CB	7, 8
Sâdalî	Sd	94-96
Sâdârlahaḷḷi	Gd	78, 79
Šahapura	Kl	238, 239
Sandrapaḷḷi	Ct	73
Saṅgaṇḍahaḷḷi	Mb	89, 90
Šêshâpura	Mb	156
Seṭṭihaḷḷi	Sd	39
,,	Sp	11, 12

Name	Taluq	Inscription No.
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Shêrakhânakôṭe	Bg	82, 83
Siddhagaṭṭa	Mb	259, 260
Šiḍlaghaṭṭa	Sd	29, 30
Šîgalapâḷya	Ct	148
Šigehaḷḷi	Ct	132
Šikûru	Mb	204, 205
Siṅganahaḷḷi	Gd	39, 40
Šîsandra	Kl	235, 236
Sîtibeṭṭa	Kl	33-54
Šivâra	Mr	94, 96
,, -paṭṭaṇa	Kl	6-10
Sômâmbudhi	Kl	169, 170
Sômarasanahaḷḷi	Kl	256
Sômayâjanapalli	Sp	34
Sonnavâḍi	Mb	37
Sôrakâyanahaḷḷi	Sd	60
Srînivâsapûr	Sp	1-8
Sugaṭûr	Kl	164-166
,,	Sd	8-10
Suḷidênahaḷḷi	Kl	21-26
Sûlukuṇṭe	Bp	80-82
Sûlûr	Kl	87-89
Suṇḍarapâḷya	Bp	16
Suṇḍrahaḷḷi	Sd	17
Suṇṇakallu	Sp	106
Tâḍagoḍlu	Ct	155-158
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Taḷagunda	Kl	103
Tallappalli	Bp	13, 14
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Tâtikallu	Mb	261, 262
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